

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session  
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

**Friday, July 18, 2014/Ashadha 27, 1936 (Saka)**

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MS. MAHBUBA MUFTI (Anantnag): Hon'ble Speaker, so far 250 people have been killed in Gaza strip, but nobody is concerned about that. There is a need for Governments intervention there. Women and children are being killed there daily. ...(*Interruptions*)

**11.01 hrs**

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing, now Question No. 161.

Shri P.K. Biju.

...(*Interruptions*)

#### DRDO Projects

\*161. SHRI P. K. BIJU:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major projects of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are lagging behind schedule and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in completion of these projects, project-wise;

(b) the details of funds required, allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(c) whether there is a shortage of scientists in DRDO at present and if so, the details thereof including number of sanctioned and vacant posts of scientists in DRDO at present and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total number of scientists resigned from their posts in DRDO during the said period along with the reasons for their resignation; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the aforesaid issues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Project-wise details, regarding original and revised date of completion, sanctioned cost, expenditure made during last three years and current year (up to 30 June) along with reasons for delay in completion of major ongoing projects of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are given in following table:

Sl. No.	Project	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)		Sanctioned Cost (Rs. in cr.)	Expenditure made during			
		Original	Revised		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Phase-II	Dec, 2008	Mar, 2015	5777.56	449.90	429.38	268.99	40.09

#### **Reasons for Delay:**

- Re-designing of Composite Wings. Change in build standard & aircraft fabrication
- Technology denial by technological advanced countries.
- Inadequate production facility at HAL. At present, HAL is achieving production of 4 aircraft/year instead of 8 aircraft/year.
- Un-anticipated complexities faced in structural design.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of infrastructure and skilled manpower in country.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Initial Operational Clearance-(IOC-I) was achieved in Jan, 2011. An important milestone in the long journey towards indigenization and Self-Reliance was attained in Dec, 2013 by obtaining Initial Operational Clearance-II wherein "Release to Service Certificate" was handed over to the Chief of Air Staff by Raksha Mantri in Bengaluru. Final Operational Clearance (FOC) is likely to be obtained in Mar, 2015.)</i></p>						
2.	Naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA, Navy) Phase-I	Mar 2010	Dec 2014	1714.98	177.56	283.07	144.50	19.15
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country attempting design and development of a carrier borne naval aircraft for the first time.</li> <li>Technology challenges have been significantly higher than originally anticipated.</li> <li>New material development for landing gear &amp; arrester hook system took longer time than anticipated.</li> <li>Un-anticipated complexities faced in structural design.</li> <li>Delay in development of LCA Air Force led to delay in LCA Navy due to shared resources.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Shore based test facility has been commissioned).</i></p>						
3.	Aero Engine Kaveri (PDC is under revision)	Dec, 1996	Dec, 2009	2839.00	44.62	15.39	10.56	0.37
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technology difficulties faced during development due to complexities of engine system.</li> <li>Non availability of raw material indigenously.</li> <li>Lack of test facilities, like High altitude test facility, full scale Fan, Compressor, Combustor &amp; After burner test facility.</li> <li>Denial of critical systems and components.</li> <li>Introduction of Kaveri core (Kabini) engine development and its altitude testing and Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials, which was not originally included.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Dry variant of Kaveri Engine is planned to use as power plant for Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle).</i></p>						
4.	Air Borne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) System	Oct, 2011	Oct, 2014	2275.00	181.46	157.85	81.87	8.62
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27 Months delay due to projection of additional operational requirements by IAF and finalization by issue of mutually agreed Operational Requirements compliance document.</li> <li>Due to additional requirement of Certification of aircraft for operation under icing certification which in turn has necessitated additional design work on Aircraft and Mission Systems thereby delaying the delivery of aircraft.</li> </ul>						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A delay of 12 months in reception of first aircraft and 14 months delay in delivery of 2nd aircraft</li> <li>• Estimated 12 months delay in delivery of 3rd aircraft as on date.</li> </ul>						
5.	EW Suite for Fighter Aircraft (EWSFA)-Tejas	Mar, 2011	Dec, 2014	154.74	21.23	0.83	0.23	0.27
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in development approach.</li> <li>• Delay in identification of Tejas platform.</li> <li>• Due to complexity, it required 3 to 4 iterations to achieve the desired system functionality and performance.</li> </ul>						
6.	Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile (LR-SAM)	May, 2011	Dec, 2015	2606.02	20.28	45.09	68.17	6.31
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid-way major upward revision of performance requirements by IAI, Israel (Design Authority)</li> <li>• Number of new technologies developed first time.</li> <li>• Delay in Rear Section development &amp; production due to design change of Servo Pneumatic to Electro-mechanical by the prime contractor to meet missile performance in all envelops.</li> <li>• Technological challenge of Combustion Instability of Rocket Motor which took long time</li> </ul>						
		<i>(HOT Test is planned in Sep 2014).</i>						
7.	Helicopter Version Third Generation Anti Tank Guided Missile, Helina	Dec, 2010	Dec, 2015	72.00	9.65	7.79	4.10	0.63
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project was initiated with the aim of using the hardware of Nag Missile. Since it is air-borne launcher, the propulsion system with four canted nozzles was found not suitable by the User. Hence, the configuration and the propulsion system were re-designed in 2013.</li> </ul>						
		<i>(Missile was test fired from Helicopter successfully in 2013 and 2014 in a phased manner.)</i>						
8.	Air-to-Air Missile, Astra	Aug, 2012	Dec, 2016	955.00	49.24	39.97	28.84	3.78
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redesign of aerodynamic configuration and reconfiguration of propulsion unit to achieve stability at launch.</li> <li>• Delay in development of smokeless propellant, High band width electro-mechanical actuator system, and Compact seeker of smaller diameter.</li> </ul>						
		<i>(Trials from Su-30 is going on)</i>						
9.	Dual Colour Missile Approach Warning System for Fighter Aircraft	Jun, 2013	Jun, 2015	273.80	48.02	6.47	2.26	0.27
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target aircraft was Su-30 MK-I. The sensor installation underwent changes due to technical and operational requirements.</li> </ul>						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Advanced Light Weight Torpedo	Aug, 2013	Dec, 2015	194.53	10.63	14.27	9.01	3.16
		<b>Reasons for Delay:</b>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of 120 kW warshot battery has taken time by the indigenous development agency HBL, Hyderabad</li> </ul>						

(c) At present, 7551 number of scientists are working in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) against the sanctioned strength of 7536 scientists. However, there has been no enhancement of scientific manpower in DRDO since 2001 while the number of projects have grown multi-fold in terms of size and technological complexity keeping in view India's strategic and tactical defence requirements. A Cabinet Note for augmentation of additional 4966 posts, including 2776 posts of scientists, for DRDO is planned after inter-ministerial consultations.

(d) 219 scientists have resigned from their posts in DRDO during 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (up to 10 July). The details are given below year-wise and post-wise:-

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014 (till 10 July, 2014)	Total
Scientist 'B'	58	46	26	03	133
Scientist 'C'	21	16	22	05	64
Scientist 'D'	05	04	06	01	16
Scientist 'E'	01	01	03	-	05
Scientist 'F'	01	-	-	-	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>219</b>

No Scientist 'G', Scientist 'H' and Distinguished Scientist has resigned during 2011 – 14 from DRDO.

Scientists, who have resigned, have indicated their personal/domestic grounds as the reasons for leaving DRDO. However, it is assumed that increased opportunities/incentives available in other organisations/industries are the main reasons for such resignations.

(e) The following corrective/remedial measures have been taken/being taken to address the issues of delay in completion of ongoing projects and to arrest the attrition of scientists:

#### **Remedial measures to complete ongoing projects as per schedule:-**

- Consortium approach is being used for design, development and fabrication of critical components.
- Three-tier project monitoring approach has been instituted in the major projects/programmes.
- Project Monitoring Review Committee (PMRC) and Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC) meetings are held regularly to monitor the progress of ongoing projects/programmes.
- Concurrent engineering approach has been adopted in technology intensive projects to minimize time-lag between development and productionisation of the systems.
- Information Technology and modern management techniques are being applied.
- Encouraging joint funding by users to ensure their commitment towards earliest completion.
- Promoting synergy and better co-ordination among User Services, DRDO and production agencies through cluster meetings.

#### **Incentives to DRDO Scientists:**

The following incentives have been granted as corrective measures to arrest the attrition:-

- Two additional increments on promotion to each Grade.
- Up to six variable increments on promotions granted on fast track.
- Professional Update Allowance to all scientists.
- Opportunity to acquire higher qualifications at reputed institutes viz. IITs/IISc, etc. as DRDO sponsored candidates.

- Young Scientists, Scientist of the Year and other DRDO Awards in recognition of their contributions, etc.
- Excellent infrastructure facilities have been created at work places and also at residential complexes.

Government is making all efforts to grant Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) to DRDO scientists at par with scientists of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Madam, Speaker, DRDO is an important organization of our country, not only in the defence sector but also for the development of indigenous technology. Some of the highlights of DRDO are Prithvi 2 missile, Agni missiles-1, 2, 4 and 5 and BrahMos Supersonic Cruise missile. But the budgetary support to the DRDO is declining. In 2005-06, there was 33.8 per cent increment in Defence budget as compared to the previous year. In 2009-10, it was 30.7 per cent but in 2012-13, it was only 3.7 per cent. The total defence budget in the current year is Rs. 2,26,000 crore. But the Government is reluctant to promote indigenous technology. The Government is allowing 49 per cent FDI in Defence sector. How can we energize the existing DRDO institutions without encouraging them with proper budgetary support?

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Not now, you cannot raise issues on daily basis without giving notice. Yes, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Issues cannot be raised daily without giving notice. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU: We spend less than one per cent of the GDP and we account for 12 per cent of the global arms trade. In his answer placed on the Table of the House, the Minister has stated that projects are lagging behind because of many reasons like *ab initio* development, technical and technological complexities, non-availability of infrastructure, non-availability of critical components,

equipment and materials. In our DRDO institutions, more than 500 scientists have resigned.

Has the Government of India taken any step to investigate as to why these scientists have resigned from DRDO? Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the Minister, through you, whether the Government of India has taken any step to complete the existing projects in time. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Such things do not happen during Question hour. You have not given notice. You must understand the functioning of the House. [ENGLISH] No, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: No, how can I reply?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This is no so, do not speak without notice. Nothing of that sort happen during Question Hour. Please sit down. This is Question hour.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, Mahabubaji, You are speaking without any reason. Such things do not happen without notice. [ENGLISH] Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...\*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please understand the rules before raising issues. You have not given any notice. Do not shout like this. Please sit down. Proper issues are raised at proper time. [ENGLISH] No, this is not the way.

Yes, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You are doing injustice to all the Members.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked several questions rolled into one. It would not be fair to say that the functioning of the DRDO has been, in any way, curtailed on account of paucity of funds. Our scientific community in the DRDO has been doing exceedingly well and, that is why, India is, today, in the select group of nations which has several capabilities which most countries in the world do not have. ...*(Interruptions)* Funds have been increasingly made available to the DRDO. Last year, for instance, the funding was Rs. 11,500 crore. This year, we have increased it further by Rs. 3,000 crore. The defence budget figure that the hon. Member has mentioned is the figure of the Interim Budget or the Vote on Account. In the final Budget, which I have presented and which comes up for approval today, I have further increased the defence budget by Rs. 5,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as resignation of scientists is concerned, the DRDO has a very large pool of scientists. It runs into several thousands of scientists who function in the DRDO itself. ...*(Interruptions)* The number of scientists who have resigned for various reasons-and it could be for other job opportunities also-is very small. For instance, in 2013, which is the last figure available with me, out of the total strength of 7,547 scientists, only 57 have resigned. This figure is less than one per cent and less than one per cent resigning from any organization is absolutely natural. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as delays are concerned, I think the absolute delay may be a little bit of a misnomer. Where there is a large programme, the delay refers to the conclusion of the programme. ...*(Interruptions)* The delay does not mean that nothing has been done. For instance, if 20 aircraft are to be made, they have already been made, all of them are in use and only the last ones are not delivered. That is why, we refer to it as a delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: I am again telling you, it is not a proper way.

...*(Interruptions)**[English]*

SHRI P.K. BIJU : Madam, will the Government allow private players either in the FDI route or in the PPP route to collaborate with existing DRDO institutions? I would also like to know as to what are the steps taken to activate BrahMos in Trivandrum. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, these are separate issues. With regard to the second part, I would like to convey to the Member that it does not emanate from the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, the Government has not taken any decision with regard to the DRDO collaborating with any private player abroad. ...*(Interruptions)* If the DRDO, at any stage, desires to do that, the Government, at that stage, will take a decision in the matter. But whatever we decide will be in the interest of indigenous research in the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, the biggest point, I found in the reply of the Hon'ble Minister is that since this Government came into power a big change is noticed and reply to questions contains extensive information covering all the subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, all of us feel it that [ENGLISH] DRDP has batches of excellence [TRANSLATION] and it has done a good work but CAG and other institutions have commented upon it. Specially LCA-Navy, Sam missiles, dual advanced torpedoes and several other things are not being manufactured as per schedule. ...*(Interruptions)* I would never like to ask Government the time by which these projects will be completed because our Government has just come into power. ...*(Interruptions)* These are important projects. But I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister how we can make a fresh start regarding all the projects which are lagging behind schedule so that these projects may be completed within the time limit. ...*(Interruptions)* In the changed scenario under which we are increasing FDI, how these things will be coordinated with DRDO so that all these pending works related to manufacturing may be completed at the earliest and institutions like DRDO may be strengthened and made an acclaimed organisation.



HON. SPEAKER: Mehbooba Muftiji, please understand one more thing. This is a question related to defence. It is equally important regarding our country. Please calm down. Mr. Minister, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the question asked by Hon'ble Member, does not indicate that work on these things is getting unnecessarily delayed in DRDO. ...(Interruptions) For example, I am citing two examples. ...(Interruptions), As far as light combat aircrafts is concerned, eight aircrafts were to be manufactured in phase one, but the plan was changed later on. Three prototype and seven regular aircrafts are being manufactured. ...(Interruptions), the main aircrafts have already been manufactured and now they are operational. ...(Interruptions) but as long as all the ten aircrafts are not manufactured, we will consider it as delay. ...(Interruptions) Similarly, Naval combat aircraft is a fourth generation aircraft. ...(Interruptions) this aircraft has been manufactured and it is now operational. ...(Interruptions) Now, Air force wants twenty such aircrafts and the plan is to manufacture forty such aircrafts. ...(Interruptions) so until twenty more aircrafts are manufactured completely, We will continue to take it as delay. ...(Interruptions)

DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA: Madam, nothing is audible.

HON. SPEAKER: Please put on headphone, you may listen.

...(Interruptions)

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI: Our voice is not being heard in this House, so we talk cut. ...(Interruptions)

**11.12 hrs**

*(Ms. Mehbooba Mufti and some other hon. Members then left the House.)*

*[English]*

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: India is one of the countries which purchase defence equipments spending a lot of money from abroad. The Government now proposes to have 49 per cent of FDI in Defence. At the same time, an institution like DRDO is not getting proper support. That is the general impression. There are about 10 major

projects which are ongoing. I would request the hon. Minister to have a review of the operations, the functioning of the DRDO and give ample support to DRDO. Will the purchases from abroad as well as this 49 per cent FDI encourage our own institutions?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I am grateful to the hon. Member for asking this question. This general impression that DRDO is lagging behind and that not much is happening and Government has not been supporting it, may not be very accurate. This is a matter where our scientific community has done exceedingly well. We are one of the few countries because of entirely this operation where India has the multi-level strategic deterrence capability, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, indigenous fourth generation combat aircrafts, nuclear powered submarines, Ballistic Missile Defence Programme, main battle tanks. These are our indigenous capacities itself which have been built.

Now, the object of the Government has been that we should now come out of the situation where we go all over the world and are the largest importers of defence equipment in the world. We buy the largest amount as far as the world is concerned because of our various requirements. The object is to build up domestic capacities within India, get those technologies within India. That will be a supplement to the DRDO kind of capacities which we have built up. Our shipyards have built up those capacities. Once we build them up, that is why we have consciously said, for the present we want Indian control as far as these capabilities are concerned. We are buying 100 per cent from foreign companies. We are buying from companies which are controlled by foreign Governments or foreign entities. Therefore, to bring that location to India and have an Indian majority controlling this manufacture, as also getting the best of the international technologies, that seems to be the object of the Government.

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, out of the total budget allocated to the Defence, which is about Rs. 2,50,000 crore this year, what per centage is spent on the indigenous R&D. Secondly, I would like to know about the number of employees that have been resigning from DRDO. Are there any restrictions on them so that they do not go out and work for private firms?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, out of the total Budget, which was sanctioned at the stage of the Vote on Account, we have increased the quantum in the final Budget this time because that is the priority which we have given in the Budget.

As far as the R&D component is concerned, that depends on the kind of utilisation because R&D takes place not only in the DRDO but also in our shipyards and other institutions, which are involved in the manufacture of defence equipment. As regards the figure, if the hon. Member writes to me, I can make it available to her.

Something has been said on resignations. I have looked into this matter and collected the data. The data is not alarming at all. For instance, in any organisation, where very senior scientists are working, people may go out because of some change or for job prospects. Some people may also go out because of personal reasons. But it is only when the number becomes extremely alarming and the functioning of the organisation suffers that it calls for a stronger reaction. For instance, this number has been gradually going down. I just mentioned the figure. In the last three years, for instance, out of the total staff strength of 7702, 86 resigned in 2011. In the next year, out of 7606, 67 resigned. Last year, out of 7574, only 57 resigned. These are normal cases which are almost one per cent or less than one per cent. That is normal in any organisation. That is normal in all organisations.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : She is talking about resignations. That is important.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, I am talking about resignations. Even from Government sector, resignations take place. I am sure, even if you go to the civil services, the resignations would be more than one per cent. Therefore, it is not unusually large that it calls for any alarm.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker, the Hon'ble Minister has deliberated upon issues in detail. Certainly security of the country is the priority of NDA Government. Madam, upto the year 2012-13, we have allocated five to six per cent of the defence allocation for DRDO. However, the report of the Standing Committee says that due to the shortfall in the Budget, DRDO had postponed certain

important programmes.

Madam, China is one of those important countries with whom we have strategic competition. It invests 2.5 per cent on R & D whereas our investment was more 0.09 per cent in 2012. My question is that keeping in view the importance of defence sector, are we going to accord special priority to R & D by addressing our earlier shortcomings so that our soldiers can down the morale of enemies at the border with the help of modern technique and their valour?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I fully agree with the feelings of Hon'ble Member. The security of the country will be given top priority and that is why we have increased the expenditure of DRDO. Last year it was about Rs. 11500 crore and in this year we have given an extra amount of Rs. 3000 crore. But there will be no laxity in providing the research facilities required for this purpose.

*[English]*

#### **Goods and Services Tax**

†  
\*162. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goods and Services Tax (GST) roll out is a major milestone in the indirect tax reforms in the country;

(b) the benefits likely to accrue, as a result of the roll out and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have expressed their concerns over implementation of GST and if so, the details thereof along with reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) the action taken by the Government to address the States' concerns and arrive at consensus over the issue; and

(e) the time by which GST regime is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) GST is likely to bring about a fundamental change in the tax structure by redistributing the burden of taxation equitably between goods and services. It will broaden the tax base by taxing supplies of goods and services comprehensively. Switching completely to the destination principle will reduce distortions. It will create a tax neutral supply chain. It will foster a common market across the country and reduce compliance costs. It will simplify the indirect tax procedures and would impact scope of manufacture, valuation, input stage credit entitlement, classification and scope of exemptions etc. It will promote exports as hidden costs in the form of multiple taxes will be eliminated. Thus, it will have positive impact on the foreign trade. These will help in spurring growth and employment and consequent increase in country's GDP.

(c) States' concerns with regard to the GST mainly relate to loss of revenue, fiscal autonomy, compensation, keeping certain items out of GST, subsuming of certain taxes in GST etc.

(d) Government has modified the draft of the Constitution Amendment Bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to address the issues like fiscal autonomy, revenue loss, keeping certain items out of GST, subsuming of certain taxes in GST etc. Government has also assured the States to compensate for any revenue losses incurred by them, from the date of introduction of GST, for a period of three years.

(e) In the spirit of co-operative federalism, no decision to introduce GST will be taken without consulting the States. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to engage with the States on the introduction of this vital reform in the country. Government targets to find a solution in the course of this year and approve the legislative scheme which enables the introduction of GST.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister

and the Government for taking this revolutionary decision of implementing GST. I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has taken some steps recently to address the concerns regarding financial losses, State autonomy and financial matters and so, the details thereof?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the proposal of GST was announced by the then Finance Minister in the year 2006-2007 in his Budget speech and the purpose at that time was to implement it *w.e.f* 1st April, 2010. The advantages of this move have emerged in the discussions during the last seven-eight years and almost everyone agrees with its advantages. The experts agree that there will be huge profit in the business after its implementation and besides there will be good collection as well as there will be less burden because there are multiple taxation points and tax burden will automatically become less. But the States had some concerns and even today those concerns continue to exist. I have called the Finance Ministers of the States two times in the last one and half month and have detailed discussions with them. Some of the States want the compensation regarding CST to be paid to them from the year 2010 till now as the rate was reduced from 4% to 2%. Apart from this, there is a report of Parliamentary Standing Committee and a detailed report of the Centrally Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers and they have collectively raised their two concerns in the discussions held. They want two issues to be kept outside the domain of GST. We are having discussions with them in this regard but we have assured the States, although these are outstanding dues prior to 2014, that as soon as we are able to make provision of their resources, it will be provided to the States as per the rights of the States.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Madam, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that whether the problems of the States will be addressed if we succeed in implementing the GST law by the end of this year and whether there is any provision of allowing them relaxation for some years regarding their financial losses?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Speaker Madam, I have said that if a consensus emerges among the States, we will try to make a law this year on the basis of consensus by carrying out some changes in the Constitutional

Amendment brought about in the year 2011. The rights of the States will be fully protected under this law. Those States which think that the revenue of the Centre is going to rise for sometime in the long run with the implementation of GST, I would like to say that revenue of the States is also going to increase because the tax evasion in this regard will automatically come down. The assessment of the economists and the experts is that it will lead to increase in GDP of the country by one per cent to one and half per cent which will result in a rise in the tax buoyancy of the country. But for some States facing losses in the initial years, this issue regarding the compensation to be given in the House is up for discussion.

*[English]*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply on the benefits of GST, and in his Budget speech, he has mentioned that now all the debates on the introduction of GST should come to an end. He also set a specific timeframe saying that we should be able to rollout GST by the end of the year, for which purpose consultation is going on.

Now, GST is a difficult proposition because it will require a Constitutional Amendment. The Entry No. 56 List II of the Seventh Schedule talks about taxes on goods and passengers carried by transport, and the Entry Nos. from 45 to 66 relate to the State taxes. So, naturally you will need a Constitutional Amendment so that this is taken away from the ambit of the States. Now, what I would like to specifically ask the hon. Minister is this. He has said that they have modified the draft Constitution (Amendment) Bill which was originally there. We have not seen the Draft of the Constitutional Amendment Bill.

What I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister specifically, is that which are the States, which have objected to introduction of GST and which are the States, which have given their consent. In the scheme of the Constitution Amendment, what are the taxes, which will be subsumed in the Books and Services Tax Act, which the Minister says would be beneficial for the GDP and for exports?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, there are a large number of Central Taxes. Since my learned friend wants the list of all those taxes, I would give the prominent ones

to him. There is a Central Excise Duty; the Additional Excise Duty; the Service Tax; Additional Customs Duty, which is the CVD; the Special Additional Duty of Customs; the SAD; Central Cess and Surcharges. These will be subsumed in the GST.

As far as the States are concerned, there are VAT or the Sales Tax; the Central Sales Tax levied by the Centre but collected by the States; Entertainment Tax; Luxury Tax; Taxes on Lottery, Betting and Gambling; Entry Tax; States Cesses and Surcharges.

Now, I do not think there are States left, which are now questioning the very idea of the GST. Opposition to it is diluting and has almost substantially diluted. The States understandably so, are concerned about their own revenue positions. Some States go in for larger purchases; some States are manufacturing States. Some States are consuming States. So, they are concerned with their own State specific issues, which is obvious in a federal polity like India.

There are State specific issues. Punjab, for instance, raises the issue of purchase tax; Gujarat as a manufacturing State is raising the issue of compensation because they may lose out on their manufacturing revenue itself. Collectively, some States are of the opinion that Entry Tax should be kept outside the GST. This is one of the recommendations, which the Chairperson of the Empowered Committee did mention to me. These are one or two taxes, which they want outside the structure. So, we are discussing these issues. It is because one of the objectives is that there must be a seamless movement of goods. If too many taxes are kept out and are again levied at various stages, there will be taxation hurdles created; and the very objective of the GST may not succeed through.

But then, we have to have an expeditious approach. That is why I said that this debate must come to an end because everybody accepts the benefits. The country is going to benefit; the businesses are going to benefit; the States and the Centre are going to benefit; and the GDP is going to benefit. Therefore, having debated it for the last seven to eight years, I think, there is a good cause that everybody must fall in line and agree. If there are one or two exceptions to be kept out, we are willing to consider those exceptions in the larger interests of federal structure

of India. We can, as the experience builds up, then try to include them or act otherwise at that stage. Therefore, the time has come to adopt more pragmatic approach in this.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.K. Raghwan. Ask a short question, although, the Minister has replied very well.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The Minister has given a very good reply.

HON. SPEAKER: Saugata Royji is praising which means the reply is really impressive.

*[English]*

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Thank you, Madam, for giving me the opportunity to ask my Supplementary.

It appears that a GST team including the State Members was constituted in 2006. Since 2006, that team has, so far, visited Europe four times, UK two times, Canada three times, Brazil, Australia, Singapore, Japan during this period. It was an extensive travel in these eight years. I understand that the GST is still far from reaching a decision.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the actual outcome of these visits by the team of the GST so far.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I can answer this question only on best principles because I have come into this Department much after the visits. It is obvious that the international best practices have to be understood. After all, when we have experimented a particular system of taxation in India, tax harassment is one grievance; tax evasion is another grievance; desire to grow in terms of GDP is a national desire; and, therefore, internationally, various countries, which have adopted different kinds of taxation systems, are systems close to this. If some of our experts visit those countries, it will probably add to our knowledge and capacity. Therefore, these should not be merely understood as jaunts. These should be understood as understanding the best international practices which they must have followed.

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Madam, I thank the hon. Minister for his comprehensive answer which he has

tabled. This current impasse is reminiscent of a similar deadlock about a dozen or so years ago on the issue of VAT, Valued Added Tax. At that time also, the hon. Minister was in Government although in a different portfolio, and the same issues were there about the apprehension of States that they would lose revenue and the issue had been deadlocked for many years. At that time, his predecessor took a bold step and gave an assurance to the States of a graded compensation over three years and in the event it was never necessary because most of the States did not have any revenue losses. So, that bold leap of faith to give that comfort was what did the trick.

In his response today the hon. Minister has stated similarly that for three years the States' revenue losses would be reimbursed. I have a question. Would their entire revenue losses be reimbursed or would it be graded? Also, since some States are asking for a little bit more, perhaps, four or five years, would the Minister be prepared to be a little bit more generous and take a leap of faith and make this happen?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I am glad that the hon. Member in the first part of his question has reminded us of the VAT experience. I have personally no doubt that almost all the States are going to benefit from it. Their eventual collections are going to be larger than what the collections are today. But, since this issue of compensation, how much and for what period, the rate of taxation, the commodities to be kept in or somebody to be kept out—these are all on the drawing board for discussion, I am willing to take a pragmatic view so that we are able to move the GST forward but not at the cost of having a token GST. It has to be a substantial GST.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Madam, first of all I congratulate the hon. Minister on giving a comprehensive text of answer. So, the chance of seeking supplementary is very limited.

At the time of introduction of value added tax, certain items were exempted from the purview of the value added tax and especially, in the State of Kerala certain items were exempted. So, my specific question to the hon. Minister is, will it be taken as a norm for exemption in the case of goods service tax also at the time of introduction of GST? This is part (a) of my question. And, part (b) of my question is regarding online trading. Now, online trading is going

on. To my information, 20 per cent of the trading in my State is out of online transaction and online trading without paying any tax. Even foreign trading is also coming into our country without paying any tax. Tax evasion is there. Could the hon. Finance Minister assure the House that tax evasion in the guise of online trading will be checked and arrested?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, every trading at the time of the taxable event is liable to pay tax. Therefore, online trading is also liable to pay tax.

As far as online trading is concerned, it is a reality. But as far as multibrand retail is concerned or single brand retail is concerned or international trade is concerned, we have not allowed it in the context of India.

#### **Inflow of black money from abroad**

\*163. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of gold imported from Switzerland during the last six months, month-wise,

(b) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for rise in such import from Switzerland and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reports of inflow of unaccounted/black money from Switzerland along with layering through gold and diamond trade to mask identity of the real beneficiaries, have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) The quantum of gold imported from Switzerland during the last six months is as follows:

Month	Quantity of gold imported (In MT)
January, 2014	29.194
February, 2014	25.907

Month	Quantity of gold imported (In MT)
March, 2014	47.384
April, 2014	36.075
May, 2014	44.767
June, 2014	62.643

(b) There has been no increase in the quantum of imports of gold (245.97 MT) from Switzerland during the first six months this year, as compared to the corresponding period last year (351.58 MT).

(c) No such reports have been received

(d) Does not apply in view of reply to part (c) above.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I have come here after winning election of the first time. I would like to thank your for giving me an opportunity to speak. During the Lok Sabha elections, we made an effort for getting mandate in the country on the issue of black money. The people across the nation gave their mandate to Bhartiya Janata Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: The part 'C' of the reply of the Finance Minister regarding black money mentions that no such report has been receive. On the other hand, as per the figures of the Government of Switzerland, the trade of gold valued at 6 Billion Swiss Franc (approx rupees forty thousand crores) took place with India from January, 2014 to June, 2014. This news as published prominently in all the main newspapers of the country during last week stating that the black money of the Indians stashed in Swiss bank is being invested in the form of gold and diamond trade. Its purpose is to conceal the identity of those having their black money stashed. This is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You can ask two questions. Ask the first one.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Those names should be revealed. ...(Interruptions) Income tax department has traced more than one lakh crore rupees of black money in the last financial year. A report was also published in the newspapers yesterday which highlighted that 71 thousand crore rupees out of more than one lakh crore rupees belongs to a single corporate house. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ask your question. It is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: This money belongs to a corporate group which is engaged in energy sector. Let his name be revealed. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: What is your question? Are you talking about bringing in the black money back?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: My question is, what is the month-wise amount of gold imported from Switzerland during the last six months? Whether the Government. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Everything has been mentioned in the reply of the hon. Minister. It seems you have not read that. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: If you do not have any question, you can take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you do not speak. He is new Member. He will learn.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you should keep quite. He is a new member. Let him ask the question. I am giving him time.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Ravinder Ji, if you have any question, please ask.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You sit down please. Till then Shri Anurag Singh ji will ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Thank you, hon. Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Wait for one minute, perhaps Ravinder ji is asking question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: Whether the Government is aware that huge amount of black money from Switzerland and money deposited from gold and diamond business are being used for hiding the real beneficiaries? If so, the details thereof and the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this regard? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you have asked the question. Its reply has already been given.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It's ok go on practicing like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam Speaker, the original question of the Hon. Member is, what is the amount of gold imported from Switzerland during the last six months and whether this import has risen a little as compared to the previous years? Whether black money is being invested in gold and whether the Government is aware of this? I would like to tell that in my reply I have given the details of the quantum of gold imported each month during the last six months. But, there is no major difference in the year earlier to it, *i.e.* 2013-2014. There came a situation during the year 2013 when the gold import rose manifold in the country due to which there was outflow of foreign exchange. It affected our foreign immensely, resulting in the increase of current account deficit. The Government had imposed some restrictions to put a check on it. Some of those restrictions were removed recently, due to which import has been liberalized. So far as the question of black

money coming in the form of gold is concerned, there is no separate report for that. The honourable member has raised a question not part of the original question regarding the money stashed abroad. The Government has taken strict action against those who have stashed their money outside. The Government is having correspondence with the Swiss authorities. Besides it, the Government took oath on 26th May and the first and foremost thing it did was that a Special Investigation Committee (SIT) was constituted as per the 3 years old order of the Hon. Supreme Court of July, 2011. It was the first action of the Government that we constituted an SIT and the SIT is working in that direction.

HON. SPEAKER: Will you ask your second supplementary?

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: It appears to me that there is no second supplementary question.

SHRI RAVINDER KUSHAWAHA: No.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Speaker, Although the original question is linked to the import of gold only, but black money has been a big issue in the country- by it during election or prior to election. A number of hon. Members of 15th Lok Sabha had discussed it here. When Advani ji went on a Yatra raising the issue of black money and a discussion on it was held in the House. Advani ji had initiated that discussion. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I had also got an opportunity to speak on behalf of my party on that occasion. I had also raised the question at that time as to whether Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) has not applicable on more than 700 accounts, details of which were provided to the Government of India by a foreign official. Is the Government taking any action against these account holders? If so, the time by which said investigation is likely to be completed? Will the names of these people who deposited money in foreign accounts be ever disclosed before the country and whether the Members of Parliament will be informed in this regard? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Member has asked the question which is not related to original question. The Government of France has provided that information to the Government of India because the Government of France had received the list containing the names of those persons who had bank accounts in Switzerland. The Government of France had not received the said list through official channel. Someone had gathered information from HSBC Bank and handed it over to the Government of France. The Government of India had given an undertaking when the Government of France handed over that list to India. The Government of France had handed over that list on the condition that names contained in the list will not be made public as on now. Effort has been made to identify those people whose names are in that list. Tax proceedings have been initiated against all those people who have been identified in the country. Earlier also, a list came to light regarding the account holders of Liechtenstein Bank. Income Tax proceedings as well as criminal proceeding have been started in the case. Legal action is being taken in that case. Special Investigation Team (SIT) which has been constituted would like to investigate all these matters also. Details sought by them are provided. In this regard, a news item was published in a newspaper quoting PTI news agency that an official of Switzerland was ready to provide a list containing more names of Indians. On the next Day *i.e.* 23rd June, the Government made a formal request to the Swiss Authority in this regard but they claimed that report was unauthorized and submitted that they do not have any separate list. Whenever the Government asked Swiss Authorities to submit evidence in this regard, they have raised certain legal issues. One of the issues is that the treaty signed between India and Switzerland is a prospective one therefore, there will be no retrospective co-operation. But Government will make all out efforts with Swiss Authorities in this regard. The Government of India is making efforts to gather evidence required to obtain the said list.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Madam, when the question of gold import is being asked, the reply is very categorical. Whether it is year-wise or monthwise, everything is in order. But the moment the question of



black money arises, I do not know the reason why the Government is intending to keep mum and is not rising to the occasion when it appears to be the need and demand of the hour.

Madam, just 10 days back I was in Germany, and I was asking them as to what is their relation with Switzerland as regards the issue of black money like how they are deposited, etc. They told me that they have positive agreements between a few European countries and Switzerland, and the agreement says that no such unaccountable money will be kept in Switzerland unless the Government gives permission. I would like to know whether Government of India is in a position to make any such agreement with the Swiss Government that such money could never be allowed to be kept there without the permission of the Government of India. What steps the Government is going to take to bring back black money, which was repeatedly assured by Shri Narendra Modi, the present Prime Minister of India, that within 100 days some steps will be taken, which is not being taken at all? When is the Government going to take such steps?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, let me first of all tell the hon. Member that as far as the present Government is concerned, it has nothing to hide. Therefore, this is an issue, which has been ongoing for some time. If at all, the present Government since the day it has taken over, we have taken it up with some element of intensity, and there is a pre-existing arrangement with Switzerland with effect from 2011. Article 26 of it regulates the exchange of information as far as India and Switzerland are concerned. These agreements are entered into keeping the limitations of the Swiss law in mind. Swiss law, in this matter, is also an evolving process. We are keeping a very close eye on further changes, which are being discussed in that country, and whatever the best result in India's interest that we will get the information.

The hon. Member is asking whether the Government's permission will be required. Of course, RBI's permission is required to maintain an account abroad. But these are accounts, which people have surreptitiously opened without RBI's permission, and these are illegal. There is a difference between a legitimate legal foreign account and an illegal foreign account. Therefore, to get information as far as legitimate foreign accounts are concerned, we

can always get that information. It is with regard to these accounts, which are being illegally kept that we are seeking cooperation because evidence is available in a foreign soil and evidence can come to us only with the cooperation of the country where the account exists.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, I had asked the hon. Minister whether efforts are being made to see that such type of agreements will be made.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are in the process of communication with the Swiss authorities, and whatever is the best agreement, within the parameters of their law, we are going to enter into.

#### **Production and export of plantation crops**

\*164. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the production and domestic consumption of plantation crops, particularly tea and coffee in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, crop and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the quantum and value of export and import of tea and coffee during the said period, country-wise;
- (c) the share of India in total world production of plantation crops, particularly tea and coffee;
- (d) whether there has been decline in production and export of plantation crops, particularly tea/coffee and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to boost production and export of plantation crops, particularly tea/coffee including financial assistance/package drawn for the sector to boost production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

- (a) State-wise and crop-wise production of plantations crops, namely tea, coffee, rubber and spices

during the last three years and the current year are detailed in Annexure-I. Domestic consumption of these crops during the last three years and the current year are detailed in Annexure-II. State-wise data of domestic consumption are not maintained by the Government.

(b) Quantum and value of export and import of tea and coffee during last three years in respect of major destinations and origin countries are given in Annexure-III

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Production	Export	Production	Export	Production	Export
Tea (Million Kgs)	1095	214	1135	216	1209	226
Coffee (Tonnes)	314000	333180	318000	299286	304500	312625
Rubber (Tonnes)	903700	27145	913700	30594	844000	5398
Spices (Tonnes)	6324920	575270	5801114	726613	5833870	817250

Production and exports of tea during the last three years have grown. Coffee production declined in 2013-14 due to adverse weather conditions such as rising temperatures coupled with unpredictable and erratic rainfall, but, coffee exports have shown increase. Production of natural rubber declined during 2013-14 due to prolonged and excessive rainfall and the consequent incidence of leaf diseases. Natural Rubber (NR) is not exported in large quantity as India's consumption of rubber is larger than domestic production. Export of spices has shown a steady increase despite a marginal decline in the total production compared with 2011-12.

and Annexure-IV respectively.

(c) Share of India in total world production of tea, coffee, rubber and spices was 25 per cent (in 2013), 3.65 per cent (in 2012-13), 7 per cent (in 2013) and 31 per cent (in 2012-13) respectively.

(d) The total production and export of plantation crops in the last three years is shown below:-

(e) Government has taken measures to boost the production and export of plantation crops through the Plantation Commodity Boards for tea, coffee, rubber, and spices which provide financial and technical assistance to the growers and the industry for new planting, replanting, rejuvenation, quality up-gradation, value addition and market promotion. The schemes to promote export of plantation crops envisage providing assistance for participation in trade fairs, exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, brand promotion, public relation campaigns and export of value added products.

#### **Annexure-I**

##### *State-wise Production of Plantations Crops*

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr & May)
<b>Tea (in million kgs)</b>				
Assam	581.26	588.14	629.05	67.54
West Bengal	269.43	287.32	312.10	35.04
NE States and Sikkim (other than Assam)	14.90	17.92	23.92	3.54
Tamil Nadu	162.79	171.93	174.71	28.43
Kerala	61.62	63.76	63.48	12.27
Karnataka	5.46	6.00	5.52	1.36
Total	1095.46	1135.07	1208.78	148.18

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr & May)
<b>Coffee (in MT)</b>				
Karnataka	2,21,000	2,30,225	2,11,100	2,48,300
Kerala	68,100	64,200	66,675	68,875
Tamil Nadu	18,350	17,370	18,775	17,875
Andhra Pradesh	5,970	5,920	7,320	8,860
Odisha	360	310	440	620
North Eastern States	220	175	190	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,14,000</b>	<b>3,18,200</b>	<b>3,04,500</b>	<b>3,44,750</b>
<b>Natural Rubber (Tonnes)</b>				
Kerala	798890	800050	--*	--*
Tamil Nadu	25220	25350	--*	--*
Tripura	30590	33220	--*	--*
Karnataka	27890	31250	--*	--*
Assam	10310	11740	--*	--*
Meghalaya	6380	7110	--*	--*
Nagaland	1395	1655	--*	--*
Manipur	920	1035	--*	--*
Others	2105	2290	--*	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>903700</b>	<b>913700</b>	<b>844000</b>	<b>167,000</b> (Apr-June 14)

\*State-wise data of production is compiled at the end of the financial year

<b>Spices (in Tons)</b>				
<b>Pepper</b>				
Karnataka	15000	18240	16000	--*
Kerala	27500	20640	16500	--*
Tamil Nadu	7500	9120	10500	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>48000</b>	<b>43000</b>	<b>58000</b>
Kerala	7800	7935	11440	11350
Karnataka	1550	1710	2415	1800
Tamil Nadu	725	735	1145	850
<b>Total</b>	<b>10075</b>	<b>10380</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>14000</b>
<b>Cardamaom</b>				
Sikkim	3540	3310	3234	3483
West Bengal	640	608	626	662
<b>Total</b>	<b>4180</b>	<b>3918</b>	<b>3860</b>	<b>4145</b>

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr & May)
<b>Chilli</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	830990	638298	804204	--*
Karnataka	144044	128806	107037	--*
West Bengal	95765	96216	96300	--*
Madhya Pradesh	90569	127435	95310	--*
Odisha	64320	70390	74030	--*
Total	1470352	1299191	1448215	--*
<b>Ginger</b>				
Odisha	117720	126530	134980	--*
Assam	107893	112548	121370	--*
Karnataka	135031	168310	93486	--*
Gujarat	47694	69581	70646	--*
Meghalaya	54009	52922	54719	--*
Arunachal Pradesh	49663	52304	54000	--*
Uttaranchal	40418	41944	44011	--*
Kerala	28603	33197	37130	--*
Mizoram	31000	31000	34488	--*
West Bengal	24128	24606	24854	--*
Andhra Pradesh	16674	23054	21883	--*
Total	708256	913890	924417	--*
<b>Coriander Seed</b>				
Rajasthan	281076	218899	321402	--*
Madhya Pradesh	70872	70872	70520	--*
Gujarat	42649	32634	32310	--*
Total	501485	372366	428687	--*
<b>Cumin Seed</b>				
Gujarat	221906	219215	283302	--*
Rajasthan	80531	114925	177835	--*
Total	303943	403744	462645	--*
<b>Celery Seed</b>				
Punjab	5248	4609	5264	--*
Total	5248	4609	5271	--*
<b>Fennel Seed</b>				
Rajasthan	5601	26157	34070	--*
Gujarat	76128	97504	57941	--*

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Apr & May)
West Bengal	1033	1033	1035	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>83576</b>	<b>125710</b>	<b>144112</b>	<b>--*</b>
<b>Fenugreek Seed</b>				
Rajasthan	70328	94200	87382	--*
Gujarat	9015	13910	13959	--*
Haryana	4300	12157	12655	--*
West Bengal	2649	2650	2654	--*
Uttaranchal	2532	2951	3132	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>88979</b>	<b>127850</b>	<b>121775</b>	<b>--*</b>
<b>Garlic</b>				
Madhya Pradesh	224365	224365	201630	--*
Gujarat	245124	250085	257455	--*
Rajasthan	98411	186410	195979	--*
Uttar Pradesh	169342	182241	182750	--*
Odisha	35710	45760	48320	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>975404</b>	<b>1085740</b>	<b>898438</b>	<b>--*</b>
<b>Nutmeg</b>				
Kerala	11269	11911	12059	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>11271</b>	<b>12088</b>	<b>12140</b>	<b>--*</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5286552</b>	<b>5933126</b>	<b>6324920</b>	<b>--*</b>

--\*State-wise data of production is under compilation.

### **Annexure-II**

#### *Domestic consumption of Plantation Crops*

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-June)
<b>Tea (In Million Kgs)</b>					
Total Tea		900	941	1002	--
<b>Coffee (In Tonnes)</b>					
Total Coffee	1,08,000	1,15,000	Consumption survey for this period is under progress.		
<b>Natural Rubber (In Tonnes)</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	57730	69085	70535	--*	--*
Goa and Daman	19735	25845	28750	--*	--*
Gujarat	67440	65870	74860	--*	--*
Haryana	45630	44785	38910	--*	--*

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-June)
Karnataka	70882	69915	68315	--*	--*
Kerala	136725	153950	139960	--*	--*
Madhya Pradesh*	36665	37225	36580	--*	--*
Maharashtra	116450	106750	102920	--*	--*
Odisha	37460	29105	19025	--*	--*
Punjab**	79150	70040	70560	--*	--*
Rajasthan	63630	71415	83855	--*	--*
Tamil Nadu	89575	109380	131565	--*	--*
Uttar Pradesh	84273	34585	36210	--*	--*
Uttarakhand	--	42750	42605	--*	--*
West Bengal	24555	16020	12350	--*	--*
Others	17815	17695	15705	--*	--*
<b>Total Natural Rubber</b>	<b>947715</b>	<b>964415</b>	<b>972705</b>	<b>981520</b>	<b>251000</b>

\* including Chhattisgarh

\*\* including Chandigarh

--\*State-wise consumption data of rubber is under compilation.

### Major Spices (In Tonnes)

Pepper	40,000	35,000	35,000	--*
Cardamom (Small)	9,361	10,911	11,075	--*
Cardamom (Large)	5,255	6,823	7,005	--*
Chilli	846,269	755,038	745,136	--*
Ginger	735,830	563,386	557,008	--*
Turmeric	1,057,350	720,538	766,752	--*
Coriander	363,926	424,627	409,617	--*
Cumin	376,029	277,963	291,690	--*
Fennel	122,411	116,216	106,767	--*
Fenugreek	89,978	74,923	67,460	--*
Nutmeg	8,580	9,707	8,802	--*

--\*Data for first quarter of 2014-15 is under compilation. State-wise data is compiled at the end of the year.

**Annexure-III***Major Country-wise Exports***TEA**

(Quantity in million kgs and Value in Rs. crores)

Country	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (April-June)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Russian Fed	42.61	554.83	45.91	759.56	38.62	639.91	--*	--*
Ukraine	1.82	21.87	2.42	36.04	2.21	35.66	--*	--*
Kazakhstan	12.00	196.10	11.73	229.09	10.26	207.69	--*	--*
Other CIS	2.06	39.93	1.19	21.33	1.70	37.77	--*	--*
Total CIS	58.49	812.73	61.25	1046.02	52.79	921.03	--*	--*
United Kingdom	21.02	328.89	19.21	347.91	17.64	338.13	--*	--*
Netherlands	4.03	84.88	2.68	72.27	3.26	98.21	--*	--*
Germany	7.18	170.03	7.97	212.74	7.77	259.25	--*	--*
Ireland	1.75	54.04	2.17	78.40	2.21	94.44	--*	--*
Poland	3.88	52.84	3.48	52.02	4.72	71.91	--*	--*
U.S.A	12.77	333.16	11.71	317.63	14.09	396.55	--*	--*
Canada	1.60	32.84	1.04	27.21	1.24	31.33	--*	--*
U.A.E	18.05	325.48	21.51	394.93	23.33	473.03	--*	--*
Iran	11.05	216.82	18.73	389.77	22.90	603.85	--*	--*
Saudi Arabia	3.57	52.60	2.57	63.01	2.63	58.00	--*	--*
Egypt (ARE)	6.57	59.40	9.66	107.53	7.45	89.54	--*	--*
Afghanistan	0.69	7.14	0.74	8.63	2.46	24.81	--*	--*
Bangladesh	2.29	15.32	2.98	28.38	13.94	131.42	--*	--*
China	3.42	57.87	4.47	74.84	4.14	88.45	--*	--*
Singapore	0.34	6.92	0.35	10.35	0.34	10.73	--*	--*
Sri Lanka	3.86	52.74	1.91	27.15	1.55	23.16	--*	--*
Kenya	3.26	24.49	2.66	30.12	2.69	25.19	--*	--*
Japan	2.91	102.89	3.46	140.69	3.61	155.26	--*	--*
Pakistan	26.27	178.53	20.69	203.94	19.92	196.01	--*	--*
Australia	3.52	107.91	3.66	129.19	3.16	116.71	--*	--*
Other countries	17.83	227.30	13.33	243.20	13.92	302.08	--*	--*
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.35</b>	<b>3304.82</b>	<b>216.23</b>	<b>4005.93</b>	<b>225.76</b>	<b>4509.09</b>	<b>--*</b>	<b>--*</b>

--\*Tea export data for first quarter of 2014-15 is under compilation.

**Coffee**

(Quantity in tonnes and Value in Rs. crores)

Country	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (April-June)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Italy	71010	979	75748	1094	77836	1097	22637	365
Germany	38138	544	24874	388	32465	489	9941	183
Russian Federation	33112	485	24814	409	18201	291	6047	104
Belgium	18900	295	19907	335	18136	300	5764	121
Spain	13451	154	6650	91	5682	77	1918	29
Slovenia	9629	102	13484	160	9732	121	1961	26
Jordan	9436	157	7390	132	10638	176	2835	63
Algeria	7395	86	1664	20	1252	16	42	1
Greece	6848	77	6468	82	5313	68	1440	21
Saudi Arabia	6816	101	3292	56	4298	79	1155	21
Malaysia	6259	70	8281	106	5896	80	1981	27
U.S.A.	6157	96	6124	106	5375	86	2388	39
Finland	5638	84	5432	85	5556	94	1768	28
Egypt	5598	69	3051	38	843	11	328	5
Tunisia	5083	68	426	5	203	3	8	0.1
Sub-Total	243470	3367	207605	3107	201426	2988	60213	1033
Others	89711	1312	91681	1446	111199	1776	33572	582
Grand Total	333181	4679	299286	4553	312625	4764	93785	1615

**Annexure-IV***Major Country-wise Imports***Tea**

(Quantity in million kgs, Value in Rs. crores)

Country	2013-2014		2012-2013		2011-2012	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Argentina	0.66	8.84	0.40	4.48	1.16	8.42
Canada	Nil	Nil	0.12	1.05	0.15	0.83
China	0.23	4.28	0.26	3.22	0.36	5.48
Germany	Nil	Nil	0.03	1.20	0.02	0.64
Indonesia	1.04	14.03	1.86	25.10	1.62	17.36
Iran	0.73	5.71	2.07	14.59	2.47	9.82
Japan	0.01	0.19	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.02
Kazakhstan	0.03	0.34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kenya	2.83	46.98	3.55	65.42	4.10	57.07
Malawi	0.13	1.96	0.66	8.68	0.53	5.26
Mozambique	0.07	0.91	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nepal	10.44	114.02	9.21	103.69	7.50	64.79
Netherlands	0.07	2.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oman	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.36	1.90
Papua New Guinea	Nil	Nil	0.26	2.83	Nil	Nil
Rwanda	Nil	Nil	0.06	1.04	Nil	Nil
South Africa	0.05	0.70	-	-	0.00	0.01
Sri Lanka	0.20	5.70	0.63	15.37	0.22	5.22
Switzerland	0.09	2.63	0.07	1.89	-	-
Tanzania	0.06	0.91	0.24	3.79	0.09	1.09
Turkey	0.04	0.29	0.00	0.00	-	-
U.A.E	0.03	0.60	0.58	7.35	0.10	1.00
Uganda	0.05	0.54	0.05	0.69	0.05	0.47
U.K.	1.44	15.71	0.86	14.42	0.19	4.46
U.S.A	0.03	0.33	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.76	7.43	0.92	7.00	0.29	2.20
Zimbabwe	0.24	3.12	0.07	0.67	0.00	0.00
Total	19.23	237.33	21.90	282.56	19.21	186.04

"0" represents imports below 5 lakh kgs.

### Coffee

(Quantity in tonnes/Value in Rs. crores)

Vietnam Soc Rep	26105.79	265.82	39,979.13	435.7	28,547.16	344.4
Indonesia	7532.44	72.03	21,222.95	237.6	19,059.73	227.1
Uganda	5572.73	47.89	6,352.36	64.1	4,521.07	48.5
China P Rp	1351.5	14.74	129.52	1.8	0.46	0.4
Kenya	865.07	7.93	1,674.00	16.7	4,374.53	46.00
Germany	831.56	9.36	16.41	1.4	5.03	0.2
U S A	765.27	7.53	23.5	2.6	43.09	4.9
Taiwan	481.86	4.81	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Guinea	469.8	4.45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mexico	357.51	5.12	1,102.72	13.07	467.08	6.0
Canada	306.86	3.24	0.45	0.01	0.22	0.01
Ghana	208.97	1.69	309.5	2.9	243.72	2.7
Cameroon	155.24	1.27	52.69	0.5	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singapore	126.22	1.22	3.85	0.05	2.14	0.5
Japan	99.99	1.50	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.002
Sub-Total	45230.81	448.61	70,867.08	777.16	57,264.28	680.7
Others	824.98	20.89	335.34	18.7	2678.91	48.4
Grand Total	46055.79	469.50	71202.42	795.8	59943.19	729.1

SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to mention that the Coffee Board has sent a proposal to the Union Government for approximately Rs. 950 crore to include development of the coffee industry in the country including Karnataka in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government has considered the said proposal of the Coffee Board.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, the Question relates to the extent of production and export of various commodities, which are mentioned in the Question. With regard to any specific proposal that the Coffee Board has sent, I will certainly inform my colleague who is looking after the Department to look into this proposal and respond adequately as far as the Coffee Board is concerned.

SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU: Hon. Speaker, Madam, India produces more than 3 lakh metric tonnes of coffee every year of which 70 per cent is exported and earning us approximately Rs. 4,000 crore of net foreign exchange.

At present, the Coffee Industry is facing great problems like escalation in the cost of cultivation, decline in productivity, labour shortage and lack of proper market information. I would like to know whether the Union Government is aware of the above problems being faced by the Coffee Industry in the country and, if so, what measures are being taken by the Government.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As far as the Coffee Industry is concerned, in India, the production had been increasing, though it came down marginally last year. It came down because of weather conditions, drought in certain areas, etc. This year, we eventually did anticipate a problem because of lack of monsoon. However, with delayed monsoon, we may be able to ride over the problem, as far as Coffee is concerned.

Now, the availability has some impact on pricing. With regard to price formulation of these commodities, the Government of India has a Price Stabilisation Fund. It has a certain strict mechanism where we compare it with seven years of international pricing. If it falls below that average, then the Price Stabilisation Fund steps in, and we compensate the industry. However, that kind of a situation has not come as yet. Therefore, by and large, as far as India is concerned, our coffee production is going up, as also our exports have been going up. As the learned Member himself said, we are exporting about 70 per cent of the coffee that we produce in this country. We are one of the largest in the world.

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE: Madam, out of 3,34,750 metric tonnes of coffee that is produced in India, Karnataka has a major share. Out of the total production, 2,38,300 metric tonnes come from Karnataka. However, as has been stated in the answer, the level of production and exports are coming down every year. The coffee production has declined in the year 2013-14 because of the adverse effects, which have been mentioned in the written reply.

Every year, the production is coming down because of 'borer' disease. To control the 'borer' disease, there is no pesticide available in the market. We do not know what pesticide we have to use to control this disease. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any research work is going on to know the causes of this disease and to develop a pesticide for controlling the same.

As the hon. Member, Shri Putta Raju has already mentioned, there is a proposal before the Coffee Board to waive off the loans as they have lost the entire crop and also because the production is going down every year. In many areas, the plantations afflicted by the 'borer' disease are dying. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether there is any proposal for waiver of loans.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, as I said just now, Karnataka unquestionably is the largest producer of coffee. It is only in 2013-14 that we saw a slight decline in the production of coffee. Otherwise, production of coffee was on the increase continuously in the country. For one year because of weather conditions and on account of a particular disease, it has certainly affected the coffee cultivation. The Coffee Board is constituted specifically for this purpose. It continues both its marketing and assessment of the sector itself, so that if any such disease occurs, they obviously have different kinds of scientific responses to this. I am sure we can get those scientific responses and convey it to the hon. Member.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Gaurav Gogoi would you like to have tea also?

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Madam Speaker, I am extremely grateful to you.

Assam tea is famous worldwide. Assam tea is an important industry for India since 1950. I am proud to say that Assam produces more than 50 per cent tea in the country. I would like to say to hon. Minister that out of the total tea produced in Assam nearly 30 per cent is produced by small tea growers or small tea garden owners. I would like to ask the Government as to whether the Government is likely to take any steps to promote small tea growers as well as to put pressure on tea companies to increase the wages of lakhs of labourers engaged in tea gardens?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Hon. Member has correctly said that Assam produces 50 per cent of tea in the country. There are around 6-7 States in the country including North Eastern States and Sikkim as well as Southern States where tea is produced. The production of tea industry reported an increase during the last four-five years across the country including Assam. When there is any specific situation like closure of any tea garden or any distress situation in tea industry then the Government takes cognizance of the matter otherwise when tea industry and tea production are doing well, the market determines the prices of tea etc. Whenever there is a problem due to closure of tea garden at various places then the Union and the State Government take appropriate steps. There

is a Directorate that deals with the small tea gardens and undertakes study regarding problems of tea gardens and gives its suggestions in this regard.

*[English]*

DR. A. SAMPATH: Madam, Kerala is the largest producer of natural Rubber.

HON. SPEAKER: This question is about Tea and Coffee.

DR. A. SAMPATH: Madam, the marginal and small farmers are demanding at least Rs. 200 per kilogram of the natural rubber.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is particularly about Tea and Coffee.

DR. A. SAMPATH: There is no significant increase in the production of the natural rubber. I have a question through you to the hon. Minister. Will the Government of India envisage new schemes for the promotion of rubber cultivation in the country by increasing the Minimum Support Price and to reduce the imports of rubber?

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, can give reply to this question if he wants become the question is not related to original question.

*[English]*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, as far as rubber is concerned, it is produced in large quantities and the production is going up in some districts of Kerala. It is only last year when the opposite was true. There was no case of drought but it was excessive rainfall. Therefore, there was a leaf disease because of excessive rainfall and the production of rubber has slightly declined. There is a huge demand of natural rubber as far as the Indian market is concerned. Our consumption of natural rubber had become more than that of the manufacture of natural rubber. As a result, some of it had to be imported also. As far as natural rubber is concerned, if there is some specific problem and if the hon. Member brings it to our notice, we will certainly look into it.

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammad Faizal – Not Present.

### Aircraft Crashes

§\*165. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helicopters and fighter aircraft including Mirage of the armed forces crashed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the total number of personnel including civilians injured or lost their lives in these crashes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation to find out reasons behind these crashes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the preventive measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of air crashes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The number of helicopters and fighter aircraft of the armed forces crashed during each of the last three years and the current year (upto 16.07.2014) and the total number of service personnel killed and civilians injured or lost their lives in these crashes is tabulated below:

Year	Fighter aircraft	Helicopter	Total	Service Personnel killed	Civilians killed/injured
2011-12	9	4	13	7	1/1
2012-13	4	5	9	15	-
2013-14	5	2	7	1	-
2014-15	1	0	1	1	-

The above accidents include 02 Mirage aircraft crashed during 2011-12.

Apart from this, during Special Operations in aid to Civil and Military agencies, two helicopters of IAF were destroyed in which 05 IAF personnel and 15 civilian / paramilitary personnel were killed. Such Special operations are not included in the statistics maintained for aircraft accidents.

(c) and (d) Every accident/incident is thoroughly investigated by a Court/Board of Inquiry and the recommendations of all the completed Court/Board of Inquiry have been implemented. Armed forces have taken various preventive measures like invigoration of Aviation Safety Organisation, streamlining of accident reporting procedure, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas to reduce aircraft accidents. Also, accident prevention programmes have been given an added thrust to identify risk prone/hazardous areas specific to the aircraft fleets and operational environment to ensure safe practices/procedures.

HON. SPEAKER: Mohammed Faizal – Not present.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE: Madam, I would like to ask a question to the Defence Minister through you. Every manufacturer specifies a life period of a product. An aircraft has a period of life, its spare parts have a period of life. However, the Indian Air Force uses these products much more than its specified period of life. With the crash of 19 aircraft in the last three years, obviously, there is a need to re-look into the life of a product in India especially the aircraft flying at Siachen which is higher than the accepted altitude. May I request the Defence Minister to please give his opinion in this regard?

#### 12.00 hrs

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The hon. Member is right. Each aircraft has a particular period of life. With technological improvements, it could be marginally increased. Therefore, we have a phasing out programme. The Air Force particularly is looking at phasing out some of the aircrafts where accidents have taken place. Once the phasing out takes place, the alternative aircrafts which are being got ready will then occupy that space. For instance, when the MIG-21 gets phased out where the accident number was a little higher, in that event, the LCAs -- which I answered in the first question -- which is at a very advanced stage and are being manufactured, will replace the entire thing.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Today I congratulate the the Minister for single handedly by exeuting the herculeon task (Goverdhan Parbat) of managing the Question Hour. [English] Question Hour is over now.

<sup>§</sup>Since Mohammad Faizal was not present, Hon. Speaker allowed Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore to ask Supplementary Question.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Health Professionals

\*166. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) the density of health professionals in proportion to population in the rural areas in comparison to urban areas, indicating the ratio of doctor-population and nurse-population in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the present status of the proposal for introduction of Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course and the modalities worked out for its introduction in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allow overseas and Non-resident Indian (NRI) doctors to practice in the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the existing policy of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to increase the number of health professionals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The percentage of doctors currently serving in rural and remote areas *vis-à-vis* urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise is not available. The State-wise estimates of density of doctors and nurses in proportion to population in the rural areas in comparison to urban areas in the country as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao et al) are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(b) The Cabinet had approved on 13.11.2013 the introduction of a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health). The main objective of the proposed course is to create mid-level health professionals who would possess the necessary public health and ambulatory care competencies to serve the rural population and will primarily be deployed at Sub Centres. The curriculum of the course has been prepared in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI) and has taken into consideration the views of various stakeholders. The degree for the course

will be awarded by the respective State Universities and it will be accredited by the National Board of Examinations (NBE) to ensure uniformity in the content and delivery of the course. Further, the States have also been requested to furnish details of financial implications for introducing the course in their Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) As per provisions contained in section 14 of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, person possessing qualification in any country outside India which is recognized in that country and registerable is entitled to obtain temporary registration for practice in the institution to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work.

Further, the Central Government had proposed to amend the IMC Act, 1956 by way of IMC (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 21st May, 2013 *inter-alia* allowing Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs) to practice medicine in the country. Subsequently, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013 to replace the Ordinance was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th August, 2013. The Bill however could not be taken up for consideration and passing. As the said replacement Bill could not be passed at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament in terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of Article 123 of the constitution, the aforesaid Ordinance ceased to operate on the 16th September, 2013. In view of this, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 was notified on the 28th September, 2013. However, the Indian Medical Council (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013 to replace the said Ordinance could not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha, despite all efforts, during the winter session 2013 of Parliament as the House has been adjourned sine die on Wednesday, the 18th December, 2013.

(d) The Government has already taken a large number of steps to reduce the shortage of doctors and other health professionals in the country which include:-

(i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.

- (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (v) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the Scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- (vi) Financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the schools and colleges pharmacy and paramedics.
- (vii) Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.
- (viii) Establishment of 125 ANM and 133 GNM Schools across the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services.
- (ix) Establishment of 6 colleges of nursing at sites of AIIMS like institutions being set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).
- (x) Establishment of one National Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at Najafgarh, Delhi and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) at Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and in Bhagalpur under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
- (xi) Norms to start B. Sc. (Nursing) & M. Sc. (Nursing) have been relaxed.
- (xii) Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.

**Statement-I***Doctor Density (Per 10,000 Populations) by State and Area*

State/UT	Total		Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	4.28	6.07	2.42	3.28	9.12	13.34
Andhra Pradesh	4.52	7.84	3.87	5.41	6.3	14.36
Arunachal Pradesh	1.97	0.17	0.62	1.53	7.33	9.65
Assam	0.16	2.83	0.17	1.37	0.11	12.89
Bihar	2.06	3.96	2.02	2.86	2.38	13.31
Chhattisgarh	2.59	4.09	1.56	2.69	6.67	9.67
Delhi	1.53	15.03	0	8.32	1.64	15.53
Goa	6.35	10.99	0	4.43	12.71	17.55
Gujarat	3.89	4.4	1.59	1.35	7.74	9.52
Haryana	4.02	8.21	3.68	5.31	4.86	15.32
Himachal Pradesh	5.97	5.96	4.54	3.91	19.33	24.96
Jammu and Kashmir	1.81	6.77	1.7	2.07	2.14	21.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	4.23	3.94	0.91	2.45	15.85	9.12
Karnataka	7.58	7.32	3.65	3.02	15.19	15.68
Kerala	4.45	6.28	2.05	3.29	11.29	14.8
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.89	2.85	2.47	2.2	11.54
Maharashtra	7.09	7.88	2.61	3.42	13.19	13.95
Manipur	1.91	4.54	0.92	2.03	5.09	12.55
Meghalaya	1.12	2.51	0.38	0.58	4.21	10.49
Mizoram	0.47	5.32	0	1.92	0.95	8.78
Nagaland	2.05	3.37	1.16	2.1	6.27	9.33
Odisha	0.48	2.69	0.56	1.29	0	10.68
Punjab	6.57	11.14	5.57	6.55	8.51	20.08
Rajasthan	5.03	3.97	2.22	1.81	14.26	11.03
Sikkim	1.66	7.49	1.49	5.07	2.95	26.65
Tamil Nadu	9.07	6.09	3.16	1.73	16.63	11.66
Tripura	1.05	3.21	0.47	1.35	3.81	12.16
Uttar Pradesh	3.76	6.04	2.63	3.94	8.06	14.05
Uttarakhand	4.19	7.4	1.29	4.86	12.64	14.78
West Bengal	3.16	7.07	1.9	5.01	6.38	12.37
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.59	0	5.14	0	12.5
Chandigarh	14.03	23.17	9.97	4.8	14.48	25.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.7	0	1.01	0	8.43
Daman and Diu	0.00	4.95	0	2.32	0	9.33
Lakshadweep	13.64	5.24	27.27	4.58	0	5.89
Puducherry	7.85	10.6	23.79	2.48	0	14.62

Source; National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001;  
Central Bureau of health Intelligence 2005

### **Statement-II**

#### *Nurse Density (Per 10,000 Populations) by State and Area*

State/UT	Total			lural		Trhan	
	NSSO	Census	INC	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India	7.09	7.39	12.77	4.27	4.13	14.42	15.88
Andhra Pradesh	11.48	7.54	22.53	8.42	4.41	19.71	15.98
Arunachal	6.10	17.92	-	5.79	12.72	7.33	38.46
Assam	3.93	6.18	7.90	0.80	4.20	25.51	19.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	2.73	2.80	1.86	2.46	1.71	5.05	12.15
Chhattisgarh	9.01	5.74	0.12	7.57	3.33	14.72	15.35
Delhi	8.34	15.80	1.84	0.00	8.40	8.96	16.36
Goa	34.64	19.72	-	61.29	16.73	7.99	22.71
Gujarat	2.83	5.95	22.44	1.08	2.78	5.78	11.26
Haryana	9.58	4.52	12.86	10.72	2.34	6.78	9.88
Himachal Pradesh	8.21	9.76	27.11	7.16	6.83	18.01	36.97
Jammu and Kashmir	2.22	6.29		2.42	4.71	1.62	11.06
Jharkhand	0.44	6.23	0.01	0.41	2.87	0.51	17.96
Karnataka	1.98	8.29	19.42	2.69	3.46	0.60	17.67
Kerala	18.08	19.16	31.87	15.65	18.10	25.02	22.19
Madhya Pradesh	7.64	5.79	17.77	2.31	2.88	22.29	13.82
Maharashtra	9.73	11.06	10.40	4.74	4.58	16.52	19.87
Manipur	3.87	12.32	-	2.46	8.86	8.40	23.38
Meghalaya	11.68	9.19	-	2.27	4.53	50.57	28.47
Mizoram	10.20	11.84	28.71	5.16	5.19	15.33	18.64
Nagaland	12.45	17.30		3.96	13.93	52.27	33.09
Odisha	6.72	12.84	19.57	4.41	11.81	19.85	18.72
Punjab	9.93	7.79	24.42	11.13	4.96	7.59	13.32
Rajasthan	17.61	4.95	9.38	4.74	2.68	59.76	12.37
Sikkim	12.21	14.11	-	13.40	11.37	2.79	36.03
Tamil Nadu	3.27	10.43	34.24	0.77	5.38	6.47	16.91
Tripura	9.85	9.15	4.94	10.44	5.91	7.02	24.68
Uttar Pradesh	4.02	2.76	2.57	2.66	1.47	9.20	7.70
Uttarakhand	12.10	6.27	-	5.67	4.31	30.77	11.96
West Bengal	7.79	10.44	13.03	4.46	5.10	16.34	24.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.81	17.43		28.63	15.99	29.24	20.31
Chandigarh	19.43	24.46	-	0.00	8.10	21.59	26.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.62	-	0.00	4.06	0.00	10.92
Daman and Diu	0.00	9.77	-	0.00	4.73	0.00	18.18
Lakshadweep	9.09	19.64	-	0.00	20.62	18.18	18.65
Puducherry	2.64	29.39		0.00	13.71	3.94	37.11

Source: National Sample Survey Organization 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Indian Nursing Council (INC) 2005

Note: For Data from INC

1. Assam = Assam + Arunachal Pradesh + Manipur + Meghalaya + Nagaland
2. Maharashtra = Maharashtra + Goa
3. Punjab = Punjab + J & K
4. Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu + Andaman and Nicobar Islands + Puducherry
5. West Bengal = West Bengal+ Sikkim



[Translation]

**Treatment of Patients in Government Hospitals**

\*167. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of difficulties being faced by the patients visiting the Central Government hospitals including the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Lucknow and Chandigarh for treatment including surgery and if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the number of patients visiting these hospitals and wait listed for various surgeries viz. heart surgery, neuro surgery or ortho surgery etc. and if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the problems faced by the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The number of patients visiting AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Lucknow and PGIMER, Chandigarh and three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals for surgery and treatment is much larger as compared to their handling capacity in terms of number of beds, manpower and other resources. Despite availability of huge infrastructure and other services in these Hospitals, there is a waiting period for certain procedures due to the ever increasing pressure on infrastructure and available manpower in these hospitals, which varies from Department to Department in these Hospitals. As such, various Clinical Departments make their own waiting lists of patients in need of admission taking into consideration the condition of patients, urgency of treatment required and bed availability on a particular day. However, all the patients registered in OPD are given adequate care and attention while providing them clinical treatment.

Expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facility in a Hospital is an on-going process and is undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources. Projects for augmentation of capacity have also been approved in the three Central Government hospitals

namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals.

In addition, due to space constraint for expansion of AIIMS, New Delhi, the Government is setting up 6 new AIIMS in various States to provide tertiary care to the general public in the respective States/region. Besides this, Government have also taken up up-gradation of 13 existing Government medical college institutions in the first phase under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and 6 existing Government medical colleges/ institutions in the second phase of PMSSY, which include improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Blocks/Trauma centres, etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. In addition, Government has also approved up-gradation of 39 more Medical Colleges under PMSSY.

These initiatives will progressively bring down the patient load on these Hospitals in the coming years leading to reduction of waiting period substantially as the inflow of the patients from distant areas to these hospitals will be reduced.

[English]

**Banking facilities in Rural Backward Areas**

\*168. SHRI B. V. NAYAK:  
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of lack of banking facilities in rural/backward areas.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the norms/guidelines laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for opening of bank branches in rural/backward areas of the country;

(c) the number of branches opened by public and private sector banks and the number out of which are in rural and backward areas during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the number of bank branches proposed to be opened in unserved rural/backward areas along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to open bank branches in unserved areas including the time- framed fixed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, 58.7% household are availing banking services in the country. In order to extend the banking network in

unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches/ mobile branches/ Administrative Offices/ CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total

number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

(c) and (d) The number of branches opened by public and private sector banks including those in rural areas for the last four years is given in the enclosed Statement.

It has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 that a time bound programme would be launched as Financial Inclusion Mission on 15th August this year to provide all households in the country with banking services.

### **Statement**

#### *Population Group and Bank-Group wise Number of Branches Opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks*

(Figures are in actuals)

		SBI and its Associates	Nationalised Banks	Other Public Sector Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Total
2010-11	Rural	397	638	12	278	149	2	1,476
	Semi-Urban	250	1,151	42	135	712	2	2,292
	Urban	100	476	24	67	274	1	942
	Metropolitan	124	414	26	16	412	4	996
	<b>Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,706</b>
2011-12	Rural	356	1,349	10	583	279		2,577
	Semi-Urban	216	1,415	49	157	885		2,722
	Urban	197	602	65	47	326		1,237
	Metropolitan	139	451	28	14	368	5	1,005
	<b>Total</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,541</b>
2012-13	Rural	411	1,381	36	504	779	1	3,112
	Semi-Urban	327	1,342	41	107	772	2	2,591
	Urban	188	493	16	51	255	4	1,007
	Metropolitan	140	395	11	17	244	5	812
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,522</b>
2013-14	Rural	407	2,298	127	416	1,092		4,340
	Semi-Urban	301	1,652	93	49	463	3	2,561
	Urban	247	729	35	23	246		1,280
	Metropolitan	128	499	47	13	301	1	989
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>5,178</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,170</b>

- (1) Population groups are defined as follows Rural includes centres with population of less than 10,000 semi-Urban includes centres with population of 10,000 and above but less than of one lakh Urban includes centres with population of one lakh and above but less than of ten lakhs and Metropolitan includes centres with population of 10 lakhs and above All population figures are as per Census 2001.
- (2) A Centre is defined as the revenue unit classified and delineated by the respective State Government *i.e.* a revenue village /city/ town/ municipality/ municipal corporation etc.
- (3) 'Public Sector Banks' comprises of State Bank of India and its associates, Nationalized banks and other 'Public Sector Banks'.
- (4) Data are as per the latest geographical boundaries as updated in the MOF system.
- (5) Figures relate to financial year (*i.e.* Apr to Mar).
- (6) Data exclude 'Administrative Offices'.
- (7) Source: Master Office File (MOF System Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on May 30,2014 MOF data are dynamic in nature it is updated based on information as received form banks. It remains provisional because reporting of good many newly opened branches in recent period (Say Quarter ending March 2014) remain in the pipeline before capturing it in the MOF System.

### Cases of Leptospirosis

\*169. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leptospirosis related cases and casualties have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the present availability of diagnostic and research centres is adequate to respond to the increasing number of Leptospirosis cases in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper surveillance, early diagnosis, prompt treatment and control of Leptospirosis and other zoonotic diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, the information regarding the number of reported cases and deaths due to Leptospirosis from endemic States/UTs in the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Regional Medical Research Centre, Port Blair, under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR),

is the National Leptospirosis Reference Centre, which carries out surveillance for Leptospirosis in Andamans, provides referral services in diagnosis, and also conducts research and training related to Leptospirosis in the country. Due to increasing frequency of cases in other States, a Leptospirosis Diagnosis and Research Centre has been set up at ICMR's National Institute of Epidemiology (NIE), Chennai. This reference unit, in addition to providing easy access to Leptospirosis reference services to centers/hospitals in mainland of the country, coordinates and facilitates collaboration among medical colleges and other institutions involved in Leptospirosis research.

The strategy for prevention and control of Leptospirosis consists of early diagnosis and prompt treatment, chemoprophylaxis and rodent control. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) has been pilot tested in the 11th Five Year Plan and disseminated to all the endemic States for implementation under the National Programme during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is implemented in all the States and UTs with the aim to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases including Leptospirosis and zoonotic diseases. Under IDSP, the districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases including Leptospirosis.

### Statement

#### *Cases and Deaths due to Leptospirosis reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356	4	202	0	468	2	113	0
2.	Maharashtra	454	29	497	14	453	20	22*	0*
3.	Karnataka	524	12	462	8	355	10	63#	1#
4.	Tamil Nadu	1345	0	3587	0	2887	0	512*	0*
5.	Kerala	944	70	756	18	814	34	355**	11**
6.	Gujarat	918	178	157	26	308	38	NA	NA
Total		4541	293	5661	66	5285	104	1065	12

Source: State Health Directorates. Data in respect of Andaman and Nicobar has been provided by ICMR.

NA – Not Available

\*data available upto June, 2014

\*\* data available upto 9.7.2014

# data available upto May, 2014

**Foreign Direct Investment in Retail**

\*170. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allow 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to accrue to the economy as a result thereof;
- (c) whether certain corporate houses of the country propose to open their retail outlets in smaller cities in violation of guidelines issued/laid down in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per extant FDI policy, FDI up to 100% is permitted in Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT). No decision on FDI in Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT) has been taken.

(b) to (d) Retail Outlets are registered with the concerned authorities in the States/Union Territories. Data on the number of retail outlets is not Centrally maintained.

*[Translation]*

**Millennium Development Goals**

\*171. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY:  
SHRI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

- (a) whether the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the country is quite high in comparison to certain other developing countries of the world and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the goals set under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) pertaining to health sector and

the time by which these goals are to be achieved by India;

- (c) whether the progress made by India with reference to various goals is satisfactory;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the goal set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per Sample Registration System Report 2012 of Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality Rate in India is 42 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Ratio is 178 per 100,000 live births. As per available WHO / UNICEF global report, 47 countries have higher IMR than India and 52 countries have higher MMR than India.

The prominent causes of death among infants as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are Perinatal conditions (46%), Respiratory infections (22%), Diarrhoeal disease (10%), Other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and Congenital anomalies (3.1%). The major medical causes of maternal deaths as per RGI-SRS (2001-03) are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Abortion (8%), Hypertensive disorders (5%), Obstructed labour (5%), and Other causes (34%) including anaemia. Besides this, Illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, high parity, women's empowerment, poor sanitation, hygiene and nutrition, poor access to health facilities are also contributing factors of Infant, Child and maternal mortality.

(b) to (d) There are three Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) pertaining to health sector and these are MDG 4 related to child mortality, MDG 5 related to maternal health and MDG 6 related to combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases. The status of these goals is as below.

- (1) MDG 4 target is to reduce the under five mortality rate among children by two-third between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing under five mortality rate from 126 per thousand live births in 1990 to 42 in 2015. In 2012, under five mortality rate in India is 52 and it may reach 42 by 2015 if the current trend of annual decline of 6.8 per cent continues.

- (2) MDG 5 target is to reduce maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. This translates to reducing the MMR from 560 in 1990 to 140 in 2015. India's MMR is likely to reach 141 if 5.7 per cent compound rate of annual decline continues.
- (3) MDG 6 target is to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases by 2015. The malaria incidence has come down from 2.57 cases per thousand population in 1990 to 0.88 cases per thousand population. In case of tuberculosis, the prevalence rate has come down from 465 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 230 in 2012 per 100,000 population, achieving 50.54 per cent reduction. In case of HIV/AIDS, new annual HIV infections have declined by 57 per cent during the last decade from 2.74 lakhs in 2000 to 1.16 lakhs in 2011

(e) Reducing child and maternal mortality is a thrust area under the National Health Mission and the key strategies include prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid, promotion of institutional delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), strengthening of facility based care for intra-partum and post-partum care to pregnant women during delivery and for sick infants including free entitlements of drugs, diagnostics, diet and referral transport under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), home based new born care through visits by ASHAs, introduction of child health screening for 4Ds *i.e.* defects at birth, deficiencies, diseases, development delays and their management under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), capacity building of health care providers to upgrade their skills to manage Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC), common new born and childhood diseases and vaccination of children against vaccine preventable diseases under the Universal Immunization Programme.

[English]

#### **Infrastructural facilities in Tribal Areas**

\*172. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any

scheme for providing infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water, education, health etc. in the tribal areas/hamlets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of tribal areas/hamlets electrified and connected with all-weather roads, State-wise;

(c) the major projects/works undertaken by the Government for development of tribal areas, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to complete these projects as per time schedule?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (c) Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy for ensuring overall development of tribal areas across the country while ensuring inclusive growth of STs. While the major schemes/programmes for providing infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water, education, health etc. in the tribal areas are implemented by the concerned Central Ministries, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements schemes/programmes which are primarily aimed at filling critical gaps in these sectors for tribal population.

Among the major schemes of the Ministry, the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) covers employment-cum- income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto, to boost the economic and social status of tribes. Further, the grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are meant for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for meeting recurring and non-recurring expenditures aimed at providing infrastructural facilities to the tribal people in sectors like roads, electricity, water, education, health, irrigation etc. The grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution also cover setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs).

Besides, Ministry is implementing other schemes/programmes/interventions, which supplement the efforts of other Ministries at improving infrastructure, access to education and other services. A list of such schemes/programmes/interventions is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Some of the prominent schemes, which are being implemented by other Central Ministries, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) A Statement-III showing State/UT wise detail of ST households with electricity as main source of lighting, as reflected in Census 2011, is enclosed. Details regarding number of tribal areas connected with all-weather roads are not Centrally maintained in the Ministry.

(d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission have been constantly pursuing with the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for utilization of Tribal Sup Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives translating into tangible outcomes.

The Planning Commission has revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by States/UTs on 18th June, 2014. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been suitably taken care of. The operational guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions *viz.* Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State.

Moreover, while releasing funds to the State Governments / Agencies under the Schemes / Programmes, relevant provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005 regarding submission of Utilization Certificate (UC) and Progress Report in respect of funds released in previous years are taken into account to ensure timely completion of the development projects.

**Statement-I**

*List of schemes being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students
12.	Upgradation of Merit
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
15.	Top Class Education for STs
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)
19.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

*Note: State-wise allocation of funds for some of the schemes are not fixed because schemes are need based and demand driven.*

**Statement-II**

*List of prominent schemes implemented by various Central Ministries*

**(i) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation**

- Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds
- Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States
- National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development
- National Mission on Micro-Irrigation National Horticulture Mission
- Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information System
- National Agriculture Insurance
- Weather Based Crop Insurance

**(ii) Department of Agricultural Research & Education**

- Crop Science Institutes, Research & Education Schemes
- Agricultural Extension Institutes, Research & Education

**(iii) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation**

- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- Central Rural Sanitation Programme

**(iv) Ministry of Environment & Forests**

- National Afforestation Programme
- Green India Mission

**(v) Department of Health and Family Welfare**

- National Programme for Prevention & Control of Diabetese, CVD & Strokes
- Infrastructure Maintenance
- National Health Mission

**(vi) Department of AIDS Control**

- National AIDS Control Programme

**(vii) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**

- Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

**(viii) Department of School Education & Literacy**

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme)
- National Scheme for Incentive to Girl Child for Secondary Education Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti
- Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
- Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary School
- Information and Communication Technology in Schools

**(ix) Department of Higher Education**

- UGC
- IGNOU
- NITS
- IIMs including IIM, Shilong (inc OSC)
- National Mission in Education (ICT)
- Scholarship for College & University Students

**(x) Ministry of Labour and Employment**

- Child Labour
- Skill Development Initiative
- Health Insurance RW
- Expansion of Training of Trainers within DGET
- Skill Development for 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism

**(xi) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) Khadi Industries Artisans

- Promotion of Village Industry and Development of existing Weak Village Industry Institution (PROVIDE)
- Village Industry Grant
- MSME Cluster Development Programmes and MSME Growth Poles

**(xii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana
- Rural Business Hubs
- Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashakti karan Abhiyan (RGPSA)

**(xiii) Ministry of Rural Development**

- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- Mahatma Ganchi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA)
- Ajeevika Skill
- Indira AwasYojana (IAY)
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP)

**(xiv) Department of Land Resources**

- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
- National Land Records Modernisation Programme

**(xv) Ministry of Women and Child Development**

- Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)

**Statement-III**

*State/UT wise detail of ST households with electricity as main source of lighting*

State/UT-wise	Total Households	Electricity as main Source of Lighting	Per centage
All India	2,33,29,105	1,20,61,513	51.70
Andhra Pradesh (Combined with Telangana)	15,60,035	12,48,721	80.04
Arunachal Pradesh	1,72,913	1,14,528	66.23
Assam	8,87,226	2,48,462	28.00
Bihar	4,23,568	48,836	11.53
Chhattisgarh	17,47,575	9,92,392	56.79
Goa	33,662	31,564	93.77
Gujarat	18,37,844	14,70,147	79.99
Himachal Pradesh	92,017	86,990	94.54
Jammu and Kashmir	2,62,419	1,56,602	59.68
Jharkhand	17,18,359	5,03,938	29.33
Karnataka	9,36,995	7,83,389	83.61
Kerala	1,36,006	85,377	62.77
Madhya Pradesh	32,13,683	17,35,056	53.99
Maharashtra	24,45,645	14,61,954	59.78
Manipur	1,73,757	1,00,457	57.81
Meghalaya	4,56,683	2,70,194	59.16



State/UT-wise	Total Households	Electricity as main Source of Lighting	Per centage
Mizoram	2,11,626	1,78,375	84.29
Nagaland	3,49,022	2,83,324	81.18
Odisha	22,40,142	3,49,954	15.62
Rajasthan	18,36,014	7,28,065	39.65
Sikkim	46,013	42,103	91.50
Tamil Nadu	3,84,713	3,24,620	84.38
Tripura	2,59,322	1,21,669	46.92
Uttar Pradesh	5,12,649	1,87,892	36.65
Uttarakhand	63,322	52,985	83.68
West Bengal	12,73,423	4,03,135	31.66
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,743	7,280	94.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,367	30,286	90.77
Daman and Diu	3,334	3,221	96.61
Lakshadweep	10,028	9,997	99.69

[Translation]

#### **Increase in Retirement Age of Soldiers**

\*173. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the retirement age of soldiers below the rank of officers in the defence forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the retirement age of various category of officers and soldiers in the defence forces at present;

#### **Army:**

	Officers		Other Ranks
General	62 years or 3 years of tenure whichever is earlier	Sub Major	54 years or 34 years* of service or 4 years of tenure whichever is earlier
Lt. Gen	60 years	Subedar	52 years or 30 years* of service
Maj. Gen	58 years	Naib Subedar	52 years or 28 years* of service
Brigadier	56 years	Havildar	49 years or 26 years* of service
Colonel	54 years	Naik	49 years or 24 years* of service
-	-	Sepoy Gp (X)	42 years or 19 years* of service
-	-	Sepoy Gp (Y)	48 years or 22 years* of service

\*Service limit includes extension of 2 years by screening.

Note: 1. In all categories below officer ranks, age limit or service limit whichever occurs earlier is applicable for retirement.

2. Above information does not cover officers of certain specialised branches.

(c) the details of the benefits likely to be accrued to soldiers as a result thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken by the Government for the welfare of soldiers and other defence forces officers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There is presently no such proposal.

(b) Details of the retirement age of various category of officers and soldiers in the defence forces (excluding Armed Forces Medical Services) at present, are as under:

**Navy:**

	Officers	Sailors	
Admiral	62 years or 3 years of tenure whichever is earlier	Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) I and II	57 years
Vice Admiral	60 years	Chief Petty Officer (CPO) and below	52 years
Rear Admiral	58 years	-	-
Commodore/ Captain (Education)	57 years	-	-
Commodore/ Captain	56 years	-	-
Commander	54 years	-	-
Lt. Commander and below	52 years	-	-

**Air Force:** Retirement age of Airmen is 57 years. Retirement age for officers is as given below:-

## (i) Permanent Commissioned Officers:

Air Chief Marshal	62 years or 3 years of tenure whichever is earlier
Air Marshal	60 years
Air Vice Marshal	58 years
Air Commodore	(i) 56 years for Flying Branch (ii) 57 years for other branches
Group Captain (Select)	(i) 54 years for Flying Branch (ii) 57 years for other branches
Wing Commander and Group Captain (Time Scale)	(i) 52 years for Flying Branch. (ii) 54 years for Ground Duty Branches other than education and meteorological branches. (iii) 57 years for Education and Meteorological branches.

(ii) Branch Commissioned Officers: 57 years.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Various measures taken by the Government for the welfare of soldiers and officers include improvement in living and working conditions through provision of better infrastructure and facilities, additional family accommodation, facilities for movement of troops from border areas and liberalised leave policy, deployment of psychological counsellors for psychological counselling, provisions for

medical and health care as per extant rules, provisions to address the educational needs of service personnel and their wards, Group Insurance Scheme, Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities, establishing a grievance redressal mechanism and Schemes/Programmes for pre and post retirement training, re-employment and self employment of ex-servicemen etc.

*[English]***SCSP and TSP**

\*174. SHRI RAMCHANDRA HANSDAH:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) the details of allocation of funds and expenditure made by various Central Ministries as well as by States for implementation of SCSP and TSP during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether instances of alleged irregularities and violation of guidelines in implementation of SCSP-TSP by States/UTs including diversion of funds have been reported and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of complaints received in this regard during the said period, State/UT wise and the corrective action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the mechanism put in place to monitor optimum

utilization of funds under SCSP/TSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Planning Commission had issued SCSP & TSP guidelines in the year 2005, to States/ UTs and in the year 2006, to Central Ministries/Departments with the basic objective to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the plan of Central Ministries and States /UTs for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes atleast in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms. The Planning Commission set up a Task Force in June, 2010, to review the operational difficulties in implementation of SCSP & TSP. The report of Task-Force concerning Central Ministries/Departments has recommended for differential earmarking of funds under SCSP & TSP by Central Ministries/Departments and accordingly Central Ministries/Departments are earmarking funds under SCSP and TSP from 2011-12 onwards. To give effect to the strategies for effective implementation of SCSP & TSP adopted in the 12th Five Year Plan, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Planning Commission, which *inter-alia* has recommended certain modifications in the implementation of SCSP & TSP guidelines and a O.M. dated 11th February, 2014, has been issued to Central Ministries/Departments and revised (proposed) guidelines to the States/UTs was issued on 18th June, 2014.

(b) The details of allocation of funds and expenditure by various Central Ministries/Departments

implementing SCSP & TSP are given in the Statement 21 and 21-A, respectively, of the Expenditure Budget Volume-I, every year starting from 2011-12. The allocation and anticipated expenditure incurred in respect of State Governments/Union Territories for last three years is enclosed at Statement-I. for SCSP and Statement-II. for TSP respectively. However the allocation of funds to States for current Financial Year 2014-15. is yet to be made by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) There was no specific complaint received in the Planning Commission, relating to violation of guidelines in implementation of SCSP / TSP by States / UTs in the last three years. However instance of violation of guidelines observed relate to non-earmarking of funds for SCSP /TSP in proportion to population of SCs/STs by few of the States/UTs. Planning Commission during Annual Plan discussions, insists upon State Governments to earmark funds in proportion to SC and ST population for SCSP and TSP respectively and to utilize these funds for the specific purposes for which these have been earmarked. States/ UTs and Central Ministries / Departments are also advised from time to time to adhere to the respective guidelines issued by Planning Commission.

(e) As per the guidelines, the SCSP & TSP funds are to be earmarked under separate budget heads (Sub-heads 789 for SCSP & 796 for TSP), so as to ensure their non-diversion & misutilisation. The Planning Commission also reviews every year the implementation of schemes and programmes of States/UTs at the time of Annual Plan Discussions and insists States/UTs to utilise funds for the specific purposes under which these are earmarked to benefit the targeted groups.

**Statement-I**  
SCSP Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of SC Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan 2012-13		Annual Plan 2013-14			
			Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Anticipated Expdr.			Anticipated Expdr.		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	43000.00	7233.35	5961.28	48935.00	7061.22	6433.63	53000.00	8584.83
2.	Assam	6.90	9000.00	165.52	163.56	10500.00	191.00	153.03	12500.00	214.91
3.	Bihar	15.70	24000.00	4245.72	4245.72	28000.00	5446.17	4427.22	34000.00	6260.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.60	16710.00	1899.13	1300.50	23480.00	2434.00	1615.77	25250.00	2383.78
5.	Goa	1.80	3320.00	33.96	8.04	4700.00	94.00	45.16	4715.00	94.41
6.	Gujarat	7.10	38000.00	2084.04	1577.14	51000.00	2865.59	2440.93	59000.00	2637.41
7.	Haryana	19.30	20358.00	2599.45	2015.88	26485.00	2843.34	2187.17	27072.00	3726.45
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	3300.00	816.00	816.00	3700.00	914.64	914.64	4100.00	1013.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.60	6600.00	535.78	535.78	7300.00	732.14	NR	7300.00	541.05
10.	Jharkhand	11.80	15300.00	1469.89	1446.05	16300.00	1714.53	1371.62	16800.00	1885.34
11.	Karnataka	16.20	38070.00	4632.99	4632.99	42030.01	5125.00	5125.00	47000.00	5823.88
12.	Kerala	9.80	12010.00	1178.18	1178.18	14010.00	1374.38	1374.38	17000.00	1667.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.20	23000.00	3575.58	2906.86	28000.00	4284.00	3879.15	35500.00	4899.00
14.	Maharashtra	10.20	42000.00	4284.00	3938.36	45000.00	4590.00	4382.97	49000.00	4997.68
15.	Manipur	2.80	3210.00	89.62		3500.00	79.71	61.63	3650.00	88.61
16.	Odisha	16.50	15200.00	2512.56	2033.38	17250.00	2953.86	2512.57	21500.00	3614.72
17.	Punjab	28.90	11520.00	3323.52	1902.59	14000.00	4039.00	2725.65	16125.00	4653.00
18.	Rajasthan	17.20	27500.00	4555.62	3881.55	33500.00	5558.38	4935.50	40500.00	6767.73

(Rs. crore)

19. Sikkim	5.02	1400.00	27.65	27.65	27.65	1877.00	35.05	27.95	2060.00	NR
20. Tamil Nadu	19.00	23535.00	5013.29	4491.97	4491.97	28000.00	6108.61	5405.12	37000.00	7041.99
21. Tripura	17.40	1950.00	375.12	328.67	328.67	2250.00	352.95	352.95	2500.00	NR
22. Uttar Pradesh	21.10	47000.00	9938.15	8766.12	8766.12	57800.00	12223.00	8642.73	69200.00	14605.80
23. Uttarakhand	17.90	7800.00	1404.00	501.06	501.06	8200.00	1476.00	499.81	8500.00	1530.00
24. West Bengal	23.00	22214.00	5118.98	5118.98	5118.98	28000.00	5966.69	4427.22	30314.00	6987.37
25. Chandigarh	17.50	661.89	115.85	118.05	118.05	737.23	131.43	131.43	876.05	154.65
26. Daman and Diu	3.10	324.95	9.94	9.94	9.94	568.25	17.38	17.38	163.00	19.59
27. Delhi	16.90	14200.00	2390.88	2390.88	2390.88	15000.00	2760.46	2729.58	16626.00	3008.25
28. Puducherry	16.20	2750.00	412.85	214.72	214.72	3000.00	493.68	121.52	2000.00	311.97
Total	16.20	473933.84	70041.62	60511.90	60511.90	563122.49	81866.21	66941.71	643251.05	93514.00

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported.

### Statement-II

TSP Outlay during Annual Plan 2011-12 to 2013-14

Sl. No.	State/UT	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2011-12		Annual Plan 2012-13		Annual Plan 2013-14		(Rs. in crore)	
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	43000.00	2973.13	2172.10	48935.00	3591.39	2961.53	53000.00	3666.60
2.	Assam	12.4	9000.00	63.16	54.85	10500.00	401.66	401.66	12500.00	468.83
3.	Bihar	0.9	24000.00	269.24	289.81	28000.00	393.86	291.24	34000.00	485.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	16710.00	5561.44	4229.53	23480.00	7356.00	6177.65	25250.00	7952.17
5.	Goa	12.1	3320.00	328.81	226.75	4700.00	566.42	226.32	4715.00	614.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Gujarat	14.8	38000.00	5103.03	4875.71	51000.00	6682.41	6498.44	59000.00	7102.85
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	3300.00	297.00	286.05	3700.00	333.00	333.00	4100.00	369.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	6600.00	743.45	743.45	7300.00	1254.77	NR	7300.00	1113.55
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	15322.75	7501.39	5749.39	16300.00	8199.40	6996.55	16800.00	8474.60
10.	Karnataka	6.6	38070.00	1866.95	1866.95	42030.01	2075.00	2075.00	47000.00	2354.70
11.	Kerala	1.1	12010.00	284.19	284.19	14010.00	325.15	325.15	17000.00	389.85
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	23000.00	4964.90	4432.57	28000.00	6178.91	5544.81	35500.00	6800.00
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	42000.00	3738.00	3106.00	45000.00	4005.00	3404.34	49000.00	3817.34
14.	Manipur	34.2	3210.00	1071.85	1030.00	3500.00	1358.53	1018.81	3650.00	1376.28
15.	Odisha	22.1	15200.00	3603.44	3282.63	17250.00	4316.40	3740.91	21500.00	5134.54
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	27500.00	3568.18	3339.75	33500.00	4321.19	4859.21	40500.00	5193.40
17.	Sikkim	20.6	1400.00	37.50	37.50	1877.00	386.66	NR	2060.00	NR
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	23535.00	250.44	245.20	28000.00	353.93	296.72	37128.00	496.13
19.	Tripura	31.1	1950.00	607.47	492.13	2250.00	699.75	740.48	2500.00	NR
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	47000.00	31.85	26.46	57800.00	38.00	25.12	69200.00	69.20
21.	Uttarakhand	3.0	7800.00	234.00	117.60	8200.00	246.38	145.56	8500.00	255.00
22.	West Bengal	5.5	22214.00	1470.29	1470.29	28000.00	1658.52	1657.52	30314.00	2173.14
23.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	1434.84	173.92	115.15	1701.43	226.43	214.53	1867.10	228.79
24.	Daman and Diu	8.8	324.95	28.79	2.18	568.25	50.29	50.29	630.05	3.90
	Total	8.2	425901.54	44772.42	38476.24	505601.69	55019.05	47984.84	583014.15	58539.34

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

NR: Not Reported

[*Translaiton*]

### Mineral Deficiency

\*175. DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

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

(a) whether a large number of population especially women and children are anaemic and suffering from mineral deficiencies, particularly in the rural and tribal areas across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to address the issue along with the funds allocated and utilized therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the achievements made under these schemes during the said period, State/UTwise; and

(d) the further steps being taken by the Government to reduce the mineral deficiency related diseases particularly among women and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per National Family Health Survey- 3 (NFHS – 3) of 2005 – 06, 69.5 per cent of under-five children and 55 per cent of women in reproductive age were anaemic. The data on other mineral deficiencies is not being captured at the National Level. The State/UT-wise details on prevalence of anaemia in children and women are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Government of India is implementing Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for all pregnant and lactating women and children (6-59 months) since the inception of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Recently, Government of India has initiated National Iron Plus Initiative to comprehensively address anaemia through a life cycle approach. This strategy provides IFA supplementation in a weekly dose to children 6-10 years, adolescents and women in reproductive age and in bi-weekly dose to under-five children besides a daily dose for hundred days being provided to both pregnant & lactating women. During the Village Health Nutrition Days (VHND) conducted in the Anganwadi centres, various

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities are carried out for creating awareness generation among the beneficiaries and community as a whole with regard to adverse effects of anaemia, benefits of taking IFA supplements and importance of iron rich balanced diet.

As IFA supplementation is an integral part of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) program under National Health Mission (NHM), the funds are being allocated to the States and UTs under RCH and Mission Flexi-pool funds and are being utilized for various interventions of Child and Maternal Health programmes and not funded separately as a scheme.

### Statement

*Prevalence of Anaemia in children and women by State/UT*

(Figures in %)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months)	Prevalence of anaemia among women (15-49 years)
1	2	3	4
	<b>India</b>	69.5	55.3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
4.	Assam	69.6	69.5
5.	Bihar	78.0	67.4
6.	Chandigarh		
7.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Delhi	57	44.3
11.	Goa	38.2	38.0
12.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3
13.	Haryana	72.3	56.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	52.1

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
17.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5
18.	Kerala	44.5	32.8
19.	Lakshadweep		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
21.	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
22.	Manipur	41.1	35.7
23.	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
24.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6
25.	Nagaland		
26.	Odisha	65.0	61.2
27.	Puducherry		
28.	Punjab	66.4	38.0
29.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
30.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2
32.	Tripura	62.9	65.1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
34.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2
35.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2

Source: NFHS 3 (2005 -06)

[English]

### Scholarship Schemes for Tribal Students

\*176. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU:  
SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarship schemes being implemented by the Government to facilitate education of tribal student in the country;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three year and the current year, Scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Andhra Pradesh for release of funds under pre/post matric scholarship/vocational schemes; and

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

(e) the time by which the funds are likely to be released under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) For the benefit of ST students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing various scholarship schemes. Details of these Schemes are briefly as below:—

(i) **Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students:** This scholarship is given to scheduled tribes students studying in class IX and X. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below Rs. 2 Lakh. Scholarship of Rs. 150 per month for day scholars and Rs. 350 per month for hostellers are given for a period of 10 months in a year.

(ii) **The Post Matric Scholarship Scheme:** This Scheme is open to all ST students and is given to enable them to pursue higher studies at Post Matriculation level including technical and professional studies. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parents annual income is below Rs. 2,50,000/-. Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of Rs. 230 per month to Rs. 1200 per month are given depending on the courses of study.

(iii) **Upgradation of Merit:** Through this Scheme, remedial and special coaching is provided to ST students in Classes IX to XII. Special coaching is also provided to ST students with a view to prepare them for competitive examinations for seeking entry into professional courses like engineering, medicines etc.

(iv) **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme:** This Scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD and Post Doctoral study abroad. There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The selected students are given tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. This fellowship is given to the students whose total annual income along with the income of the parents does not exceed Rs. 6 lakhs.



**(v) Scheme of Top Class Education for ST**

**students:** This Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies at degree and Post Graduate level in any of the 213 identified institutions of excellence such as IITs, NIITs and IIMs etc. scholarships are given every year to meritorious students whose family income doesn't exceed Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year. Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer etc.

**(vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for**

**ST students:** Under this scheme 667 fellowships are available to the ST students each year for pursuing higher studies of MPhil and PhD in India. Fellowship amount varies from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month for a period of 2 to 5 years.

(b) The Schemes of (i) Pre Matric Scholarship (ii) Up-gradation of Merit, (iii) Post Matric Scholarship are implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Funds under these Schemes are released to respective States/UTs. Under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship, funds are released to Ministry of External Affairs to facilitate the selected candidates. Under the Scheme of Top Class Education, funds are released to

concerned institutions. Under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme, funds are released to the University Grants Commission to disburse the fellowship to the selected ST students. Scheme-wise details of allocation (BE/RE) during the last 3 years and for the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds released and utilized during the last 3 years and for the current year for all the scholarship schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The Schemes of Pre Matric Scholarship/Post Matric Scholarship/Vocational Training Centre are need based and demand driven. As per the proposals from the States and as per the norms of the schemes, Ministry releases funds under these schemes. Details of funds released under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship/Post-Matric Scholarship State-wise are given in the Statement-II. Details of funds released under the vocational training in tribal areas State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The release of funds under the schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship/Post-Matric Scholarship/ Vocational Training Centers for the current financial year 2014-15 is under progress and the respective funds for the respective States including for the State of Andhra Pradesh will be released shortly.

**Statement-I**

*Scheme-wise details of funds allocated during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. Scheme No.	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1. Post Matric Scholarship for STs	677.50	821.68	748.50	748.50	748.50	748.50	1036.84*
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X	50.00	50.00	86.00	111.73	212.19	211.52	
3. Upgradation of Merit	1.50	2.10	1.50	0.64	1.50	1.50	
4. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.65	6.00	7.62	
5. Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	75.00	75.00	61.00	75.00	72.17	
6. Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	125.00	125.00	
7. Top Class Education for STs	5.00	7.00	13.00	10.11	13.00	9.50	
8. National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00
9. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	62.00	84.93	90.00	45.00	90.00	10.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>893.00</b>	<b>1039.78</b>	<b>1008.00</b>	<b>1012.63</b>	<b>1181.19</b>	<b>1175.81</b>	<b>1087.84</b>

\*Note: Some of the existing Education and Scholarship Schemes are being merged under an Umbrella Scheme during the current year 2014-15.

**Statement-II**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during year 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13		2013-14	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00	0.00	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	UC not due
3.	Assam	90.00	90.00	211.88	UC not due
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	500.00	500.00	2835.28	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	45.73	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	1472.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	260.00	260.00	3320.05	UC not due
12.	Kerala	57.00	57.00	0.00	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	251.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
15.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	729.70	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	296.762	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	70.00	70.00	123.185	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	0.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
19.	Odisha	3128.00	3128.00	5601.08375	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	UC awaited	4792.55	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	0.00	UC not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
23.	Tripura	340.00	340.00	674.332	UC not due
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	28.00	0.00	UC not due
25.	Uttarakhand	26.00	26.00	460.2	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	West Bengal	260.00	UC awaited	2620	UC not due
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	33.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	UC awaited	0.00	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11173.00</b>	<b>5138.00</b>	<b>21943.19</b>	

Note: 1. Proposal from Andhra Pradesh was received on 03.12.2013 for release of Rs. 98.85 crores. As funds under this scheme was exhausted by 3rd Dec, 2013, hence no funds could be released.

2. The scheme has been effective from 01.07.2012.

3. Funds for the current year 2014-15 has not been released and is under progress.

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (As on 15.7.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	16697.74	16697.74	19438.70	19438.70	4895.16	UC not due	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	633.00	633.00	1366.85	UC not due	2.29	UC not due
3.	Assam	4210.81	4208.82	4537.69	3392.62	4756.81	UC not due	1114.00	UC not due
4.	Bihar	298.42	UC awaited	90.00	90.00	23.00	UC not due	23.00	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034.11	3407.11	3150.31	UC awaited	1341.48	UC not due	787.00	UC not due
6.	Goa	26.77	UC awaited	8.00	UC awaited	2.00	UC not due	2.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	8482.59	2460.71	2460.71	7138.58	UC not due	615.00	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.84	988.89	948.52	891.69	282.83	UC not due	237.00	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	733.48	733.48	710.06	710.06	177.00	UC not due	177.00	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	3374.06	3374.06	1344.21	1344.21	3267.40	UC not due	336.00	UC not due

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	6149.11	2522.75	2522.75	3340.76	UC not due	630.00	UC not due
12.	Kerala	957.08	957.08	329.45	329.45	625.53	UC not due	82.00	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4591.57	4591.57	9542.45	9542.45	5276.71	UC not due	2385.00	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	8820.42	5965.00	4604.38	4604.38	11996.04	UC not due	1151.00	UC not due
15.	Manipur	4742.29	4731.05	4243.64	4243.64	6111.01	UC not due	1060.00	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	2752.38	2752.38	1753.42	UC awaited	3438.00	UC not due	438.00	UC not due
17.	Mizoram	3732.93	376.30	3546.61	3546.61	5393.89	UC not due	886.00	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	2813.71	2573.10	2191.09	2191.09	2626.19	UC not due	547.00	UC not due
19.	Odisha	1809.47	1766.26	5405.95	5405.95	3459.87	UC not due	535.00	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	6031.54	6031.54	2142.99	2142.99	2216.02	UC not due	1351.00	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	198.00	65.00	414.15	414.15	845.49	UC not due	103.00	UC not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	78.91	0.00	178.66	178.66	1436.02	UC not due	44.00	UC not due
23.	Tripura	1358.95	1358.95	1036.47	1036.47	1390.99	UC not due	259.00	UC not due
24.	Uttar Pradesh	755.72	25.00	227.00	UC awaited	56.00	UC not due	56.00	UC not due
25.	Uttarakhand	702.78	702.78	657.98	657.98	1086.50	UC not due	164.00	UC not due
26.	West Bengal	2045.22	1542.57	949.16	949.16	2277.63	UC not due	237.00	UC not due
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	10.00	3.00	UC awaited	0.75	UC not due	0.75	UC not due
28.	Daman and Diu	14.76	UC awaited	4.00	4.00	10.90	UC not due	1.00	UC not due
<b>Total</b>		<b>86564.66</b>	<b>77490.38</b>	<b>73074.35</b>	<b>54997.18</b>	<b>74839.41</b>		<b>13223.04</b>	

- Note: \*1. Proposal from Andhra Pradesh was received on 23.10.2013 for release of Rs. 324.34 crores. Due to shortage of funds Rs. 48.95 crores only could be released.
2. Funds during the current year 2014-15 for Andhra Pradesh and Telengana will be released shortly.
3. Utilised figures are as per Utilisation Certificate (UC) submitted till date.

*Details of Funds released to Ministry of External Affairs under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	(as on 15.07.2014) Fund released
1.	National Overseas Scholarship for STs	78.31	78.31	100.00	100.00	68.00	68.00	1.05

*Details of Funds released to concerned institutes under the Scheme of Top Class Education for ST students during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	(as on 15.07.2014) Fund released
1.	Top Class Education for ST students	697.00	697.00	1011.00	1011.00	950.00	950.00	158.39

*Details of Funds released to University Grants Commission under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students (RGNF) during last three years i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	Fund released	utilized	(as on 15.07.2014) Fund released
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs	8463.00	3963.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	2803.00	0.00
					UC pending	(Funds available with UGC. Hence, no additional fund has been released for the year 2013-14).		No additional fund has been released as funds are available with UGC)

**Statement-III**

State-wise release of Grants-in-AID and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas from 2011 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (As on 15.07.2014)	
		Fund released	Centre Beneficiaries	Fund released	Centre Beneficiaries	Fund released	Centre Beneficiaries	Fund released	Centre Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.02	8	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	89.00	10	390.51	11	485.70	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	107.86	11	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	228.96	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50.16	10	88.00	10	150.74	arrear	0	0
6.	Meghalaya	100.00	9	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0	88.00	5	69.68	arrear	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>265.00</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>610.92693</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>485.70</b>	<b>10</b>

(Rs. in lakh)

[Translation]

**Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs**

\*177. SHRIMATI SAKUNTALA LAGURI:  
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

(a) whether circulation/marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs has been reported in Government hospitals and in open market across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported and investigated, raids conducted and action taken against the offenders/drug manufacturers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the existing laws, infrastructure and manpower are adequate to monitor and check the manufacturing and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs and their circulation in the hospitals across the country;

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

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to strengthen the existing laws?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Only some isolated cases of sub-standard and spurious/adulterated drugs have been detected. Statements containing the State/UT wise information about the number of cases of spurious/sub-standard/expired drugs and action taken thereon during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, as received from respective Drug Control Authorities are enclosed. No data has been received from the State/UTs for the current year.

(c) and (d) There are adequate legal provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, to monitor and check the manufacturing and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs and their circulation in hospitals across the country. The Act provides for stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and sub-standard drugs to make it a deterrent for the anti-social elements who indulge in manufacture of spurious drugs. However, it is a fact that the drug regulatory infrastructure in the country, including the Central drug testing laboratories, both at the centre and in the States/UTs, needs to be strengthened.

(e) The Central Government has been continuously making efforts at strengthening the drug regulatory system of the country. The following steps have been taken in this regard:

- (i) 381 additional regulatory posts have been created in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) since 2008.
- (ii) The Central drug testing laboratories have been provided modern sophisticated testing equipments.
- (iii) The Government has decided to strengthen both the Central and States' drug regulatory system during the 12th Five Year Plan enabling them to keep more effective watch on these unscrupulous elements indulging in unlawful activities. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.900 crore has been recommended by the Ministry of Finance for strengthening CDSCO and an amount of Rs.850 crore for a new scheme of Strengthening of States' Drug Regulatory System.
- (iv) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008. Stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
- (v) As per the said amendment, the States/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far, 16 States/UTs have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and sub-standard drugs.
- (vi) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
- (vii) A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme

provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO ([www.cdsc.nic.in](http://www.cdsc.nic.in)).

(viii) The inspectorate staff are regularly instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.

**Statement**

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	Nil	32
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	Nil	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0	1	6	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5	1	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	5268	159	2	3	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	3904	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6928	521	19	7	6	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	2910	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3031	41	1	2	2	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil	13	Nil	Nil
21.	Sikkim	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4	4	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	185	8	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1328	152	11	136	2	91



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	687	18	3	5	Nil	5
26.	Puducherry	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	79	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	283	13	9	5	Nil	11
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	89	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	36	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	20	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	180	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		48082	2186	137	211	16	141

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2012- 2013*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6127	78	10	2	4	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	665	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar			Data awaited			
5.	Goa	637	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	6907	551	4	1	1	Nil
7.	Haryana	3713	52	25	1	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1318	27	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2410	86	3	3	-	-
10.	Karnataka	6336	229	2	2	Nil	3
11.	Kerala	4569	189	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2049	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
13.	Maharashtra	7538	360	3	Nil	Nil	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	4	Nil	initiated	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	84	4	-	Nil	Nil	-
18.	Odisha	4005	37	1	Instructed to file prosecution in spurious drugs cases	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3087	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
20.	Rajasthan	1625	81	15	36	Nil	2
21.	Sikkim	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3906	210	4	9	1	Nil
23.	Tripura	236	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1016	161	3	156	Nil	76
25.	West Bengal	1186	35	Nil	2	Nil	3
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	109	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	475	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	38	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	212	13	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Total		58537	2362	70	214	6	110

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during April, 2013- March, 2014*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)	No. of persons arrested	Approx. value of drug seized	No. of Raids Conducted	Action taken w.r.t no. of raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7343	61	12	12	Under trial	Not given	134.68 lakhs	1645 shops	SO issued -950 Cancellations-300 Warnings-112
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183	6	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	1097	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	1137	52	4	1	Nil	Nil	50,000	80	explanation on- 69 suspended -27
5.	Goa	590	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	9713	567	32	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	13	Under investigation
7.	Haryana	2494	52	3	3	Nil	1	Apprx. 2 lakh	6839	Drug License suspendd -378 Drug Lice. Cancelled-179 Court case launed -27 FIR got registered -9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	751	28	1	1 (seizure in 2011)	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	NA
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4550	153	6 (03-spurious, 03-Adultrated)	6 (03-spurious, 03-Adultrated)	sub-judice	Nil	9969962	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	9366	292	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	4557	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1370	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6097	466	19	11	Nil	5	37.85 lakhs	17	7
14.	Manipur	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
15.	Meghalaya	31	1	Nil	Initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	12 lakhs	6	prosecuted the arrested persons and the seized drugs were destroyed
17.	Nagaland	266	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	4226	74	2	1	Nil	Nil	59775	1475	Raids conducted and steps taken
19.	Punjab	3449	106	3	1	42	Nil	7566079	1210	About 630 drug license suspended and 12 drug license wer cancelled

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Rajasthan	1516	38	798	35	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1915	147
21. Sikkim	109	Nil	2068	336	5	120	Not available	68	4536820	1188	51 FIR lodge
22. Tamil Nadu	8356	314	894	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	300000	10	3
23. Tripura	798	35	798	35	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	2068	336	2068	336	5	120	Not available	68	4536820	1188	51 FIR lodge
25. West Bengal	894	22	894	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	300000	10	3
26. Puduchery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar	3, results are awaited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	100	3	100	3	None	None	None	None	None	4	Found Satisfactory
29. Delhi	166	17	166	17	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	NA
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Daman and Diu	33	Nil	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh	520	11	520	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand	402	59	402	59	Nil	63	Nil	1	Nil	4	2
35. Uttarakhnad	405	31	405	31	7	2	Nil	Nil	Not Yet calculated	7	License suspended 3 and canceled 1
Total	72712	3028	72712	3028	118	237	44	86	424.67 lacs	14567	

72 sanction orders have been issued for launching prosecutions before the concerned court



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	1	10	Nil	1000	Seizure made & Prosecution launched	1	Nil
19.	Punjab	5	15160 tabs, 08 syrups, 155 caps, 19 injection	Nil	76,500	License of 5 firms suspended	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Complaint under section 18 (c) read with rule 65 (17) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1940 has been filed before the concert court	7	5
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Nil	2	2000000	FIR lodged	Nil	Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Licenses suspended	Nil	1

30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*Case of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 2012-13 as per the feed back available from the States*

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
6.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	2	44 type of drugs	Nil	1960	License suspended	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1	01 Bottle	Nil	Rs 89.00		1	The case was filed in the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate First Class, Mangalore against Shri. N.K. Gopalkrishna proprietor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								of M/s. Vasundhra Medical Stores, Mangalore and the accused is convicted undergo simple imprisonment till raising of the court and to pay fine of Rs 15000/-
11.	Kerala	1	Nil	Nil	Retail sale of expiry drug.	Registered case before the Hon. Court	1	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	1	RCV-625 tablets 47 x 10 tablets	4	14500	FIR Launched 1 (CC No. 71/ in Malad Kurar police station having 123/2012 dt. 10.5.2012	SW/2013 dt. 30.1.2013	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	2	23 items	Nil	NA	Under investigation to launch prosecution and Seizure made & Prosecution launched	1	Nil
19.	Punjab	6	2500 Tabs, 287 Syrups, 100 caps, 66 injection	Nil	55000	Licenses of 2 firms suspended 4 under process	Nil	Nil





*Case of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 2013-14 (till September) as per he feed back available from the States*

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
6.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1	Nil	Nil	24	The licenseing Authority, Hassan Circle cancelled the license in Forms 20 & 21 of M/s Mallikarjun Medicals, Belur Hassan District	Nil	M/s Mallikarjun Medicals, Belur, Hassan District preferred appeal before the Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka the Appellate Authority under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 194. the Appellate Authority upheld the order passed by the licensing Authority

11.	Kerala	2	Nil	Nil	Retail sale of expiry drug. No of seized Rs. 59	Registered case before the Hon. Court	2	Nil					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise					Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
18.	Odisha	3	37	Nil	4011	Seizure made & Prosecution launched	3	Nil					Nil
19.	Punjab	6	9612 tabs, 03 syrups, 290 caps, 42 ORS Pouch	Nil	38,000	License of 2 firms suspended and 1 court case launched, 3 under process	1	Nil					Nil
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Complaint under section 18 (c) read with rule 65 (17) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1940 has been filed before the concert court	3	Under trial					
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Nil	3	175000	FIR lodged in all cases	Nil	Nil					Nil
25.	West Bengal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA					NA
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil					Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	1 (sale of 5 tablets of expired Voveron)	On raid further stock of expired drugs not dound hence no seizure	Nil	Nil	On the basis of complaint with cash memo and the licensee accepted as unintentional mistake, hence license suspended for 15 days	Nil	Nil

**Mantal Healthcare**

\*178. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether the number of patients affected by mental disorders is on the rise in the country, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the activities undertaken, funds allocated and utilized and the extent to which success achieved under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the mental hospitals, colleges and institutes upgraded/proposed to be upgraded indicating the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to restructure N1v1HP to scale up mental healthcare services and launch it across the country, if so, the details thereof and the financial modalities worked out for the purpose; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the number of mental healthcare professionals, hospitals and institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

To address the burden of mental disorders and acute shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India has been implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982 with the following components:—

- (i) District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)
- (ii) Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges
- (iii) Modernization of Govt. Mental Hospitals

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the National Mental Health Programme has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges and Manpower Development Schemes.

With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. As a result of implementation of Manpower Development Schemes (Scheme-A and Scheme-B) in the country a total of 312 new PG seats in mental health specialties have been created in the supported Institutes.

The programme also provided for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals, modernization of State run Mental Hospitals, support for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities etc.

Achievements made in the mental health sector due to the efforts made under the NMHP are:—

- (a) District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc. is currently under Implementation In 192 Districts of the country.
- (b) Up-gradation of 88 Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges has been supported under the Scheme.
- (c) Modernization of 29 Government Mental Hospitals has been supported under the Scheme.
- (d) Establishment of 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties

In order to scale up mental healthcare services and launch it across the country during the 12th Five Year Plan, the National Mental Health Programme has been restructured to be implemented separately at tertiary and district levels. The District Mental Health Programme and other activities to be implemented at District levels have already been approved for implementation. Also, the implementation of various tertiary level activities under

NMHP including the Manpower Development Schemes have been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

Further, health being a State subject, the establishment of new mental health hospitals and Institutes in the districts/ areas not covered is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

The details of funds allocated and utilized under NMHP during last three financial years and the current financial year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds released under NMHP Scheme-wise/State-wise/UT-wise during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The details of funds provided for upgradation of psychiatric wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals, modernization of State run Mental Hospitals and establishment of 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of funds allocated and utilized under National Mental Health Programme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure		
			BE	RE	
1.	2011-12	General	110 cr	70 cr	108.8992 cr
		NE	20 cr	5 cr	4.78 cr
2.	2012-13	General	86.50 cr	63.54 cr	48.20 cr
		SC Component	19.80 cr	15.23 cr	0.7516 cr
		ST Component	10.70 cr	8.23 cr	0.0606 cr
		NE	13 cr	13 cr	1.33 cr
3.	2013-14*	General	202.12 cr	71.79 cr	54.2254 cr
		SC Component	70.72	32.52	9.3897 cr
		ST Component	38.15 cr	18.39 cr	5.7292 cr
		NE	39.01 cr	7.30 cr	4.9920 cr
4.	2014-15	Total	268.28 cr	0	0
		Total	878.28 cr	305 cr	238.3577 cr

\* The funds have been utilized for implementation of District Mental Health Programme and various IEC activities under the National Mental Health Programme.

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during last three years and the current year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise)*

#### **2011-12**

##### 1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl.No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Gujarat	Godhara	Rs. 20,70,000/-
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
3.		Jaintia Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Rs. 20,70,000/-
5.		Raebareli	Rs. 20,47,000/-
6.	Manipur	Churanchandpur	Rs. 21,57,000/-
7.		Chandel	Rs. 21,80,000/-
8.	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Rs. 20,98,564/-
9.	Tripura	West Tripura	Rs. 12,35,000/-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Rs. 49,41,500/-
11.		Ramanathpuram	Rs. 49,41,500/-
12.		Dharampuri	Rs. 77,90,000/-
13.		Nagapattinam	Rs. 75,43,000/-
14.		Theni	Rs. 76,56,000/-
15.		Kanyakumari	Rs. 74,78,000/-
16.		Thiruvavur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17.		Namakkal	Rs. 46,37,000/-
18.		Perambalur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
19.		Virudhunagar	Rs. 46,37,000/-
20.		Cuddalore	Rs. 46,37,000/-
21.		Thiruvallur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

##### 2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl.No.	State	Institute	Amount
<b>Scheme- A : Establishment of Centres of Excellence</b>			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-

Sl.No.	State	Institute	Amount
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-

**Scheme-B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties**

6.	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

**3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities**

Sl.No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority, Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-
4.	State Mental Health Authority, Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority, Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority, Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority, Daman and Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
9.	State Mental Health Authority, Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority, Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Sl.No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Puducherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

**2012-13**

**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl.No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Punjab	Sangrur	Rs. 34,47,197/-
2.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
3.		Idukki	Rs. 45,41,660/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 41,29,248/-
5.	Manipur	Chandel	Rs. 46,37,000/-
6.		Churanchandpur	Rs. 37,71,554/-
7.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Rs. 46,37,000/-
8.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 42,89,625/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Rs. 43,16,456/-
10.		Faizabad	Rs. 41,80,490/-
11.		Raebareli	Rs. 45,06,267/-
12.		Sitapur	Rs. 38,52,468/-

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl.No.	State	Institute	Amount
1.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmadabad	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
3.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry, Kolkata	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-

## 3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl.No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Punjab	Rs. 9,00,000/-

**2013-14***List of Districts where DMHP is being implemented*

Sl. No.	States	District	Grant Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

**1. District Mental Health Programme**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	46,22,000/-
2.		North and Middle Andaman	47,96,000/-
3.		Nicobar	49,70,000/-
4.	Bihar	Vaishalil	83,20,000/-
5.		Rohtas	83,20,000/-
6.		Muzzafarpur	83,20,000/-
7.		East Champaran	83,20,000/-
8.		West Champaran	83,20,000/-
9.		Kaimur	83,20,000/-
10.		Gopalganj	83,20,000/-
11.		Buxar	83,20,000/-
12.		Banka	83,20,000/-
13.		Purnea	83,20,000/-
14.		Jamui	83,20,000/-
15.	Chhattisgarh	Jangir	83,20,000/-
16.		Korba	83,20,000/-
17.		Mungeli	83,20,000/-
18.	Goa	North Goa	83,20,000/-
19.	Gujarat	Mehsana	83,20,000/-
20.		Kheda	83,20,000/-
21.		Rajpipla	83,20,000/-
22.		Dahod	83,20,000/-
23.	Karnataka	Raichur	83,20,000/-
24.		Belgaum	83,20,000/-
25.		Dharwad	83,20,000/-

1	2	3	4
26.		Dakshin Kannada	83,20,000/-
27.		Chikkaballapur	83,20,000/-
28.		Mysore	83,20,000/-
29.		Hassan	83,20,000/-
30.		Bellary	83,20,000/-
31.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	83,20,000/-
32.	Maharashtra	Alibag	83,20,000/-
33.		Nasik	83,20,000/-
34.		Osmanabad	83,20,000/-
35.		Wardha	83,20,000/-
36.		Bhandara	83,20,000/-
37.		Gadchiroli	83,20,000/-
38.		Ahmednagar	83,20,000/-
39.	Mizoram	Sahai	83,20,000/-
40.		Champai	83,20,000/-
41.	Odisha	Names of Districts to be decided by State Government	83,20,000/-
42.			83,20,000/-
43.			83,20,000/-
44.			83,20,000/-
45.	Puducherry	Puducherry	56,92,000/-
46.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	68,20,000/-
47.		Tarantaran	68,20,000/-
48.		Mansa	68,20,000/-
49.		Bhatinda	68,20,000/-
50.		Kapurthala	68,20,000/-
51.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	83,20,000/-
52.		South Sikkim	83,20,000/-
53.		West Sikkim	83,20,000/-
54.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	48,12,000/-
55.		Pudukkottai	48,12,000/-
56.		Tiruppur	48,12,000/-
57.		Sivagangai	48,12,000/-
58.		Thoothuludi	48,12,000/-
59.		Karur	48,12,000/-



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
60.		Dindigul	48,12,000/-	65.		Uttarkashi	83,20,000/-
61.		Tiruvannamalai	48,12,000/-	66.		Pauri	83,20,000/-
62.		Tirunelveli	48,12,000/-	67.		Pithoragarh	83,20,000/-
63.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	83,20,000/-	68.	West Bengal	Nadia	83,20,000/-
64.		Rudraprayag	83,20,000/-	69.		Coochbehar	83,20,000/-

**Statement-III***Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for Up-gradation of Medical Colleges*

Sl.No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Kurnool Medical College	47,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	42,50,000/-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	SVRRG General Hospital, Tirupati, Chittoor	19,40,000/-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	8,81,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	30,00,000/-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	General Hospital, Naharlagun	18,00,000/-
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
8.	Assam	2005-06	Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	50,00,000/-
9.	Assam	2005-06	Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	50,00,000/-
10.	Assam	2006-07	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	34,00,000/-
11.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	J. N. M. Govt College, Raipur	47,00,000/-
12.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Bilaspur	47,00,000/-
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009-10	Sh. Vinoba Bhawe Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
14.	Gujarat	2005-06	Govt Medical College, Surat	47,00,000/-
15.	Gujarat	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Kalanala/Bhavnagar	8,10,000/-
16.	Gujarat	2006-07	M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	44,00,000/-
17.	Gujarat	2006-07	Medical College, Baroda	49,99,000/-
18.	Gujarat	2006-07	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot	49,99,000/-
19.	Gujarat	2006-07	B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	14,10,000/-
20.	Gujarat	2008-09	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education and Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
21.	Gujarat	2008-09	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
22.	Haryana	2005-06	Government Medical College, Rohtak	50,00,000/-
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2005-06	Principal, Govt. Medical College, Jammu	43,00,000/-
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	2006-07	SKIMS Medical College, Bemina, Srinager	50,00,000/-

Sl.No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
25.	Karnataka	2005-06	Karnataka Institute of Medical Services, Hubli	49,00,000/-
26.	Karnataka	2006-07	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	34,50,000/-
27.	Karnataka	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Bellary	48,35,000/-
28.	Karnataka	2006-07	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	46,25,000/-
29.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	47,62,100/-
30.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Thrissur	44,66,000/-
31.	Kerala	2004-05	Govt. Medical College, Kozhikode	38,80,495/-
32.	Kerala	2006-07	T. D. Medical College, Alapuzha	30,68,000/-
33.	Kerala	2007-08	Govt. Medical College, Kottayam	45,20,000/-
34.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	NSCB, Medical College, Jabalpur	50,00,000/-
35.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	M. G. M. Medical College, Indore	38,00,000/-
36.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Govt. Medical College, Latur	32,95,000/-
37.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Govt. Medical College, Nanded	32,95,000/-
38.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Vasantrao Naik Govt. Medical College, Yavatmal	32,95,000/-
39.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Kolhapur	32,95,000/-
40.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur	32,95,000/-
41.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
42.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
43.	Maharashtra	2006-07	B. J. Medical College, Pune	32,95,000/-
44.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	32,95,000/-
45.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Miraj Medical College, Sangli	32,95,000/-
46.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Akola	32,95,000/-
47.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Aurangabad	32,95,000/-
48.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
49.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Topiwala Nair Medical College, Mumbai	17,05,000/-
50.	Manipur	2005-06	J. N. Hospital, Porampat, Imphal	50,00,000/-
51.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
52.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
53.	Nagaland	2005-06	Naga Hospital, Kohima	36,28,000/-
54.	Odisha	2009-10	V. S. S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
55.	Punjab	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar	44,00,000/-
56.	Punjab	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Patiala	44,00,000/-
57.	Punjab	2006-07	GGs Govt. Medical College, Faridkot	44,00,000/-
58.	Rajasthan	2007-08	R. T. N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,60,000/-

Sl.No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
59.	Rajasthan	2008-09	Govt. Medical College, Kota	50,00,000/-
60.	Rajasthan	2008-09	S. P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
61.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madras Medical College, Chennai	24,97,500/-
62.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Stanley Medical College, Chennai	22,42,500/-
63.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	25,00,000/-
64.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Chengalpatu Medical College, Chengalpattu	24,50,000/-
65.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	24,50,000/-
66.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	25,00,000/-
67.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem	48,00,000/-
68.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Coimbatore Govt. Medical College, Coimbatore	48,00,000/-
69.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	K. A. P. Vishwanathan Govt. Medical College, Tiruchirapalli	48,00,000/-
70.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	48,00,000/-
71.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Govt. Medical College, Toothukudi (Tuticorin)	48,00,000/-
72.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
73.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Govt. Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
74.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
75.	Tripura	2006-07	Agartala Government Medical College and GBP Hospital, Agartala	50,00,000/-
76.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	44,00,000/-
77.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	K. G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	45,00,000/-
78.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur	35,00,000/-
79.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	M. L. B. Medical College, Jhansi	39,00,000/-
80.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	L. L. R. M. Medical College, Meerut	11,60,000/-
81.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	S. N. Medical College, Agra	38,00,000/-
82.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-
83.	West Bengal	2005-06	Sammilani Medical College, Bankura	50,00,000/-
84.	West Bengal	2006-07	Medical College, Kolkata	42,97,000/-
85.	West Bengal	2006-07	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	50,00,000/-
86.	West Bengal	2006-07	Chittaranjan Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
87.	West Bengal	2006-07	NRS Medical College, Siliguri	50,00,000/-
88.	West Bengal	2006-07	R. G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-

*Grant-in-aid provided to Govt. Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation*

Sl.No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Institution of Mental Health, Hyderabad	2,71,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam	3,00,00,000/-
3.	Assam	2005-06	Lokpriya Gopinath Boronchloi Regional Institute, Tejpur (Central Govt. Institute)	3,00,00,000/-
4.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	76,64,000/-
5.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Vadodara	2,99,50,000/-
6.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Jamnagar	82,28,000/-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar.	2,50,00,000/-
8.	Jharkhand	2004-05	Ranchi Institute of Neuro Psychiatry & Allied Sciences, Ranchi	2,45,00,000/-
9.	Karnataka	2006-07	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode	2,85,00,000/-
11.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Thrissur	1,10,00,000/-
12.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum	2,50,00,000/-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2,13,00,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Yervada/Pune	2,71,00,000/-
16.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Thane	2,49,50,000/-
17.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur	2,89,00,000/-
18.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	2,84,00,000/-
19.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
20.	Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
21.	Odisha	2005-06	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	1,51,00,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
23.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mental Health Institution, Kilpauk	2,69,00,000/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	Mental Hospital, Bareilly	2,33,32,000/-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	3,00,00,000/-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-
27.	West Bengal	2005-06	Pavlov Mental Hospital, Kolkata	94,40,000/-
28.	West Bengal	2005-06	Behrampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad	2,94,80,000/-
29.	West Bengal	2005-06	Institute of Mental Health Care, Purulia	1,00,00,000/-

*Manpower Development Schemes***Scheme - A: Centres of Excellence**

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	Amount Released
1.	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 28,81,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 26,36,38,788/-
4.	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 27,78,00,000/-
9.	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
10.	IHBAS, Shahdra, Delhi	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
11.	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
Total		Rs. 236,96,38,788/-

**Scheme-B: Strengthening PG Departments**

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/ Institute	Amount Released
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/- (For Psychiatric Nursing)
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Rs. 47,12,000/- (For Clinical Psychology)
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical. Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical. Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 1,65,16,000/- (For Psychiatric Social Work, Clinical Psycho and Psy. Nursing)
6.	S. P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/- (For Psychiatry and Psychiatric Nursing)
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
11.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	87,12,000/- (For faculty support for 1 unit each of Clinical Psychology and Psychiatric Social Work)
Total		Rs. 11,81,74,000/-

### Schemes for Development of Women and Children

179. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for the welfare and development of women and children in the country and the funds allocated / released / utilized for the purpose to various States including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to the States for development of women and children in tribal areas including Udaipur Division of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said package is likely to be provided and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare and development of women and children in the country. The brief details of major schemes of the Ministry being implemented in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the budget allocation [Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE)] and funds released / expenditure incurred under the schemes of the Ministry during the financial year 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State-wise funds released and expenditure incurred under major schemes of the Ministry during 2013-14 including Rajasthan are provided in the enclosed Statement-III.

The details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the development and welfare of women and children and the physical achievements under these schemes are also available in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c) No special package has been provided to any State for development of women and children in tribal areas including Udaipur Division of Rajasthan. The proposals received from State Government are considered as per the schematic norms and sanctioned on merits.

Out of the total budget allocation (BE) of Rs.20,350.00 crores of the Ministry for the year 2013-14, 8.2% of it viz.,

Rs. 1,668.70 crores was allocated towards Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) against which Rs. 1,575.78 crores was incurred under TSP during the year. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the flagship programme of the Ministry is covered under TSP.

#### **Statement-I**

*Brief details of Major schemes being run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development*

#### **A. Child Schemes**

- (1) **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** Ministry of Women & Child Development is administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme being implemented by the State Governments / UT Administrations. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers, by providing a package of six 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 of the six services viz. immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure.
- (2) **World Bank ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP):** The International Development Association (World Bank) assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) is a two-phased, 7-year project with an overarching goal of supporting the Government of India's efforts to improve nutritional and early childhood development outcomes of children, with a focus on 162 districts across eight States, most of which are having higher proportion of child under nutrition. Total size of the project is Rs. 2893 crore with 70% IDA share of Rs. 2025 crore (USD\$ 450 million, @ Rs. 45 per 1 USD\$ as on Sept, 2011) over 7 years. Estimated cost of phase 1 of the project is about US\$ 151.50 million (Rs. 682 crore) of which US\$ 106 million is the IDA share, as committed by

the World Bank initially. States will be bearing 10% of their project costs. Upon signing of the financing agreement between the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the World Bank on 5th November, 2012, the project was made effective since 26th November, 2012.

- (3) **National Nutrition Mission (NNM):** NNM includes the (i) IEC Campaign against malnutrition and (ii) Multi-sectoral Programme on Nutrition.

(i) **A nationwide (IEC) Campaign** against malnutrition was launched on 19th November, 2012 by the Hon'ble President of India to create awareness about nutrition challenges, promote home-level feeding practices, etc. It was covered in multi-channel media including print and electronic media. The first cycle of the campaign is over. The campaign aimed at (a) Creating awareness about nutrition challenges, the importance of optimal nutrition and creating an enabling environment to mobilize communities to prevent malnutrition; (b) Promoting home-level care and behaviour orientation for appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, child care and development, optimal nutrition and care during pregnancy, lactation and better utilization of available services and (c) Reaching out to family, pregnant women, mothers, caregivers, adolescent girls, PRIs, teachers, opinion leaders and the community at large.

(ii) **Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme, under National Nutrition Mission:** To address the Maternal and Child under-nutrition in 200 High burden districts, a new scheme, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme has since been launched in 2014. The scheme aims at prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age); and reduction in levels of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women.

- (4) **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):** The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child

Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law.

- (5) **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) 'Sabla':** Sabla, a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present, it is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. Sabla aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years by making them 'self-reliant'. The Scheme has two major components: Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. Under the Nutrition component of the scheme, the out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years attending AWCs and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years are provided Supplementary Nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients, per day for 300 days in a year. In the Non Nutrition Component, out of school adolescent girls of 11-18 years are being provided IFA supplementation, health check-up & referral services, nutrition & health education, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) counselling/guidance on family welfare, life skill education, guidance on accessing public services and vocational training (only 16-18 year old adolescent girls).
- (6) **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme:** RGN Creche Scheme was launched *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 0-6 years) of working and other deserving women belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-. The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, recreation, pre-school education (03-06 years), emergency medicine and contingencies. The Scheme is presently implemented through Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) and Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW). The Government assistance is limited to 90% of the schematic pattern or actual expenditure (except honorarium to crèche workers)

whichever is less and the remaining expenditure is borne by the implementing agencies concerned. Government grant @ Rs 3,532.00 per month per crèche for 25 babies is given to the implementing agencies. Non-recurring (100%) Grant includes Rs.10,000/- (100%) once in the beginning of every new crèche) and Rs.3000/- (100%) at five years intervals.

## **B. Women**

- (7) **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY):** IGMSY is being implemented for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health & nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers. The Scheme was introduced in October, 2010 on pilot basis and is now operational in 53 selected districts across the country, using the platform of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented in two districts of Rajasthan namely, Bhilwara and Udaipur. Under the scheme, maternity benefit @ Rs. 6,000 per beneficiary is being provided to pregnant and lactating mothers 19 years and above for two live births.
- (8) **National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW):** NMEW is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched on 8th March, 2010 with a view to empowering women holistically. The Mission aims to achieve empowerment of women by securing inter sectoral convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments.
- (9) **STEP:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implementing the Scheme of Support to Training and Employment Programme for women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalised and asset-less rural and urban woman across the country.
- (10) **WWH:** Under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel, financial assistance is provided for construction/ running of Hostel in rented premises for facilitating those working women who may be

single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the Hostel is an important aspect of the scheme. Working Women are entitled to hostel facilities provided their gross income does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- consolidated (gross) per month in metropolitan cities, or Rs. 25,000/- consolidated (gross) per month, in any other place. The fund under the scheme is released to the implementing agencies which include NGOs also.

- (11) **Swadhar:** Swadhar Scheme was launched by the Ministry during the year 2001-02 for the benefit of women in difficult circumstances with the objectives of (i) to provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support; (ii) to provide emotional support and counselling to rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness etc.; (iii) to arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need; and (iv) to provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress.

Target Group/Beneficiaries under SWADHAR Scheme include Widows deserted by their families and relatives; Women prisoners released from jail and without family support; Women survivors of natural disaster who have been rendered homeless; Trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels; Women victims of terrorist/extremist violence who are without any family support and without any economic means for survival; Mentally challenged women (except for the psychotic categories who require care in specialized environment in mental hospitals) who are without any support of family or relatives; Women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family and without social/economic support. SWADHAR Scheme is being implemented through Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Departments of State Governments,



Women's Development Corporations, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trusts or Voluntary Organizations. At present, 311 Swadhar Homes are functioning across the country.

- (12) **UJJAWALA:** "Ujjawala" is a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and

Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation". The Scheme was launched on 4th December, 2007. The fund under the scheme is released to the implementing agencies which include mainly NGOs.

**Statement-II**

*Ministry of Women and Child Development BE, RE, Expenditure during 2013-14*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Central Sector Schemes</b>				
<b>(a1) Child Development</b>				
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme	110.00	99.00	100.06
2.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	13.00	11.70	11.70
3.	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	13.00	13.00	10.37
4.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00	8.00	7.76
5.	Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)	9.00	6.50	5.37
6.	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for the girl child with Insurance cover (Dhanlakshmi)	10.00	5.00	2.57
7.	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action (CSR Reduction) Care & Protection of the Girl Child - A multisectoral action plan to improve Child Sex Ratio	15.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a1)		180.00	143.20	137.83
<b>(a2) Women Development</b>				
8.	Working Women's Hostel	20.00	15.00	12.53
9.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	20.00	10.00	7.02
10.	National Commission for Women (NCW)	15.00	13.50	13.00
11.	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	20.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Ujjawala – a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking	13.00	13.00	15.99
13.	Gender Budgeting including training	1.00	1.00	0.82
14.	GIA to CSWB	50.00	50.00	48.33
15.	Priyadarshini Scheme	15.00	13.50	9.06
16.	High Level Committee on Status of Women	5.00	2.30	0.93
17.	Assistance for construction of Shelter Homes for single women/destitute and widows <sup>s</sup>	200.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Institute of Women Affairs	5.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (a2)	364.00	118.30	107.68
<b>(a3) Other schemes</b>				
19.	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00	1.00	0.76
20.	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	3.00	1.00	0.10
21.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	50.00	38.31
22.	Information Technology (IT)	2.00	1.00	0.30
23.	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	13.00	7.50	3.14
	Total (a3)	70.00	60.50	42.61
	Total (A) (a1+a2+a3)	614.00	322.00	288.12
<b>B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>				
<b>(b1) Child Development</b>				
24.	(a) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	17700.00	16312.00	16247.78
	(b) NNM	300.00	200.00	154.06
	(i) Multisectoral Programme on Nutrition			
	(ii) IEC Campaign against malnutrition			
	(c) World Bank ICDS IV Project	146.00	120.00	114.29
25.	ICPS	300.00	270.00	266.22
26.	(a) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA	650.00	585.00	602.09
	(b) Scheme for the holistic development of Adolescent Boys-Saksham	20.00	5.00	0.00
	Total (b1)	19116.00	17492.00	17384.44
<b>(b2) Women Empowerment and Protection</b>				
27.	Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women			
	(a) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	500.00	300.00	231.93
	(b) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	55.00	31.00	20.19
	(c) SAAHAS			
	(i) Swadhar Greh	75.00	55.00	53.83
	(ii) Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	85.00	0.00	0.00
	(iii) One Stop Crisis Centre	10.00	0.00	0.00
	(iv) Assistance to States for implementation of PWDVA, 2005	75.00	0.00	0.00
	(v) Women's Help Line	20.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (b2)	820.00	386.00	305.95
	Total (B) (b1+b2)	19936.00	17878.00	17690.39
	Grand Total (A+B)	20550.00	18200.00	17978.51

<sup>5</sup>Budget allocated during 1st supplementary in 2013-14

**Statement-III**

State-wise details of Funds released/Expenditure during 2013-14 under ICDS, ISSNIP, ICPS, SABLA and IGMSY

Sl. No.	State/UT	ICDS [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Trng.]		ISSNIP		ICPS		SABLA			IGMSY		
		Funds Released	Expenditure Reported by State/UT	Funds released	Amount Sanctioned	Savings available as on 1.04.2013	Amount Released	Total funds available (Savings + amount released in 2013-14)	Amount Utilised (as reported by State/UT)	Funds Released	Fund Utilisation Reported by State/UT		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111334.49	169925.20	1232.12	1206.50	1608.81	1305.11	2913.92	1456.75	1814.47	3174.35		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10344.16	4386.83		54.74	0.00	116.83	116.83	67.63	0.00	NR		
3.	Assam	103145.19	52861.09		1080.00	43.02	2311.46	2354.48	1456.36	149.78	NR		
4.	Bihar	107609.68	216193.18	2620.00	957.56	3331.91	3289.87	6621.78	6541.17	1758.10	3849.02		
5.	Chhattisgarh	50459.30	32009.38	730.82	213.34	438.84	1076.83	1515.67	2779.55	1456.53	440.72		
6.	Goa	1567.58	780.61		0.00	64.46	130.56	195.02	138.28	300.95	115.68		
7.	Gujarat	60807.51	33243.99		979.35	-1389.22	4707.30	3318.08	2827.20	1007.80	1085.70		
8.	Haryana	31266.40	27320.17		1085.51	460.08	269.66	729.74	629.31	343.65	46.20		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17278.95	10214.60		84.96	119.94	574.95	694.89	599.67	124.30	140.36		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29610.25	30.51		0.00	33.98	466.80	500.78	435.32	665.24	NR		
11.	Jharkhand	49930.46	55942.39	1668.00	144.96	1856.58	150.99	2007.57	0.00	34.64	NR		
12.	Karnataka	75135.57	91429.77		2403.63	-542.43	3118.78	2576.35	4119.58	1452.81	1124.55		
13.	Kerala	35995.97	18252.91		718.17	296.95	1511.57	1808.52	584.33	1390.69	1274.86		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	102418.63	130805.79	911.37	546.03	-504.98	6554.02	6049.04	7288.29	2128.07	1942.89		
15.	Maharashtra	129519.81	116931.73	1339.00	557.56	1472.98	2797.64	4270.62	1977.17	3160.24	2078.19		
16.	Manipur	16140.54	5333.16		658.15	157.71	53.20	210.91	60.43	0.00	NR		
17.	Meghalaya	14287.83	13609.96		762.45	0.02	383.58	383.60	341.77	53.93	NR		
18.	Mizoram	4772.89	5961.83		696.42	23.96	111.15	135.11	112.32	0.00	28.54		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Nagaland	8912.80	7566.13		911.41	0.00	240.73	240.73	164.14	60.64	57.09
20.	Odisha	97438.29	114207.39		1227.20	0.00	4003.62	4003.62	3752.82	2038.85	1549.84
21.	Punjab	24546.11	12918.26		191.27	1136.18	0.00	1136.18	1.36	66.20	355.65
22.	Rajasthan	65232.45	68051.55	440.43	2347.56	-667.17	5163.67	4496.50	5189.21	935.01	1750.97
23.	Sikkim	2607.14	1406.20		15.97	27.24	30.90	58.14	30.90	7.87	13.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	65605.57	66496.58		2131.05	3.82	3774.02	3777.84	4661.01	3032.19	2997.68
25.	Tripura	13651.31	14493.49		124.42	7.18	599.60	606.78	547.39	161.76	101.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	235448.38	459519.90	1926.00	1109.39	43.69	13836.29	13879.98	15120.31	95.29	212.61
27.	Uttarakhand	17763.50	15477.84		333.92	882.02	0.00	882.02	0.00	322.64	525.19
28.	West Bengal	123227.84	68586.20		2373.04	5504.25	0.00	5504.25	190.98	394.82	1038.86
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	391.79	1558.58		0.00	21.66	24.36	46.02	69.66	122.32	116.36
30.	Chandigarh	731.19	532.08		17.58	41.60	5.70	24.02	3.57	20.23	129.77
31.	Daman and Diu	161.19	296.09		69.28	21.20	0.00	21.20	0.00	4.13	5.58
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	378.31	37.92		2.09	-3.19	22.99	19.80	0.00	11.29	NR
33.	Delhi	17700.74	25044.76		404.73	98.67	884.48	983.15	837.84	58.65	580.78
34.	Lakshadweep	147.46	99.60		0.00	5.70	3.52	9.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	736.39	457.51		64.66	3.56	16.26	19.82	19.37	32.75	11.71
36.	Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (LIC)	442.90									
37.	Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai				3004.10						
38.	Others				101.09						
	Total	1626748.57	1841983.18	10867.74	26578.09	14599.03	57536.41	72112.16	62003.68	23205.84	24747.87

NR: Not Reported

*State-wise details of Funds released during 2013-14 under the schemes of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme, NMEW, STEP, WWH, SWADHAR, UJJAWALA and RGN Creche*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme	NMEW	STEP	WWH	SWADHAR	UJJAWALA	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS)			ICCW (State Councils)
								CSWB	BAJSS	RGNC -	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.50	54.36	86.58		184.77	80.54	568.6	129.04		120.83
2.	Andman and Nicobar		11.05					16.53			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		16.38		110.6			61.88	6.68		
4.	Assam	150.00	25.15	20.02		97.98	238.3	145.37	15.26		172.46
5.	Bihar	475.00	43.01			33.01	7.08	223.07	5.72		
6.	Chandigarh		29.59					11.44			7.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	125.00	36.38		21.83	7.17	12.65	316.59	113.36		136.56
8.	Dadar and Nagar		11.05								9.18
9.	Daman and Diu	7.50	21.65								
10.	Delhi		16.38		24.75		3.35	157.95	7.63		10.67
11.	Goa		16.38					13.56			
12.	Gujarat	7.50	45.33			27.75	16.78	360.59	108.73		126.07
13.	Haryana	7.50	70.59			9.07	9.75	87.52	24.04		162.24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.00	33.59					170.27	2.12		51.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		36.38	67.44		20.23		224.26	66.03		30.02
16.	Jharkhand	62.00	40			7.79		143.68	181.4		
17.	Karnataka	7.50	36.38	159.209	60.74	270.97	260.3	299.13	0		60.22
18.	Kerala		16.38		798.71	16.10	8.33	243.07	0		117.74
19.	Lakshadweep		11.05					0			4.59
20.	Madhya Pradesh	881.00	64.54	120.14		114.58	5.43	723.92	153.26		0.23
21.	Maharashtra	7.50	36.38	48.12	10.63	301.49	285.5	507.09	171.19		164.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Manipur		16.38	55.32	53.2	148.52	89.63	117.3	27.02	64.02
23.	Meghalaya		49.09	----				43.8		18.99
24.	Mizoram		74.62	----		8.64	7.18	72.12		33.73
25.	Nagaland	9.00	59.22	21.77	167.76		7.79	8.26		51.92
26.	Odisha	238.00	36.38	----		316.20	320.39	191.58	117.19	20.48
27.	Puducherry		36.38					42.31	18.55	0.51
28.	Punjab	7.50	16.38	----		1.80	-	52.43		34.53
29.	Rajasthan	602.00	353.67	----	5.04	58.65	59.71	216.95	0	92.62
30.	Sikkim		36.38	----			-	49.59		
31.	Tamil Nadu		23.01	----		120.63	52.68	400.12	31.67	32.85
32.	Tripura		36.38	----				57.54		57.75
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1105.00	34.83	51.40		144.39	24.66	411.85	248.23	201.13
34.	Uttarakhand	112.00	56.38	53.96			45.36	97.27	67.02	0.07
35.	West Bengal	7.50	53.26	5.41		128.81	1.21	391.63	37.93	
	Total	3828.00	1554.36	689.35	1253.26	2018.54	1536.62	6427.27	1532.07	1782.62
	Others									
	CSWB					3355.00				
	For Evaluation Studies			12.50						
	Andhra Pradesh C.C.									83.57
	Delhi Creche Committee									4.77
	Pragati Manav, Guna									48.78
	Ujas, Ranchi									62.88
	West Bengal C.C.									83.78
	ICCW-Arunachal Pradesh C. C.									12.36
	Grand Total	3828.00	1554.36	701.85	1253.26	5373.54	1536.62	6427.27	1532.07	2078.76

[English]

### **Export of Arms and Ammunitions**

\*180. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to export arms, ammunitions and weaponry systems to developing and underdeveloped countries, and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has submitted any proposal to the Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) whether the Government has carried out any comparative cost study of weapon exporting countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEV): (a) to (c) The Government does not directly export arms, ammunitions and weaponry systems to any country. As per DGFT Policy Circular No.45 (RE-08)/2004-2009 dated 4th December, 2008, Department of Defence Production (DDP) issues 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for export of goods, which are in the nature of military stores.

DRDO had sought the advice of DDP on the export of DRDO designed and developed products, which have been manufactured by various companies in India. The requisite advice has been intimated to DRDO regarding the procedure for issuing NOC by DDP to concerned companies for such exports.

The Government has not carried out any comparative study of weapon exporting countries.

### **Impact of Free Trade Agreements on Production**

1215. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Free Trade Agreements have negatively impacted the plantation and cash crops in the country leading to drastic fall in domestic production;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any representation from the farmers' forum to ratify Free Trade

Agreements so as to encourage agricultural production in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Impact evaluation of Free Trade Agreements (FfAs) on domestic production of plantation and cash crops is a continuous exercise undertaken before and after entering into negotiations with trading partners. Conclusive evidence in this regard is gathered after wide consultations with the domestic stakeholders for which Government regularly receives representations from Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Associations of Industry, Trade and other interests including farmers. ITAs provide for sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted so as to protect the interest of domestic industry and agriculture sector. In addition, partner countries under FTA are allowed to take recourse to measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry. Every FTA has a joint review mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

### **Self-Help Groups**

1216. SHRI. KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA:  
SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those being run by women/Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes(STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) functioning in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/utilized by SHGs in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the number of SHGs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEV): (a) The total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those being run by women/Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The amount disbursed to SHGs in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise as reported by NABARD is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Based on the potential for promotion of SHGs, NABARD allocates targets for promotion and Credit linkage of SHGs. Targets for saving linkage of 7,00,000 SHGs and credit linkage of 20,00,000 SHGs have been set by NABARD during 2014-15. Further, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has informed that National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) has been launched in June, 2011 and is being implemented in a phased manner. As of March, 2014, 1043 blocks have been identified as intensive blocks, out of which implementation has commenced in 952 blocks spread across 238 districts. The rest of the 4784 blocks in the country are covered under non-intensive approach of NRLM and will be gradually brought under the intensive approach as per the phasing plans of the States.

**Statement-I**

*Total Number of Self Help Group including those being run by women/Scheduled Castes(SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/ Other Backward Classes (OBCs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme-Savings linkage data reported by NABARD*

Sl. No.	Region/State	No. of SHGs as on 31.3.2013	No. of SHGs as on 31.3.2014 (provisional)
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Northern Region</b>			
1.	Chandigarh	609	609
2.	Haryana	42580	45247
3.	Himachal Pradesh	53242	54816
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5796	8413
5.	New Delhi	3787	3757
6.	Punjab	35060	37550.00
7.	Rajasthan	231763	243307
	<b>Total</b>	<b>372837</b>	<b>594729</b>

1	2	3	4
<b>B. North Eastern Region</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5033	5452
2.	Assam	271072	291371
3.	Manipur	12656	12656
4.	Meghalaya	9573	10575
5.	Mizoram	3117	3117
6.	Nagaland	8478	8842
7.	Sikkim	3529	3814
8.	Tripura	10438	10438
	<b>Total</b>	<b>323896</b>	<b>346210</b>
<b>C. Eastern Region</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	5217	5452
2.	Bihar	270890	345255
3.	Jharkhand	85334	100120
4.	Odisha	522837	560209.00
5.	West Bengal	586821	709427.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1471099</b>	<b>4688458</b>
<b>D. Central Region</b>			
1.	Chhattisgarh	98493	113158
2.	Madhya Pradesh	159457	214229
3.	Uttar Pradesh	403932	463514
4.	Uttarakhand	40316	45334
	<b>Total</b>	<b>702198</b>	<b>836232</b>
<b>E. Western Region</b>			
1.	Goa	9889	9944
2.	Gujarat	208410	228040
3.	Maharashtra	687717	754534
	<b>Total</b>	<b>906016</b>	<b>992018</b>
<b>F. Southern Region</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1421393	4440487
2.	Karnataka	645695	753427
3.	Kerala	581325	631607
4.	Lakshadweep	27	27
5.	Puducherry	20053	25555
6.	Tamil Nadu	873012	955543
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3541505</b>	<b>3701144</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7317551</b>	<b>7958791</b>



**Statement-II**

*State-wise loans amount disbursed to SHGs during the year 2010-11, 2011-12,  
2012-13 and 2013-14 (provisional)*

(Amt. Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (provisional)	
		No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. Northern Region</b>							
1.	Chandigarh	48	55.87	47	69.07	na	na
2.	Haryana	3865	6195.93	3241	5156.39	2626	2113.81
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4269	5324.46	4164	4152.98	737	497.66
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1013	803.7	1196	843.79	524	409.92
5.	New Delhi	511	507.98	455	640.17	na	na
6.	Punjab	2183	2381.89	2021	2278.92	1920	937.61
7.	Rajasthan	18862	18273.37	20161	21088.38	6466	4777.14
Total		30751	33543.2	31285	34229.7	12273	8736.14
<b>B. North Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	130	157.96	112	132.78	na	na
2.	Assam	28012	18746.98	21497	13755.83	10140	8058.63
3.	Manipur	1308	857.52	659	405.8	na	na
4.	Meghalaya	691	489.22	400	462.36	208	388.11
5.	Mizoram	575	690.2	544	827.43	na	na
6.	Nagaland	862	621.29	796	974.35	562	848.25
7.	Sikkim	396	423.7	359	212.63	4	1,40
8.	Tripura	19029	23141.87	801	1250.67	na	na
Total		51003	45128.74	25168	18021.85	10914	9296.39
<b>C. Eastern Region</b>							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	710	570	415	537.84	205	79.42
2.	Bihar	39241	39860.94	30574	22201.69	47741	34885.35
3.	Jharkhand	12040	12741.072	8874	7536.06	2134	641.56
4.	Odisha	49831	54097.58	47676	47328.1	34210	37938.09
5.	West Bengal	99379	55136.554	95284	51415.24	110371	72879.34
Total		201201	162406.15	182823	129018.93	194661	146423.76
<b>D. Central Region</b>							
1.	Chhattisgarh	10087	9258.835	7992	7013.49	12179	7231.01
2.	Madhya Pradesh	8751	9544.199	15182	13726.83	32796	293.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Uttar Pradesh	34497	44540.829	33140	45098.42	26349	2051.12
4.	Uttarakhand	5125	7592.9639	7866	4050.22	2238	904.89
Total		58460	70936.827	64180	69888.96	73562	10480.19
<b>E. Western Region</b>							
1.	Goa	2312	1988.84	924	1205.63	275	40.93
2.	Gujarat	30336	13116.83	14756	11982.28	11067	11225.23
3.	Maharashtra	68396	60180.023	54749	57806.5	62198	53989.77
Total		101044	75285.693	70429	70994.41	73540	65255.93
<b>F. Southern Region</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	378526	817142.05	484292	1116440.1	432239	1181189.90
2.	Karnataka	87943	162949.21	145733	229940.72	109126	154295.04
3.	Kerala	55242	85415.448	60830	89891.54	109435	47061.29
4.	Lakshadweep	8	1.15	1	1	na	na
5.	Puducherry	3798	7376.87	4494	8499.06	na	na
6.	Tamil Nadu	179902	193291.54	150586	291610.21	264576	535880.42
Total		705419	1266176.3	845936	1736382.6	915376	1918426.7
Grand Total		1147878	1653476.9	1219821	2058536.4	1280326	2158619.1

na: Not Available

**Domestic Production of Defence Equipment**

1217. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:  
SHRI C. S. PUTIA RAJU:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of domestic production of defence equipment in value terms out of the total expenditure on equipment during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government has approached the State Government of Gujarat for development of defence industries jointly and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether shortage of skilled manpower is hampering the development of domestic defence industries in the country if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has requested the Ministry of Human

Resource Development, the University Grants Commission and other State Governments to bring changes in the education syllabus in order to meet the requirement of skilled manpower for domestic defence industries and if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government in consultation with State Government and the DRDO to encourage domestic production of defence equipment and weapons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Over a three year period, *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, 69% of the total capital and revenue requirement of Services was met through indigenous procurement. Data for the year 2013-14 and the current year is being compiled.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) There is no shortage of skilled manpower in Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories under this Ministry.

(d) No such request has been made by DRDO.

(e) Government has always supported and encouraged domestic production of defence equipment and weapons. Defence Production Policy, 2011 lays emphasis on achieving substantive self-reliance in the design, development and production of equipment/weapon systems/platforms. Provisions have already been made in Defence Procurement Procedure to encourage procurement of indigenous defence products.

[Translation]

#### **Anti-Rabies Vaccines**

1218. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to rabies in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(b) whether anti rabies vaccines are available in sufficient quantity at health Centres/District Hospitals across the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for providing adequate antirabies vaccines to the State health departments to prevent deaths due to dog bites in the country; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue directions to the concerned companies for providing anti-rabies vaccine at reasonable price and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) State/UT-wise number of cases/deaths due to Rabies reported during the year 2011-2014 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) Health is a State subject. Therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to ensure availability of anti-rabies vaccine. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), funds are provided

to States for procurement of drugs including anti-rabies vaccine to make up for any shortages. State Governments have also been advised to procure and supply anti-rabies vaccine out of the normal health budget. In cases of emergency, untied funds available at different health facilities can also be utilized for this purpose so that no one is denied vaccine at public health facilities.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise Cases/Deaths due to Rabies reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl.No.	State /U.T	Cases/Deaths
<b>2011</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	16
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	18
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Maharashtra	3
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	26
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	42
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2

Sl.No.	State /U.T	Cases/Deaths
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	West Bengal	80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	17
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>253</b>

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	16
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3
15.	Maharashtra	5
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	29
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	28

Sl.No.	State /U.T	Cases/Deaths
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttarakhand	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1
28.	West Bengal	80
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>212</b>

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	7
13.	Kerala	9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	8
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	2

Sl.No.	State /U.T	Cases/Deaths
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0
28.	West Bengal	57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>138</b>
<b>2014</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	2
13.	Kerala	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1
15.	Maharashtra	1
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0

Sl.No.	State /U.T	Cases/Deaths
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	1
21.	Punjab	0
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1
28.	West Bengal	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1
33.	Delhi	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes: NR implies "Not Reported".

#### **Demonstration by Widows**

1219. SHRI CHAND NATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows living in Varanasi and Vrindavan held demonstration in Delhi recently to protest against the disrespect, ill treatment and injustices reportedly being meted out to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor alongwith the demands of these widows; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) and (b) Reports appeared in the Media that about 100 widows from Vrindavan and Varanasi gathered in the capital on 23rd June, 2014 demanding the Government to take measures for welfare of widows who are living in

Vrindavan and Varanasi and also to introduce and pass a Bill to protect their rights.

(c) The Government is implementing two shelter based schemes for women in difficult circumstances to improve their living conditions.

- (i) **Swadhar Scheme:** Swadhar Scheme was launched in the year 2001-2002 for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The Scheme provides primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social support. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation, women prisoners released from jail and without family support, and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances. At present 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes including four Swadhar Homes in Vrindavan/Mathura are functioning across the country.
- (ii) **Short Stay Home Scheme:** Recognising the need to prevent women from exploitation and to support their survival and rehabilitation, the Scheme of Short Stay Home for women and girls was introduced as a social defence mechanism, by the then Department of Women and Child Development in 1969. The Scheme provides 24 hours residential temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism etc. 322 Short Stay Homes are functioning across the country. The Scheme is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

Further, in compliance of the Order of Supreme Court dated 14.11.2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.659 of 2007, (Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation Vs. Union of India and others), National Commission for Women (NCW) conducted a detailed study to inquire into the plight of widows living in Vrindavan of Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh. The study report was prepared and filed

before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in April, 2010.

NCW has entered into an MoU with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) on 7th May, 2013 to improve the living conditions of destitute women on the identified areas for facilities like women hostels, remand homes etc. or anything which is related to women welfare or development by enhancing quality of their habitat. NCW had already taken the initiative to renovate/reconstruct the Rasbihari Sadan, Vrindavan, Mathura for accommodating the destitute women/widows and different agencies NBCC, HUDCO and IIT, Delhi are involved in this project.

#### **Compensation for Tubectomy and Vasectomy Victims**

1220. DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the tubectomy and vasectomy programmes being run in the country;
- (b) whether the Government provides any compensation in cases of death/ failure of tubectomy and vasectomy operations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of death cases/failed tubectomy and vasectomy operations reported along with the compensation provided to the effected persons during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The tubectomy and vasectomy (sterilization) programme in India is voluntary in nature and the couples choose a method best suited to them. During the year 2013-14, 4092806 sterilisation operations have been performed in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes. The Government provides compensation in case of death/failure of tubectomy and vasectomy operation as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The States/UT wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement-I***Family Planning Indemnity Scheme*

Section	Coverage	Limits
I	IA Death following sterilization ( <i>inclusive of death during process of sterilization operation</i> ) in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	Rs. 2,00,000
	IB Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	Rs. 50,000
	IC Failure of Sterilization	Rs. 30,000
	ID Cost of treatment in hospital and up to 60 days arising out of Complication following Sterilization operation ( <i>inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation</i> ) from the date of discharge.	Actual not exceeding Rs. 25,000
II	Indemnity Insurance per Doctor/facility but not more than 4 cases in a year.	Up to Rs. 2,00,000/-per claim

**Statement-II**

State	Annexure Details	Paid	
		Count	Amount
1	2	3	4
<b>2010-11</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	Death	20	3220000
	Failure	27	810000
Total		47	4030000
Arunachal Pradesh	Failure	1	30000
Total		1	30000
Assam	Death	8	1600000
	Failure	176	5280000
Total		184	6880000
Bihar	Death	8	1600000
	Failure	3	90000
Total		11	1690000
Chhattisgarh	Death	6	900000
	Failure	139	4170000
Total		145	5070000
Delhi	Death	3	420000
	Failure	45	1350000
Total		48	1770000

1	2	3	4
Goa	Failure	5	150000
Total		5	150000
Gujarat	Death	7	1250000
	Failure	178	5340000
Total		185	6590000
Haryana	Death	3	450000
	Failure	333	9990000
Total		336	10440000
Himachal Pradesh	Failure	72	2160000
Total		72	2160000
Jammu and Kashmir	Failure	30	900000
	Complication	1	1987
Total		31	901987
Jharkhand	Death	2	400000
	Failure	3	90000
Total		5	490000
Karnataka	Death	21	3750000
	Failure	145	4350000
Total		166	8100000
Kerala	Failure	155	4650000
Total		155	4650000

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	Death	18	3150000
	Failure	1435	43050000
Total		1453	46200000
Maharashtra	Death	14	2320000
	Failure	295	8850000
Total		309	11170000
Manipur	Failure	2	60000
Total		2	60000
Mizoram	Failure	19	570000
Total		19	570000
Odisha	Death	4	800000
	Failure	242	7260000
Total		246	8060000
Puduchery	Failure	1	50000
	Complication	16	480000
Total		17	530000
Punjab	Failure	51	1530000
Total		51	1530000
Rajasthan	Death	15	2550000
	Failure	1734	52020000
Total		1749	54570000
Sikkim	Failure	1	30000
Total		1	30000
Tamil Nadu	Death	41	6700000
	Failure	318	9540000
Total		359	16240000
Tripura	Failure	8	240000
Total		8	240000
Uttar Pradesh	Death	6	720000
	Failure	1089	32645500
Total		1095	33365500
Uttarakhand	Failure	179	5370000
Total		179	5370000
West Bengal	Death	2	400000
	Failure	127	3810000
Total		129	4210000
Grand Total		7008	235097487

1	2	3	4
<b>2011-12</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	Death	15	2340000
	Failure	21	630000
Total		36	2970000
Arunachal Pradesh	Failure	2	60000
Total		2	60000
Assam	Death	6	1020000
	Failure	160	4800000
Total		166	5820000
Bihar	Death	8	1420000
Total		8	1420000
Chhattisgarh	Death	5	820000
	Failure	133	3990000
Total		138	4810000
Delhi	Failure	62	1860000
Total		62	1860000
Gujarat	Death	8	1450000
	Failure	193	5790000
Total		201	7240000
Haryana	Death	1	200000
	Failure	366	10980000
Total		367	11180000
Himachal Pradesh	Death	1	200000
	Failure	62	1860000
Total		63	2060000
Jammu and Kashmir	Failure	35	1050000
Total		35	1050000
Jharkhand	Death	3	270000
	Failure	6	180000
Total		9	450000
Karnataka	Death	21	3870000
	Failure	141	4230000
Total		162	8100000



1	2	3	4
Kerala	Death	2	220000
	Failure	141	4230000
Total		143	4450000
Madhya Pradesh	Death	10	1670000
	Failure	1917	57510000
Total		1927	59180000
Maharashtra	Death	12	2220000
	Failure	269	8070000
Total		281	10290000
Manipur	Failure	3	90000
Total		3	90000
Meghalaya	Failure	1	30000
Total		1	30000
Mizoram	Failure	19	570000
Total		19	570000
Odisha	Death	7	920000
	Failure	288	8640000
Total		295	9560000
Puduchery	Death	1	200000
	Failure	19	570000
Total		20	770000
Punjab	Death	1	200000
	Failure	73	2190000
Total		74	2390000
Rajasthan	Death	9	1470000
	Failure	1830	54900000
Total		1839	56370000
Sikkim	Failure	1	30000
Total		1	30000
Tamil Nadu	Death	29	4960000
	Failure	297	8910000
Total		326	13870000
Tripura	Failure	16	480000
Total		16	480000

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Death	4	650000
	Failure	932	27960000
Total		936	28610000
Uttarakhand	Death	3	420000
	Failure	176	5280000
Total		179	5700000
West Bengal	Death	7	1040000
	Failure	102	3060000
Total		109	4100000
Grand Total		7252	237690000

**2012-12**

Andhra Pradesh	Death	1	200000
	Failure	3	90000
Total		4	290000
Arunachal Pradesh	Failure	1	30000
Total		1	30000
Assam	Death	1	200000
	Failure	25	750000
Total		26	950000
Bihar	Death	1	50000
Total		1	50000
Chhattisgarh	Death	1	200000
	Failure	16	480000
Total		17	680000
Delhi	Death	1	20000
	Failure	16	480000
Total		17	500000
Gujarat	Death	2	400000
	Failure	29	870000
Total		31	1270000
Haryana	Failure	58	1740000
Total		58	1740000

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	Failure	12	360000
Total		12	360000
Jammu and Kashmir	Failure	6	180000
Total		6	180000
Jharkhand	Failure	3	600000
Total		3	600000
Karnataka	Death	2	220000
	Failure	22	660000
Total		24	880000
Kerala	Failure	13	390000
Total		13	390000
Madhya Pradesh	Death	5	820000
Total		273	8860000
Maharashtra	Death	2	220000
	Failure	43	1290000
Total		45	1510000
Mizoram	Failure	3	90000
Total		3	90000
Odisha	Death	1	20000
	Failure	76	2280000
Total		77	2300000
Puduchery	Failure	3	90000
Total		3	90000
Punjab	Failure	7	210000
Total		7	210000
Rajasthan	Death	4	620000
	Failure	237	7110000
Total		241	7730000
Sikkim	Failure	2	60000
Total		2	60000
Tamil Nadu	Death	5	1000000
	Failure	39	1170000
Total		44	2170000

1	2	3	4
Tripura	Complication	-	-
Total		-	-
Uttar Pradesh	Death	3	600000
	Failure	73	2190000
Total		76	2790000
Uttarachal	Death	1	200000
	Failure	7	210000
Total			
West Bengal	Death	2	400000
	Failure	10	300000
Total		12	700000
Grand Total		1004	34840000

#### **Awareness Campaign on Insurance**

1221. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of life and nonlife 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 there from during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) There is a well laid out legal framework-mandating insurers to do insurance business in rural areas of the country. In terms of Section 32 B and Section 32 C of Insurance Act, 1938, insurers have been prescribed obligations in respect of rural and social sector. Details are spelt under IRDA (Obligations to Rural and Social Sector) Regulations, 2002.

During financial year 2013-14, the life insurers have underwritten 113.46 lakh policies in the rural sector which is 25.70% of the total new policies numbering 441.57 lakh. In non-life sector, a gross direct premium of Rs. 8,196 crore, which constitutes 12.69% of total gross premium (Rs. 64,583 crore), was generated from rural areas in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) IRDA, as insurance sector regulator, has been playing pro-active role in promoting insurance education. It has adopted multi-pronged approach to enhance consumer awareness on various tenets of insurance and encouraged all stakeholders to promote insurance awareness among the public. IRDA had taken up various consumer education initiatives under the 'Bima Bemisal' campaign. Further, IRDA has launched Consumer Education Website in 2012 for general Public and Policyholders as a single point of reference for dissemination of information about consumer guidance and protection. During 2013, IRDA launched Hindi version of Consumer Education Website so that policyholders can be benefitted to a greater extent. The website *www.policyholder.gov.in* has visitors from various places across the country and they can freely access the insurance education material from the website and easily download it.

IRDA has informed that during the last 3 years, 22 seminars were sponsored by IRDA through consumer bodies, of which 15 seminars were conducted in smaller cities targeting rural areas.

*[English]*

#### **Transparent Guidelines by CCI**

1222. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any Initiative to rationalise the working of Competition Commission of India to make transparent guidelines for fine/penalty keeping In view the different tier slabs;

(b) if so, the details and the present position thereof; and

(c) the proposals/demands if any pending with the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Competition Commission of India is a statutory body constituted under the Competition Act, 2002. Government discharges such role as is assigned to it under the said Act. Power to levy penalty is vested In the Commission under Section 27(b) of the Act. This section authorizes the Commission to levy penalty of upto 10% of the average turnover of the last three preceding years for abuse of dominant position and anti-competitive agreements. Section 46, however, authorizes the Commission to impose lesser penalty. To effectuate the power of Section 46, the commission has framed Competition Commission of India (Lesser Penalty) Regulations, 2009 to serve as guidelines in the matter.

*[Translation]*

#### **Ayush Dispensaries**

1223. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the States/UTs for construction and upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga- Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, proposal and State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the details of the proposals approved and funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, proposal and State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the pending proposals along with the reasons for their pendency and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received from State/UT Governments and Grant-in-Aid released for construction/Upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) dispensaries

during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 is enclosed Statement-I to III. No proposal has been approved till date in financial year 2014-15.

(d) No eligible proposal as per scheme guidelines from States/UTs, which have liquidated all their pending UCs due for rendition, is pending with the Government.

**Statement-I**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Ayush Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposals received for Construction/Upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga - Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Dispensaries during 2011-12			Remarks
			No. of Units	Sought Amount Released Amount	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 919 AYUSH dispensaries	9281.90	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
2.	Haryana	Upgradation of 62 AYUSH dispensaries	532.20	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 300 AYUSH dispensaries	2980.95	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
4.	Karnataka	Upgradation of 268 AYUSH Dispensaries	2278.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
5.	Kerala	Upgradation of 70 Homo. Dispensaries	700.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 125 AYUSH dispensaries	1250.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
7.	Maharashtra	Upgradation of 200 AYUSH dispensaries	2020.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
8.	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 148 Ayurveda Dispensaries	1494.80	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
9.	West Bengal	Upgradation of 20 AYUSH dispensaries	200.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

**Statement-II**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposals received for Construction/Upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Dispensaries during 2012-13			Remarks
			No. of Units	Sought Amount Released Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 81 AYUSH Dispensaries	818.10	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	Upgradation of 128 AYUSH Dispensaries	1,292.80	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation of 100 AYUSH Dispensaries	1,000.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
4.	Haryana	Upgradation of 50 AYUSH Dispensaries	505.50	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 150 AYUSH Dispensaries	1,515.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
6.	Jharkhand	Upgradation of 01 AYUSH Dispensaries	10.10	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
7.	Karnataka	Upgradation of 13 AYUSH Dispensaries	130.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
8.	Kerala	Upgradation of 747 AYUSH Dispensaries	7,528.50	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 169 AYUSH Dispensaries	1,690.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
10.	Manipur	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Dispensaries	21.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
11.	Odisha	Upgradation of 50 AYUSH Dispensaries	750.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
12.	Tripura	Upgradation of 96 AYUSH Dispensaries	969.60	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Upgradation of 96 AYUSH Dispensaries	969.60	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
14.	West Bengal	Upgradation of 28 AYUSH Dispensaries	282.80	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Delhi	Upgradation of 75 AYUSH Dispensaries	85.32	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
16.	Puducherry	Upgradation of 5 AYUSH Dispensaries	7.70	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

**Statement-III***Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Proposals received for Construction/Upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Dispensaries during 2013-14			Remarks
		No. of Units	Sought Amount	Released Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 81 AYUSH Dispensaries	818.10	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
2.	Gujarat	Upgradation of 761 AYUSH Dispensaries	576.1	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 300 AYUSH Dispensaries	1530.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 24 AYUSH Dispensaries	242.40	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
5.	Manipur	Upgradation of 1 AYUSH Dispensaries	10.5	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
6.	Maharashtra	Upgradation of 710 AYUSH Dispensaries	451.00	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
7.	Odisha	Upgradation of 200 AYUSH Dispensaries	2020	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
8.	Punjab	Upgradation of 609 AYUSH Dispensaries	5513.4	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	Upgradation of 285 AYUSH Dispensaries	713.87	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
10.	Tripura	Upgradation of 30 AYUSH Dispensaries	303	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
11.	Goa	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Dispensaries	0.20	0.15	Funds released for contingency.
12.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Upgradation of 1 AYUSH Dispensaries	10	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.
13.	Puducherry	Upgradation of 7 AYUSH Dispensaries	7.7	Nil	Funds could not be released due to pending UCs of funds released in previous years.

[English]

#### Central Procurement Agency for Drugs

1224. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Central Procurement Agency (CPS) for bulk procurement of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has requested the State Governments to create their own Essential Drugs List (EDL) keeping in mind the diseases that worst affect them; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Medical Services Society, the Central Procurement Agency of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, was registered on 22 03 2012.

(c) The Central Government has periodically been encouraging the States to create their Essential Drugs List (EDL).

(d) 29 States/UTs have informed that they have either their own Essential Drug List (EDL) in place or have adopted National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM).

[Translation]

#### Procurement of Defence Equipment

1225. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been huge delays in the procurement of defence equipment;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to fast track and expedite the procurement of essential defence equipment and eradicate the scourge of corruption from defence deals;

(d) whether the Government has decided to procure defence equipment above 10 lakh rupees only through e-platform to curb the possibility of corruption in defence deals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other steps being taken to bring transparency in the procurement of defence equipment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Procurement of Defence Equipment is carried out as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) and Defence Procurement Manual (DPM). They contain stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

The Defence Procurement Procedure has provision for Fast Track Procurement (FTP) for meeting urgent operational requirements foreseen as imminent or for situations where crisis emerges without prior warning.

No decision has been taken for procurement of defence equipment under Capital Acquisition above Rs.10 lakh only through e-platform.

[English]

#### **Credit Extension to Foreign Countries**

1226. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of credit extension given to foreign countries in the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the purpose of the extended credit to each of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Export and Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) extends lines of Credit (LoCs) to different countries. The details of the LoCs extended by the Exim Bank in the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement. The details of the LaCs are also available on the website of the Exim Bank@ [www.eximbankindia.in](http://www.eximbankindia.in).

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of the LoC's extended by the Exim Bank in the last five years*

Sl. No.	Year of approval	Region	Country	Name of the LoC recipient	Amount of Credit (in USD mn)	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2009-10	Africa	Angola	Government of Angola	30.00	Industrial park
2.	2009-10	Africa	Angola	Government of Angola	15.00	Setting up a textile project (cotton Ginning & spinning)
3.	2009-10	Africa	Benin	Government of Benin	15.00	(A) Railway equipment (USD 10.25 mn), (B) agricultural equipment (USD 4.25 mn) and (C) feasibility study for setting up a cyber city (USD 0.50 mn)
4.	2009-10	Africa	Cape Verde	Government of Cape Verde	5.00	Technology Park Project
5.	2009-10	Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	Government of Cote d'Ivoire	30.00	Transmission line between Cote d'Ivoire and Mali
6.	2009-10	Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	Government of Cote d'Ivoire	30.00	Rice production programme
7.	2009-10	Africa	D.R.Congo	Government of D. R. Congo	25.00	Installation of hand pumps and submersible pumps



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	2009-10	Africa	Djibouti	Government of Djibouti	14.00	Completing Cement Plant Project in Djibouti
9.	2009-10	Africa	Eritrea	Government of Eritrea	20.00	Multipurpose agricultural projects and educational projects
10.	2009-10	Africa	Lesotho	Government of Lesotho	4.70	Vocational training centre for empowerment of youth and women
11.	2009-10	Africa	Mali	Government of Mali	36.00	Completion of Mali-Ivory Coast Interconnection Link for integrating the national power grids of the two countries.
12.	2009-10	Africa	Mali	Government of Mali	15.00	Agriculture and food processing projects
13.	2009-10	Africa	Mauritania	Government of Mauritania	21.80	Potable water project (USD 6.8 mn) and agricultural development project (USD 15 mn)
14.	2009-10	Africa	Rwanda	Government of Rwanda	60.00	Power projects by BHEL and Angelique Inti
15.	2009-10	Africa	Senegal	Government of Senegal	5.00	Supply of medical equipments, furniture and other accessories to four hospitals
16.	2009-10	Africa	Seychelles	Government of Seychelles	10.00	Import of goods and services from India for specific projects funded by Development Bank of Seychelles (DBS)
17.	2009-10	Africa	Sierra Leone	Government of Sierra Leone	30.00	Rehabilitation of existing facilities and addition of new infrastructure to supply potable water
18.	2009-10	Africa	Swaziland	Government of Swaziland	20.00	Information technology park
19.	2009-10	Africa	West Africa	Ecowa Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), West Africa	100.00	Financing exports of various equipment, goods and services
20.	2009-10	Asia	Bangladesh	Government of Bangladesh	800.00	Financing export of goods and projects including development of railway infrastructure, dredging, construction of bridges, procurement of buses, locomotives, coaches and rehabilitation of Saidpur Workshop.
21.	2009-10	Asia	Mongolia	Government of Mongolia	20.00	India-Mongolia Joint Information Technology Education & Outsourcing Center (IMJIT) Project
22.	2009-10	Asia	Sri Lanka	Government of Sri Lanka	67.40	Upgradation of Southern Railway Corridor from Colombo to Matara

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	2009-10	Asia	Sri Lanka	Government of Sri Lanka	416.39	(i) Track laying by IRCON on the Omanthai-Pallai sector, (ii) Track laying by IRCON on the Madhu Church-Tallaimannar sector, and (iii) Track laying on the Medawachchiya-Madhu railway line
24.	2009-10	Asia	Syria	Government of Syria	100.00	Partly finance Tishreen Thermal Power Project (2 x 200 MW) by BHEL
25.	2009-10	LAC	Guyana	Government of Guyana	4.00	Fixed and movable irrigation pumps
26.	2009-10	LAC	Suriname	Government of Suriname	5.76	Purchase of helicopters from HAL
1.	2010-11	Africa	Burundi	Government of Burundi	80.00	Kabu Hydro Electric Project
2.	2010-11	Africa	Comoros	Government of Comoros	41.60	For installation of an 18 MW power project in Moroni, the capital city of Comoros
3.	2010-11	Africa	D.R. Congo	Government of D. R. Congo	42.00	Execution of Kakobola Hydro-electric Power Project
4.	2010-11	Africa	DR. Congo	Government of D. R. Congo	168.00	Katende Hydro-electric Project
5.	2010-11	Africa	Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia	213.31	Development of sugar industry
6.	2010-11	Africa	Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia	91.00	Development of sugar industry
7.	2010-11	Africa	Kenya	Government of Kenya	61.60	Power Transmission Lines (1st tranche of USD 102.08 mn)
8.	2010-11	Africa	Malawi	Government of Malawi	50.00	Cotton Processing Facilities, Green Belt Initiative and One Village One Product Project
9.	2010-11	Africa	Mauritius	Government of Mauritius	48.50	Offshore Patrol Vessel from M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
10.	2010-11	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	25.00	Rural Electrification of Cabo Delgado, Manica, Niassa Provinces
11.	2010-11	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	20.00	Enhancing productivity of rice, wheat, maize cultivation
12.	2010-11	Africa	Senegal	Government of Senegal	27.50	Rural electrification
13.	2010-11	Africa	Tanzania	Government of Tanzania	36.56	Financing the purchase of 679 (earlier 723) vehicles

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	2010-11	Africa	West Africa	Ecowas Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), West Africa	150.00	Export of goods and services and project exports
15.	2010-11	Asia	Cambodia	Government of Cambodia	15.00	Completion of Stung Tasal Water Development Project
16.	2010-11	Asia	Lao PDR	Government of Lao PDR	72.55	(i) 230 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Nabong to Thabok and substations (USD 34.68 million), (ii) Extension of Thabok & Nabong substations to 230 kV (USD 12 million) and (iii) Nam Gnung-Laksao, 115 kV Transmission line and Sub Stations (USD 23.25 million) in Lao PDR
17.	2010-11	Asia	Maldives	Government of Maldives	40.00	Construction of 500 housing units
18.	2010-11	Asia	Nepal	Government of Nepal	250.00	Financing infrastructure projects such as highways, airports, bridges and irrigation projects
19.	2010-11	Asia	Sri Lanka	Government of Sri Lanka	382.37	(i) Track laying on the Pallai-Kankesanthurai railway line, (ii) Setting up of signaling and telecommunications systems for the Northern railway line and (iii) other projects as may be approved by Government of India (USD 146.51 mn)
1.	2011-12	Africa	Burkina Faso	Government of Burkina Faso	22.50	Low cost housing and economical buildings project in Burkina Faso
2.	2011-12	Africa	Cameroon	Government of Cameroon	42.00	Cassava Plantation Project
3.	2011-12	Africa	Central African Republic	Government of Central African Republic	20.00	Development of Mining Project
4.	2011-12	Africa	Central African Republic	Government of Central African Republic	39.69	Two hydro-electric project
5.	2011-12	Africa	Chad	Government of Chad	40.32	For financing three projects viz. [i] Animal Feed Plant [USD 9.3 million] [ii] Rural electrification project [solar energy] [USD 15 million]; [iii] Extension of spinning mill [addition of weaving and processing capacities] [USD 15.90 million] in Chad
6.	2011-12	Africa	Chad	Government of Chad	18.08	Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plant

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	2011-12	Africa	Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia	47.00	Development of sugar industry
8.	2011-12	Africa	Gabon	Government of Gabon	67.19	Rehabilitation and upgradation of the broadcasting facilities
9.	2011-12	Africa	Gambia	Government of Gambia	16.88	Completion of the National Assembly Building Complex
10.	2011-12	Africa	Ghana	Government of Ghana	35.00	Sugar Plant
11.	2011-12	Africa	Malawi	Government of Malawi	76.50	Irrigation Network and Sugar processing equipments and fuel storage facility
12.	2011-12	Africa	Mali	Government of Mali	100.00	Power Transmission Project Connecting Bamako and Sikasso via Bougouni
13.	2011-12	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	13.00	Solar Photo Voltaic Module Manufacturing Plant
14.	2011-12	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	250.00	Improving the quality of power supply in Mozambique
15.	2011-12	Africa	R. Congo	Government of Republic of Congo	70.00	Rural Electrification
16.	2011-12	Africa	Senegal	Government of Senegal	19.00	Fisheries Development Project
17.	2011-12	Africa	Swaziland	Government of Swaziland	37.90	Agricultural Development and Mechanization of Agriculture in Swaziland
18.	2011-12	Africa	Tanzania	Government of Tanzania	178.13	Water Supply Schemes to Dar-es-Salam
19.	2011-12	Africa	Togo	Government of Togo	15.00	Rural Electrification Project
20.	2011-12	Africa	Togo	Government of Togo	13.10	Farming and cultivation of Rice, Maize and Sorghum in Togo
21.	2011-12	Africa	Zambia	Government of Zambia	50.00	Pre-fabricated health posts
22.	2011-12	Asia	Syria	Government of Syria	100.00	Tishreen Thermal Power Project
23.	2011-12	LAC	Cuba	Banco Exterior De Cuba	5.00	Milk Powder Processing Plant in Camaguey Province of Cuba
24.	2011-12	LAC	Guyana	Government of Guyana	19.00	Multi-Specialty Hospital
1.	2012-13	Africa	Benin	Government of Benin	15.00	Tractor assembly plant and farm equipment manufacturing unit
2.	2012-13	Africa	Burundi	Government of Burundi	4.22	Farm Mechanization
3.	2012-13	Africa	Burundi	Government of Burundi	0.17	Preparation of Detailed Project Report for an Integrated Food Processing Complex in Burundi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	2012-13	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	19.72	Rural drinking water project extension
5.	2012-13	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	149.72	Rehabilitation of Road between Tica, Buzi and Nova Sofala in Mozambique
6.	2012-13	Africa	Senegal	Government of Senegal	41.96	Setting up a Modern Abattoir, Meat Processing, Cold Storage, Rendering and Tannery Plant and Market Place in Senegal
7.	2012-13	Africa	Sudan	Government of Sudan	125.00	Mashkour Sugar Project (IInd tranche of US \$ 150 mn)
8.	2012-13	Africa	Zimbabwe	Government of Zimbabwe	28.60	Up-gradation of Deka Pumping Station and River Water Intake System in Zimbabwe
9.	2012-13	Asia	Myanmar	Myanma Foreign Trade Bank, Myanmar	198.96	16 ongoing irrigation schemes and 2 rehabilitation schemes in the irrigation project in Myanmar
10.	2012-13	LAC	Cuba	Banco Exterior De Cuba	2.71	Bulk Blending Fertilizer Plant in Cuba
11.	2012-13	LAC	Nicaragua	Government of Nicaragua	10.00	Supply of equipment from India for building two electric substations
12.	2012-13	LAC	Panama	Government of Panama	10.00	Setting up a Bio-diversity and Drug Discovery Centre (BDDC) in Panama City
13.	2012-13	Oceania	Fiji Islands	Government of Fiji	5.38	Upgradation of sugar industry in Fiji
1.	2013-14	Africa	Benin	Government of Benin	42.61	Up-gradation of Water Supply Schemes in 69 villages in Benin
2.	2013-14	Africa	D. R Congo	Government of D. R. Congo	82.00	Katende Hydro-electric Project
3.	2013-14	Africa	Djibouti	Government of Djibouti	15.13	Ali Sabieh Cement Project, Djibouti
4.	2013-14	Africa	Ethiopia	Government of Ethiopia	300.00	Ethio-Djibouti Rail Line Project
5.	2013-14	Africa	Ghana	Government of Ghana	5.00	Procurement of 12 units of D 155 bulldozers including spare parts for Ghana's National Agriculture Field Creation Project
6.	2013-14	Africa	Guinea	Government of Guinea	35.00	Strengthening of Health System
7.	2013-14	Africa	Liberia	Government of Liberia	144.00	Power Transmission and Distribution Project
8.	2013-14	Africa	Mauritius	Government of Mauritius	46.00	Purchase of specialised equipment and vehicles
9.	2013-14	Africa	Mauritius	Government of Mauritius	18.00	To finance the acquisition of Waterjet Fast Attack Craft

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	2013-14	Africa	Mozambique	Government of Mozambique	47.00	Construction of 1200 houses in Mozambique
11.	2013-14	Africa	Niger	Government of Niger	34.54	Solar electrification of 30 villages and solar photovoltaic System of 5 MW
12.	2013-14	Africa	Niger	Government of Niger	25.00	Potable Water for Semi-Urban and Rural Communities
13.	2013-14	Africa	R. Congo	Government of Republic of Congo	89.90	Development of Transport System
14.	2013-14	Africa	Rwanda	Government of Rwanda	120.05	[i] Export Targeted Modern Irrigated Agricultural Project (USD 60.22 million); and [ii] Extension of Export Targeted Modern Irrigated Agricultural Project (USD 59.83 million)
15.	2013-14	Africa	Sierra Leone	Government of Sierra Leone	30.00	Irrigation Development in Tomabum, Sierra Leone
16.	2013-14	Africa	Sierra Leone	Government of Sierra Leone	15.00	Expansion of the ongoing projects for rehabilitation of existing potable water facilities in four communities in Sierra Leone
17.	2013-14	Africa	Sudan	Government of Sudan	45.17	Capitalization of Interest under operative LOCs for change in terms of the existing LOCs
18.	2013-14	Africa	Togo	Government of Togo	30.00	Rural Electrification Project to cover 150 localities
19.	2013-14	Africa	Togo	Government of Togo	52.00	Setting up of 161 KV Power Transmission Line
20.	2013-14	Asia	Cambodia	Government of Cambodia	36.92	Stung Sva Hab/Slab Water Resources Development Project
21.	2013-14	Asia	Lao PDR	Government of Lao PDR	30.94	Construction of Storage Dams & Development of Irrigation Systems in four major provinces in Lao PDR
22.	2013-14	Asia	Myanmar	Myanma Foreign Trade Bank, Myanmar	155.00	Procurement of rolling stock, equipment and up-gradation of three major Railway Workshops by procurement of machinery
23.	2013-14	Asia	Sri Lanka	Government of Sri Lanka	200.00	Sampur Power Project
24.	2013-14	LAC	Cuba	Banco Exterior De Cuba	5.05	Modernization of an Injectable products plant in Havana
25.	2013-14	LAC	Honduras	Government of Honduras	26.50	Development of Agriculture and Irrigation Infrastructure in the Jamastran Valley in Honduras

### Trade between India and Pakistan

1227. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the study conducted by Indian Council for Research on Economic Relations (ICRIER), trade potential between India and Pakistan has increased manifold;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with other details pointed out in the study on trade potential between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether both the countries have identified the areas and commodities for increasing bilateral trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Working Paper No. 267 titled 'Normalizing India-Pakistan Trade' published by ICRIER, the trade potential between India and Pakistan was estimated to lie between US\$ 10.9 Billion and US\$ 19.8 Billion.

(b) The Study brought out that huge trade potential exists in textile sector, automobile sector and in Service Sectors of Information Technology, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), health and entertainment services.

(c) and (d) Both countries have identified trade opportunities in diverse sectors including textiles, agricultural products, animal feed, gypsum, chemicals, petroleum products etc. Preferential Trading Arrangements have also been worked out under the SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Area) process.

### Salt Pan Lands in Mumbai

1228. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Union Government and Government of Maharashtra for development of salt pan land in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made in this regard along with the

present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has recently issued any order regarding reversion of ownership of salt pan lands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Madam. No Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion with the Government of Maharashtra for development of salt pan lands in Mumbai.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The District Collector, Mumbai Suburban District, Government of Maharashtra has issued an order dated 4th January, 2014 in respect of about 2978 acre of Central Government salt pan lands in various villages of Mumbai Suburban District as belonging to the State Government. The Salt Commissioner's Organisation has filed an appeal against the said order before Divisional Commissioner, Konkan Division which is pending.

### Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

1229. SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) meant for providing conditional cash transfer benefits to the mothers from underprivileged sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise along with the criterion fixed for selecting districts for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to the remaining districts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development got conducted an independent evaluation of Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) from Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad in the financial year 2012-13 to assess the performance of the scheme.

(b) State/UT-wise details of districts covered under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme is currently operational in 53 districts selected across the country. The districts have been selected using a composite index based on six indicators related to health and education. A mix of good, weak and medium performing districts have been selected to test check the success of implementation *viz-a-viz* demand and supply, processes and conditionalities.

(d) and (e) No, Madam as of now there is no such proposal.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of districts covered under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Covered
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari and Nalgonda
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare
4.	Assam	Kamrup and Goalpara
5.	Bihar	Vaishali and Saharsa
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari and Bastar
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9.	Daman and Diu	Diu
10.	Delhi	West and North West
11.	Goa	North Goa
12.	Gujarat	Bharuch and Patan
13.	Haryana	Panchkula
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua and Anantnag

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts Covered
16.	Jharkhand	East Singh Bhumi and Simdega
17.	Karnataka	Kolar and Dharwad
18.	Kerala	Palakkad
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara and Sagar
21.	Maharashtra	Bhandara and Amravati
22.	Manipur	Tamenglong
23.	Meghalaya	E. Garo Hills
24.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
25.	Nagaland	Kohima
26.	Odisha	Bargarh and Sundargarh
27.	Puducherry	Yanam
28.	Punjab	Amritsar and Kapurthala
29.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara and Udaipur
30.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore and Erode
32.	Tripura	Dhalai
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba, Sultanpur*
34.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
35.	West Bengal	Jalpaigur and Bankura

\*includes Musafirkhana, Amethi, Gauriganj Tehsil of Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Nagar.

[Translation]

**Treatment through Stem Cell Therapy**

1230. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether treatment through stem cell therapy has started in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time since when the said treatment is being practiced in the country;

(c) the details of the hospitals in which treatment through stem cell therapy is being carried out in the country;

(d) the details of the guidelines formulated by the Government with regard to permission to begin stem cell research and therapy and the mechanism put in place to regulate and oversee related activities in the country; and



(e) the funds earmarked, allocated and utilized by the Government on various activities relating to stem cell research and therapy along with the outcome thereof during each of the last three years and the current year in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) ICMR has stated that at present, there are no approved indications for stem cell therapy other than the Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) for a haematological disorders, Accordingly, all stem cell therapy other than the above shall be treated as investigational and conducted only in the form of a clinical trial after obtaining necessary regulatory approvals. Use of stem cells for any other purpose outside the domain of clinical trial will be considered unethical and hence is not permissible.

(c) ICMR has informed that they have no information regarding the hospitals offering Stem Cell Therapy in the country.

(d) In 2007, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Department of Biotechnology jointly released Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy. Taking into consideration the developments in the field and the views of the stakeholders the 2007 guidelines were revised and finalized in December, 2013 and named as *National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research*. The salient features of the said guidelines are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per the National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research (2013), an additional layer of oversight, besides the Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC), in the form of Institutional Committee for Stem Cell Research (IC-SCR) and National Apex Committee for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (NAC-SCRT) have been introduced to review and monitor stem cell research at the institutional as well as the national level. A National Apex Committee for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (NAC-SCRT) will monitor and oversee activities at national level and Institutional Committee for Stem Cell Research (IC-SCR) at institutional level. These oversight committees shall ensure that review, approval and monitoring of all research projects in the field of stem cell research are done rigorously and effectively as per the National Guidelines. This mechanism of additional review has been accepted and the required NAC-SCRT has become operational after its notification by Department of Health Research (DHR) on 29th October, 2012.

National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research (2013) apply to all stakeholders including individual researchers, organizations, sponsors, oversight/regulatory committees and any others associated with both basic and clinical research on all types of human stem cells and their derivatives.

In order to take note of the cases violating these guidelines or take action against the agencies found violating these guidelines, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Govt. of India) *vide* order dated 1st September, 2010 constituted a Core Investigational New Drug (IND) Panel of Experts namely "Cellular Biology Based Therapeutic Drug Evaluation Committee (CBBTDEC) under the Chairmanship of Director General, ICMR & Secretary, DHR to advise DCGI in matters pertaining to regulatory pathways leading to the approval of *clinical trials and market authorization* for the "Therapeutic products derived from Stem Cell, human Gene manipulation and Xeno transplantation technology". CBBTDEC has deliberated on the need for strengthening the regulatory agency (DCGI) by establishing separate wing for Stem Cell Research supported with knowledge and capacity to regulate the activities in the country. Accordingly, Directorate General of Health Services, Office of Drugs Controller General (India) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India *vide* order dated 16.3.2012 has established Stem Cell Division within Biological Division in Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (HQ) for the internal evaluation of all proposals including stem cell concerning with clinical trial and marketing authorization before referring to CBBTDEC.

(e) ICMR is promoting activities under the area of Stem Cell Research. There was no separate grant/funds earmarked for Stem Cell Research. Besides promotion of basic/ clinical research, Besides ICMR, Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) are also promoting research activities in the field of stem cell research.

The details of funds allocated and utilized during the past three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The projects funded in the field of stem cell research are basic science nature. Outcome of the studies completed by 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

**Statement-I**

The salient features of the National Guidelines for Stem Cell Research (2013)

- National Guidelines for Stem Cell Therapy–2013 reiterate that the general principles of biomedical research involving human participants shall also be applicable to all human stem cell research.
- The guidelines have been laid down to ensure that research with human stem cells is conducted in a responsible and ethical manner and complies with all regulatory requirements pertaining to biomedical research in general and of stem cell research in particular.
- Updated guidelines have incorporated advances in the field with regards to induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs), xeno-free cultures, characterising cell product for therapy and to harmonize them with the internationally revised guidelines.
- One major recommendation of the Committee has been to omit the word Therapy from the title of the Guidelines. This has been done to emphasize the fact that stem cells are still not a part of standard of care; hence there can be

no guidelines for therapy until efficacy is proven.

- These guidelines are intended to cover only stem cell research, both basic and translational, and not therapy. It has been made clear in these Guidelines that any stem cell use in patients, other than that for hematopoietic stem cell reconstitution for approved indications, is investigational at present. Accordingly, any stem cell use in patients must only be done within the purview of an approved and monitored clinical trial with the intent to advance science and medicine, and not offering it as therapy. In accordance with this stringent definition, every use of stem cells in patients outside an approved clinical trial shall be considered as malpractice. With the hope that this clear definition will serve to curb the malpractice of stem cell “therapy” being offered as a new tool for treating incurable diseases.
- These Guidelines apply to all stakeholders including individual researchers, organizations, sponsors, oversight/regulatory committees and any others associated with both basic and clinical research on all types of human stem cells and their derivatives.

**Statement-II**

*The details of funds allocated and utilized by ICMR during past three years and current years*

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014- till date
Allocations for new projects	Rs. 1,87,92,320	Rs. 2,67,20833	-	-
Utilized funds for ongoing projects	Rs. 1,12,02,940	Rs. 1,32,94,058	Rs. 1,50,13,000	Rs. 22,33,000

*Details provided by Department of Biotechnology are as under*

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13 (No separate budget allocated)	2013-14 (No separate budget allocated)	2014-till date
Allocations for new projects	Rs. 9.50 crore	Part of Rs. 203.00 crore of Medical biotechnology	Part of Rs. 228.00 crore of Medical biotechnology	Budget has not been allocated so far
Utilized funds for ongoing projects	Rs. 9.38 crore	Rs. 7.10 crore	Rs. 7.45 crore	-

**Statement-III**

*The funds earmarked allocated and utilized by the Government (DBT) on various activities relating to stem cell research and therapy along with the outcome thereof during each of the last three years and the current year*

Financial Year	Total budget allocated	Total expenditure made	Outcomes
1	2	3	4
2011-2012	Rs. 9.50 crore	Rs. 9.38 crore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A system has been established to consider the clinical research proposals through four separate Committees i.e. (i) "Human Studies Committee" (ii) "National Ethics Committee" (iii) "Task Force on Stem Cell Research and Regenerative Medicine" and (iv) "Technical Advisory Committee";</li> <li>➤ Following the system, projects were implemented on various aspects of adult &amp; embryonic stem cells and induced pluripotent stem cells. Some of the research leads are: (a) generation of more efficient, functionally active neurons and cardiomyocytes from adult stem cells using newer induction methods; (b) transplantation of stem cells using biocomposite scaffolds at the site of injury in cases of long bone defects in rat models; (c) development of feeder free culture system for ESCs using the conditioned media from immortalised human skin fibroblast cell line; and (d) generation of iPSC lines from mice;</li> <li>➤ Embryonic stem cell lines have been generated from discarded grade III blastocysts at JNCASR, Bangalore and NIRRH, Mumbai. The cell lines have been deposited in the UK stem cell bank by JNCASR, Bangalore. These cell lines are being used by the national and international researchers for research purposes;</li> <li>➤ A number of animal models for various human diseases have been developed by the researchers and clinicians;</li> <li>➤ Multi-centric, multi-investigators clinical studies were implemented using autologous adult stem cells; Some of them are: acute myocardial infarction, acute ischemic stroke and critical limb ischemia.</li> </ul>
2012-2013	No separate budget was allocated for Stem Cell Research during this financial year. Budget of Stem Cell Research was the part of Medical Biotechnology budget-Rs. 203.00 crore	Rs. 7.10 crore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Under DBT-CREST Award scheme, young researchers have been selected for overseas training on various aspects of stem cells and regenerative medicine</li> </ul>
2013-14	No separate budget was allocated for Stem Cell Research during this financial year. Budget of	Rs. 7.45 crore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Under DBT-CREST Award scheme, young researchers have been selected for overseas training on various aspects of stem cells and regenerative medicine</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4
	Stem Cell Research was the part of Medical Biotechnology budget-Rs. 228.00 crore		and sent them for training in reputed international laboratories. They have now joined back to the host institutions to carry out research in this area; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Clean room and GMP facilities made functional at various institutions and hospitals in the country.</li> <li>➤ An "Institute for Stem Cell Science and Regenerative Medicine" has been established at Bangalore;</li> <li>➤ A CMC-DBT Centre for Stem Cell Research has been established at CMC, Vellore as a translational unit of inStem, Bangalore for conducting translational stem cell research.</li> </ul>

#### Statement-IV

##### Outcome of some of the studies (ICMR):

**3D-expansion and differentiation of Mesenchymal Stem cells into Osteoblasts for Bone Tissue Engineering on Biocomposite Scaffold conducted at AIIMS, New Delhi.** Biocomposites prepared in defined ratio using chitosan, hydroxyapatite and polycaprolactone by freeze drying method is a cost-effective and less laborious method to prepare biodegradable and biocompatible scaffolds that can prove to be a promising tool for tissue engineering in the treatment of long bone defects. Patent: Patenting of the scaffold preparation method is in process.

**Study on Isolation and characterization of dental pulp mesenchymal stem cells isolated from deciduous and adult humans and its differentiation into dopaminergic neurons and islet cells** The data clearly demonstrates for the first time that DPSCs in the presence of embryonic midbrain cues show efficient propensity towards functional dopaminergic cell-type. The results showed that DPSCs immobilized in alginate hydrogels exhibit enhanced osteogenic potential while maintaining high cell viability both of which are fundamental for bone tissue regeneration. The detailed characterization of DPSCs and SHED defines the best culturing conditions and also suggests that there are differences in differentiation potential with respect to islet and dopaminergic cell type.

**Techniques Using Novel Tracing Probes Monitoring Liver Fibrosis and Liver Failure in Animal Models by Non Invasive Magnetic Resonance Imaging**

**(MRI) conducted at CCMB, Hyderabad** The investigators did the *in vitro* characterization of the probe and tested its efficacy *in vivo* in normal and fibrotic Balb/c and nude mice using a well validated model of liver fibrosis. The probe was able to differentiate fibrotic and normal liver tissues. The results clearly show the utility of diffusible peptides as targeted probes and porphyrin as NIR Fluorescent contrast agents.

**Study on Use of Autologous bone marrow derived stem cell in rehabilitation of patient with dry age related macular degeneration and Retinitis Pigmentosa** was conducted at AIIMS, New Delhi showed the Intravitreal autologous bone marrow derived stem cell therapy is showing significant improvement in electrophysiological studies and can be a promising and safe treatment for visually disabling retinal degenerative disorders both inherited and acquired.

**Study on Autologous bone marrow cell transplantation in persons with acute spinal cord injury conducted at Indian Spinal Injury Centre, New Delhi.** The findings of the study differ from that of the four other human trials undertaking transplantation of autologous bone marrow cells in SCI subjects published so far in that no efficacy could be demonstrated in our study which could be attributed to the procedure.

**Study on Effects of xenoestrogen bisphenol-a on the neural stem cell proliferation, migration and Differentiation (neurogenesis): cellular and molecular mechanism** was conducted at IITR, Lucknow demonstrated

identification of key molecules would help in understanding the control points of neurogenesis pathway altered during BPA exposure and will provide the basic framework for the development of therapeutic strategies. These findings demonstrate that developmental BPA exposure diminishes cell proliferation, survival and neurogenesis, alters neuronal and glial cell populations, and enhances neurodegeneration during early post natal periods in rat.

**Regulation of Mesenchymal Stem Cells towards Osteogenic Cell Lineage by micro RNAs conducted at SRM University, Tamil Nadu.** This study identified that miR-15b can act as a positive regulator for osteoblast differentiation and alteration in the expression of miRNAs would be a valuable approach for controlling osteoblast differentiation.

**Isolation and characterization of neural precursors from human fetal brain conducted at CLRD, Deccan Medical College, Hyderabad** the present study provides SVZ as the highest reminent of NPCs as compared to frontal, temporal and occipital lobes to further assess the *in vitro* biology of NPCs. Identification of suitable combination of markers will facilitate further enrichment of NPCs from various sources and provide putative clinical applications of NPCs.

**Core Facility for Stem Cell Research at SMS Medical College and Associate Hospitals, Jaipur.** The Core facility for stem cell research at SMS Medical College, Jaipur was established by ICMR in January, 2010. It was also supported by Rajasthan State Government to establish clean room facility for stem cell research. Following projects were undertaken by the institute under the facility.

**The human corneal epithelial stem cell culture and transplantation.** PI has isolated, cultured and characterized the corneal epithelial cells as limbal tissue explant culture *in vitro*. While establishing human corneal epithelial cell cultures by a feeder-free explant culture technique using a small limbal biopsy specimen and hAM as the culture substrate, the PI maintained culture conditions using non-animal derived products and human recombinant growth factors successfully. This protocol can be further used for transplantation of cultured corneal epithelial cells in patients with Limbal Stem Cell Deficiency (LSCD).

**Quantification of Micro-Explant Culture of Myoblasts and Optimaiztion of Autologous Adult Stem Cell Therapy for Female Stress Urinary Incontinence.**

This study might help design a therapeutic concept for an effective and least invasive treatment modality to patients with SUI.

**Autologous olfactory ensheathing cell transplantation in human spinal cord injury a pilot study** The investigator was able to demonstrate that the culture method could achieve 70% purity of OECs. This opens up a clinical possibility to treat patients with SCI with autologous fresh OECs which can be purified from cultures and prepared to be used for neural recovery.

**Military Motor Vehicles**

1231. SHRI RAKESH. SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of motor parts for manufacturing military motor vehicles in Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the delay caused in achieving the target of manufacture of vehicles as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) At times there is shortage of motor parts during the annual production cycle, on account of delay in availability of parts procured from trade sources. This shortage is occasional and temporary as it is made up during the annual production cycle itself; though sometimes the target for manufacture of vehicles is slightly delayed.

(c) Ordnance Factory Board as well as Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur have strengthened the monitoring mechanism for supplies ex-trade to facilitate timely availability of motor parts for assembly of vehicles.

**Anti-Retroviral Treatment for HIV/AIDS Patients**

1232. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people living with HIV/AIDS have no access to Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART in the country, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of HIV/AIDS patients and those receiving first-line and second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government to provide free Anti Retroviral Treatment to all the HIV/AIDS patients in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide free third-line anti-retroviral therapy and viral load test facilities to HIV/AIDS patients in the ART centres across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) All people living with HIV/AIDS in the country can access free Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) through 432 Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centres, and 870 Link Anti-Retroviral Therapy Centres.

(b) As of May, 2014, a total of 777,485 patients are receiving free first line anti retroviral therapy and 9333 patients are receiving free second line anti retroviral therapy in the country. The State/UT wise breakup of first line patients are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the State/UT wise breakup of second line patients are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The free Anti-Retroviral Treatment in the country was introduced in the year 2004. The country has scaled up the ART programme in a phased manner and at present is providing treatment through a number of 1302 facilities. It is planned to scale up the services to 600 ART Centres and 1500 Link ART Centres by 2016-2017. NACP IV aims to provide universal access to free ART to all those who require it.

(d) Yes, the Government has already announced to provide free third line antiretroviral therapy and this would

become functional as soon as the procurement of drugs and logistics for the same are ready. For viral load testing programme has adopted a targeted viral load approach. Free viral load testing is done for patients showing immunological failure.

The viral load testing facilities are done through 9 identified labs across the country. Efforts are being made to upscale this further.

(e) The estimated numbers of patients who require third line treatment are very few in the country. At present the cost for the same is planned to be managed from the current allocation for the antiretroviral programme.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of HIV/AIDS patients receiving first line Anti Retroviral treatment in the country*

Sl. No.	State	HIV/AIDS patients in country as on May'14
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170,986
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43
3.	Assam	2,893
4.	Bihar	20,012
5.	Chandigarh	3,466
6.	Chhattisgarh	5,385
7.	Delhi	16,535
8.	Goa	2,065
9.	Gujarat	40,121
10.	Haryana	5,269
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2,682
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,396
13.	Jharkhand	4,997
14.	Karnataka	107,664
15.	Kerala	8,897
16.	Maharashtra	143,578
17.	Mumbai	32,770
18.	Manipur	9,462
19.	Mizoram	2,947

1	2	3
20.	Meghalaya	494
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11,744
22.	Nagaland	4,822
23.	Odisha	8,727
24.	Puducherry	1,003
25.	Punjab	13,997
26.	Rajasthan	20,331
27.	Sikkim	100
28.	Tamil Nadu	80,685
29.	Tripura	453
30.	Uttaranchal	2,001
31.	Uttar Pradesh	33,423
32.	West Bengal	18,537
India		777,485

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise breakup of second line patients  
in the country*

Sl.No.	State	No of Patients
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1396
2.	Assam	26
3.	Bihar	96
4.	Chandigarh	307
5.	Delhi	391
6.	Goa	22
7.	Gujarath	949
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
9.	Jharkhand	8
10.	Karnataka	929
11.	Kerala	189
12.	Madhya Pradesh	85
13.	Maharashtra	2815
14.	Manipur	130
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Mizoram	5

Sl.No.	State	No of Patients
17.	Nagaland	11
18.	Odisha	24
19.	Punjab	66
20.	Rajasthan	105
21.	Tamil Nadu	835
22.	Uttarakhand	20
23.	Uttar Pradesh	232
24.	West Bengal	669
Total No of Patient alive and on second line treatment		9333

There are 52 facilities (10-Centre of Excellence, 7 Pediatric Centre of Excellence, and 35 ART plus centres) covering the country, patients from states who are not mentioned in the above list are covered by centres in nearby states

[English]

**Ban on Export of Fruits/Vegetables**

1233. SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed/proposes to impose any restriction/ban on the export of fruits and vegetables in view of their scarcity and rising prices in the domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof item-wise along with the criteria being adopted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government to ensure their adequate supply in the domestic market;

(d) whether there has been any fluctuation in the quantum of soya meal and corn exported from the country during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the measures taken by the Government to boost its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Department of Commerce to impose a ban on the export of fruits and vegetables. However, keeping in view the rising prices of the potatoes and onions in the domestic markets, the Government of India, in order to control the domestic prices, has decided to fix Minimum Export Price (MEP) on these two products. In respect of Onion the Government had notified an MEP

of USD 300 PMT (F.O.B.) on 17th June, 2014 which was enhanced to USD 500 PMT (F.O.B.) on 02nd July, 2014. Similarly, in respect of Potatoes, the Government has notified an MEP of USD 450 PMT (F.O.B.) on 26th June, 2014 in order to augment the domestic supply.

(d) and (e) The details regarding export figures of soyameal and corn during the last three years are as under:—

HS Code	Commodity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
10059000	Other Maize (Corn)	38,37,593.31	47,75,944.13	39,29,982.38
23040030	Meal Soyabean, Solvent Extracted (Defatted) Variety	42,12,636.35	40,36,772.04	35,52,736.14

Export of both corn and soyabean meal have shown a downward trend during 2013-14. The export of agricultural products depends on various factors including availability of surplus over and above the requirement of buffer stock including strategic reserve, if any, concerns of food security, diplomatic/humanitarian considerations, international demand and supply situation, quality standards in the importing countries, varieties traded and price competitiveness, need to balance between remunerative prices to the growers and availability of agricultural products to common man at affordable prices.

#### **Corporate Frauds**

1234. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of fraud of vanishing companies have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof along with the number of investors cheated by such companies and the amount involved therein during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate guidelines to save investors from such frauds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the company laws in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received

suggestions/sought views of the professionals, financial institutions, banking sector, CII etc. in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted/ proposes to constitute any Committee to look into the issue of such corporate frauds and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report; and

(f) the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government to protect the investors from such corporate frauds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) 238 companies were identified as 'Vanishing Companies'. They had raised funds through Public issues and had stopped filing financial statements and annual returns with the concerned regulators. Of these, 128 companies were removed from this category and placed under a 'Watch List', as they had started filing their financial statements and annual returns. In addition, 32 companies are presently under liquidation. As on date, there are 78 companies that continue to be classified as 'vanishing companies'. The total amount of Public Issues made by these 78 companies comes to approximately Rs. 310.21 crores.

(b) to (d) Companies Act, 2013 contains various provisions to protect investors. Views of all stakeholders including professionals, financial institutions, banking sector,



CII etc. were invited and taken into consideration before enactment of the Companies Act, 2013. The provisions for protection of investors, as under the Companies Act, 2013, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Enhanced disclosure norms so that investors get all relevant information from companies;
- (ii) “Fraud” defined for the first time as a substantive offence, and cover many dubious activities which were not specifically covered under the Companies Act, 1956;
- (iii) Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) has been granted statutory status with adequate powers.
- (iv) Provisions for attachment and disgorgement of assets.
- (v) Auditors’ accountability and independence enhanced through provisions which *inter alia* include rotation of auditors, etc. This would improve objectivity of audit and provide better insights to the investors.
- (e) A Market Research and Analysis Unit (MRAU) has been set up in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) with the objectives of analyzing media reports relating to financial frauds and for conducting market surveillance of such corporates. In order to strengthen MRAU’s functioning, an Expert Committee was constituted and on the basis of its recommendations a forensic lab with appropriate technology and skilled technical manpower has been set up in SFIO.
- (f) The Ministry organizes investor awareness programmes regularly in association with the three professional institutes – Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) in various cities under the aegis of Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). The programmes are held for creating awareness and empowerment amongst investors. Since 2012-13, MCA has also started organizing such programmes in rural areas through CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd., an entity under Department of Electronics and Information Technology. 2897 such programmes were organised during the year 2013-14, under the IEPF.

### **Radar Stations**

1235. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up radar stations at various places in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has cleared the project to install radar stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and
- (d) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Setting up of radar stations is a continuous process based on the requirement of the Defence Forces. It is not in the interest of national security to disclose the details.

[Translation]

### **Restructuring of STCCS**

1236. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments seeking financial package as recommended by the Vaidyanathan Committee for restructuring of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) including Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies (PACCS) in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra along with the present status of such requests;
- (c) the time by which such financial packages are likely to be released by the Government; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen such STCCS including PACCS?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A revival package for the Short-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) was approved by the Government of India in 2006. Assistance under the Package was to be released in

phases, on completion of agreed benchmark activities, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by respective State Governments with Government of India and NABARD.

The Government of India's share under the Package amounting to Rs.9245.28 crore was fully released to the extent of completed benchmark activities, including Rs.1444.54 crore to the State Government of Maharashtra.

As per MoU, the period of implementation of the Revival Package was for three years from the date of signing of MoU, which was extended till 30th June, 2011 for all the States.

In the recent past, the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have, *inter alia*, requested for release of funds under the Package. However, since the Package was closed on 30th June, 2011, no further financial assistance to any of the States under the Package could be released.

The National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development Bank (NABARD), in coordination with respective State Governments, takes various supervisory, promotional and capacity building measures to strengthen the Short Term Cooperative Structure in the country.

#### **Development of Domestic Retail Business**

1237. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to frame the National Trade Policy for developing the domestic retail business in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the size and nature of the retail trade in the country has undergone a major shift during the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for strengthening and developing domestic retail business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be Laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Nursing Institutions**

1238. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nursing schools and colleges in the country along with their admission capacity, number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to open new nursing educational institutions in the country, location and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the States/UTs for setting up/upgradation of nursing institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals cleared and still pending for clearance indicating the reasons for their pendency during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the fresh measures being taken by the Government for standardization of nursing education and meet the shortage of nurses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The number of nursing schools and colleges in the country is enclosed in Statement.

(b) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/ upgradation of Nursing Services (ANM/ GNM), the Government has sanctioned certain districts in various States for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes, as per enclosed Statement-II. Opening of Institutes under the said scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

(e) INC has taken a number of steps which include revision of syllabus for various courses, development

of Ph.D., Nursing Curriculum, establishment of national curriculum for Ph.D. (Nursing), development of quality assurance model, framing for syllabus for different speciality

nursing programme etc. The norms for opening of new courses and nursing institutions have been relaxed by the Indian Nursing Council.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of Nursing Institutions and Admission Capacity as on 31st March, 2014*

Sl. No.	States	GNM		B.Sc.	
		Number of Institutions	Admission Capacity	Number of Institutions	Admission Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	263	11579	230	11911
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	70	0	0
4.	Assam	26	698	8	420
5.	Bihar	15	676	4	160
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	2	95
7.	Chhattisgarh	46	1645	66	2990
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	1	40
9.	Delhi	18	725	11	575
10.	Goa	1	50	3	180
11.	Gujarat	99	3970	46	2100
12.	Haryana	69	2830	30	1365
13.	Himachal Pradesh	34	1320	16	690
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	585	5	260
15.	Jharkhand	23	825	6	270
16.	Karnataka	532	24512	334	18240
17.	Kerala	209	6544	128	6950
18.	Madhya Pradesh	295	11535	124	5970
19.	Maharashtra	221	6614	95	4275
20.	Manipur	12	360	6	240
21.	Meghalaya	7	195	2	90
22.	Mizoram	5	140	2	65
23.	Nagaland	3	90	1	40
24.	Odisha	63	2500	15	740
25.	Puducherry	5	150	14	955
26.	Punjab	215	10383	94	4520
27.	Rajasthan	173	8160	140	6156

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sikkim	2	80	2	160
29.	Tamil Nadu	205	6145	169	9570
30.	Tripura	5	210	4	180
31.	Uttar Pradesh	219	10100	56	2620
32.	Uttaranchal	18	620	9	450
33.	West Bengal	63	2503	18	915
Grand Total		2865	115854	1641	83192

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details for approved/sanctioned  
ANM/GNM Schools*

Sl. No.	State	ANM Schools (Districts)	GNM Schools (Districts)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsapuram Vijaywada Kakinada	Tirupathi Eluru Ongole Karimnagar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Tawang West Siang	U.Subansiri East Siang (Pasighat) Naharlagun (Papampure)
3.	Assam	Baksa Udalguri Chirang Kamrup	Bongaigaon
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad Jamui Kaimur (Bhabhua) Khagaria Lakhisarai Nawada Sheohar	Banka Buxar Jehanabad Saran Seikhpur Vaishali Kishanganj

1	2	3	4
		Siwan	Purnia
		Supaul	Sasaram
		Darbanga	Madhepur
		Arwal	West Champaran
		Araria	Katihar Saharsa
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur Kawardha Narayanpur Baster Bilaspur	Dantewada Janjgir-Champa Kanker Korba Korea Mahasamund
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Patan Valsad Tapi	Anand Bhavnagar Kheda Porbander
7.	Haryana	Chakhri (Dadri) Revari	Palwal Mewat Kurukshetra
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu Solan	Nahan Chamba Mandi
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora Kargil	Budgam Gangerbal

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Kishtwar	Kulgam				Sindhudurg
		Ramban	Pulwama				Bhandara
		Bhadarwah	Reasi				Amravati
		Billawar	Samba				Gondia
		Ananthnag	Shopian	13. Manipur	Nil		Bishnupur
		Thanmandi	Udhampur				Chandel
		Surankote	Leh				Senapati
		Thathri	Kathua				Tamenglong
		Kokarnag	Doda				Thoubal
		Khan Sahib	Rajouri				Ukhrul
		Avantipura		14. Meghalaya	Nil		East Garo Hills
		Handwara					Ri Bhoi
10. Jharkhand	Chatra	Gumla					South Garo Hills
	Godda	Latehar					West Khasi Hills
	Khunti	Saraikela		15. Mizoram	Lawngtlai		Champhai
	Garwa	Hazaribagh			Mammit		Kolasib
	Ramgarh	Palamu			Aizwal		Saiha
		Ranchi					Serchhip
		Jamtara		16. Nagaland	Zunheboto		Mon
11. Madhya Pradesh	Annupur	Mandsour			Kohima		Phek
	Alirajpur	Dewas			Mokokchung		Tuensang
	Ashoknagar			17. Odisha	Boudh		Nabrangpur
	Burhanpur				Subarnapur		Kalahandi
	Dindori				Gajapati		Sundergarh
	Harda				Raigada		Khandhernal
	Neemuch				Malkangiri		Dhenkanal
	Rewa			18. Puducherry	Mahe		Karaikal
	Shajapur				Yanam		
	Sheopur			19. Punjab	Kapurthala		Rupnagar
	Singrauli						Bhatinda
	Umaria						Gurdaspur
12. Maharashtra	Pusad	Gadchiewli					Sangrur
	Washim	Washim					Patiala
	Sindhudurg	Nandurbar		20. Rajasthan	Pratapgarh		Baran
		Ratnagiri			Alwar		Bikaner

1	2	3	4
		Udaipur	Nagour
			Jhunjhun
			Chittorgarh
21. Sikkim	East Sikkim	Nil	
	West Sikkim		
22. Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Nil	
	Theni		
	Shiv Ganga		
23. Tripura	West Tripura	Nil	
24. Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	Haridwar	
	Champawat	Nainital	
	Rudraprayag	Roorkhi	
	Uttar Kashi		
	Haldwani		
25. Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Ambedkar Nagar	
	Balrampur	Bundaun	
	Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad	
	Chandauli	Firozabad	
	Mahamaya Nagar	Hardoi	
	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Jalaun	
	Kanpur Dehat	Kannauj	
	Kanshiram	Mahoba	
	Kaushambi	Siddharth Nagar	
	Kusinagar	Unnao	
	Lalitpur	Kheri	
	Maharajganj	Mainpuri	
	Sant Kabir Nagar	Faizabad	
	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Rampur	
	Sharavasti	Balia	
	Sonbhadra	Gonda	
	Amethi	Morarabad	
	Fatehpur Sikri	Jhansi	

1	2	3	4
		Sambhal	Barabanki
		Etah	Aligarh
		Mau	Raibrali
		Jounpur	Etawa
		Sultanpur	Ghazipur
26. West Bengal	Utari Dinajpur	Ghatal	
	Chanchal	Barasat	
	Nadia	Maldha	
	South Paragnas	Jangirpur	
		West Madinpur	
		Hawrah	
		Kolkata N	
		N. Paragnas	
Total		125	133

#### **Military and Sainik Schools**

1239. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Military and Sainik Schools functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such Schools in various States including Chhattisgarh;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) At present, there are 05 Rashtriya Military Schools and 25 Sainik Schools in the country as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In-principle approval for establishment of 06 Sainik Schools in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mizoram has already been accorded by the Government as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II. There is no proposal under consideration for opening of another Rashtriya Military School/Sainik School in Chhattisgarh.

Sainik Schools are established on receipt of request

from a State Government agreeing to provide land alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities besides scholarships for the cadets of the States.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Rashtriya Military Schools in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Rashtriya Military School
1.	Rashtriya Military School, Chail, Himachal Pradesh
2.	Rashtriya Military School, Ajmer, Rajasthan
3.	Rashtriya Military School, Dholpur, Rajasthan
4.	Rashtriya Military School, Belgaum, Karnataka
5.	Rashtriya Military School, Bangalore, Karnataka

*Details of Sainik Schools in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of School
1.	Sainik School, Satara, Maharashtra
2.	Sainik School, Kunjpura, Haryana
3.	Sainik School, Kapurthala, Punjab
4.	Sainik School, Balachadi, Gujarat
5.	Sainik School, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
6.	Sainik School, Korukonda, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Sainik School, Kazhakootam, Kerala
8.	Sainik School, Purulia, West Bengal
9.	Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
10.	Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, Tamil Nadu
11.	Sainik School, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
12.	Sainik School, Tilaiya, Jharkhand
13.	Sainik School, Bijapur, Karnataka
14.	Sainik School, Goalpara, Assam
15.	Sainik School, Ghorakhal, Uttarakhand
16.	Sainik School, Nagrota, Jammu and Kashmir
17.	Sainik School, Imphal, Manipur
18.	Sainik School, Sujapur Tira, Himachal Pradesh
19.	Sainik School, Nalanda, Bihar
20.	Sainik School, Gopalganj, Bihar
21.	Sainik School, Punglwa, Nagaland

Sl. No. Name of School

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 22. | Sainik School, Kodagu, Karnataka         |
| 23. | Sainik School, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh   |
| 24. | Sainik School, Rewari, Haryana           |
| 25. | Sainik School, Kalikiri, Andhra Pradesh. |

**Statement-II**

*The details of New Sainik Schools for which in-principle approval has been accorded*

Sl. No.	District	State
1.	Jhansi	U.P.
2.	Mainpuri	U.P.
3.	Amethi	U.P.
4.	Alwar	Rajasthan
5.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
6.	Chhingchhip	Mizoram

[English]

**Zero Per cent Interest Scheme**

1240. SHRI R. DHURVARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has barred 'zero per cent interest' schemes offered by the banks to credit card holders in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any retailers have conveyed their dissent to the RBI in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the RBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated September 17, 2013 on "Pernicious practices of select banks deterring customer protection and account integrity" prohibited zero per cent Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) Schemes, which is reiteration of certain guidelines issued earlier on the subject. The

reiteration was essentially done on the basis of certain studies which showed that the banks which offered zero per cent EMI Schemes on credit card outstandings were found not disclosing the actual interest rate charged to the borrower transparently, as the banks were found to pass the same on to the borrowers as processing fee and service charges and further banks were also found to be receiving certain benefits from dealers/ manufacturers of certain products (automobiles, equipments etc.) under sale promotion schemes for the purpose of passing it on to the borrowers of banks who availed the loans from banks to purchase such products. These benefits were not passed on to the customers in a transparent manner, though banks claim that they did so by lowering the rate of interest.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Retailers Association of India, Mumbai had written a letter dated September 30, 2013 to RBI to give a window for 2 months, instead of applying immediate ban and also that RBI, instead of banning, could have laid down guidelines for disclosure/structuring of scheme by banks which could lead to greater transparency to the customer. While appreciating the concerns of the retail industry RBI replied to the Retailers Association of India, stating that RBI instructions dated 17th September, 2013 are only a reiteration of the extant instructions in clearer terms with focus on compliance.

#### **Brand Equity in Export Performance**

1241. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of brand equity has affected the export performance of the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof along with the measures being taken by the Government to build a brand image for Indian products abroad;

(c) the products identified for branding and the strategy being adopted for it; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to tame the rising import bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Brand Equity at the national and sectoral is a key component in the strategy aimed at upgrading quality, reliability & credibility of products and services exported by India. Government undertakes through India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and the Trade Bodies regular activities for promotion of India's brand equity through participation in India Shows, major international trade exhibitions in India and abroad, Business to Business meets, interaction with journalists and media, communication strategy and sectoral brand promotion.

(c) Government has identified Pharmaceuticals, Engineering, Plantations, Service and Handicrafts sector for branding. India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), in consultation with Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) and Trade Bodies is engaged in brand promotion campaigns through communication, creation of knowledge centre and sectoral export promotion.

(d) Compression in import of gold and silver and non-essential items including hike in custom tariffs and administrative measures like linking gold imports with the gold export under 20:80 scheme are the major steps taken by the Government to tame the rising import bills.

[Translation]

#### **Inflation and Growth Rate**

1242. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of inflation is higher than the growth rate in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The growth rate of the Indian economy is measured by the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant prices (real GDP). As such, the growth in real GDP is after adjusting for inflation. Inflation is normally measured by the



Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the purpose of comparison with GDP growth rate, the measure of implicit GDP deflator is the most appropriate indicator as the baskets of WPI and CPI cover only a portion of the GDP. The details of the growth rate of GDP at factor cost at current and constant (2004-05) prices together with the inflation as measured by the implicit GDP deflator for the last three years is detailed below (Table 1). Data on real GDP for 2014-15 is not available.

*Table 1: GDP growth rate (in per cent)  
(Base 2004-05)\**

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
GDP at factor cost (current prices)	15.8	11.9	11.5
GDP at factor cost (constant prices)	6.7	4.5	4.7
Implicit GDP deflator	8.5	7.1	6.5

\* Figures for 2011-12 are Second Revised Estimates, 2012-13: First Revised Estimates and 2013-14 is Provisional.

(c) While inflation has exhibited a decline in 2013-14, it continues to be at elevated levels and containing inflation is a priority agenda of the Government. Union Budget 2014-15 outlines the measures to bring down inflation on a sustainable basis that *inter alia* include: laying emphasis on bringing technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and "Protein revolution"; establishing a Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate the risk of price volatility in the agriculture produce; accelerating the setting up of a National Market with the Central Government working closely with State Governments to re-orient their respective APMC Acts., so as to provide for the establishment of private market yards/private markets; encouraging the State Governments to develop farmers' markets in towns to enable the farmers to sell their produce directly; restructuring FCI on priority basis and reducing transportation and distribution losses and improving efficacy of the public distribution system; developing indigenous cattle breeds and initiating a blue revolution in inland fisheries through allocations of Rs. 50 crore each for 2014-15.

In addition to above several measures have been outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to kick-start growth in the economy that has slowed down in the last two years

*inter alia* include: fiscal consolidation with an emphasis on expenditure reforms through an 'Expenditure Management Commission'; initiatives for skill development in rural areas in the public private partnership mode to improve productivity and for creating employment opportunities and the proposal to launch a national multi-skill programme; proposals to boost agriculture via emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; impetus to rural infrastructure especially rural roads; emphasis on development of smart cities to promote urban development.

[English]

#### **Private Participation in Domestic Aerospace Arena**

1243. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote private sector entry into the domestic aerospace arena through a project to supply transport aircraft to the Indian Air Force (IAF);

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

(c) whether objections have been raised against this move by some Government agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal to procure 56 transport aircraft as replacement for AVRO Aircraft through 'Buy & Make' route has been accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AON) by the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) on 23rd July, 2012. Out of these, 40 aircraft will be manufactured in India by an Indian Production Agency (IPA) from the private sector. The IPA will be chosen by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Some representations/letters were received wherein primary concern raised related to denying opportunity to Public Sector Undertakings to participate in the procurement process.

(e) An Independent Committee was set up to look into the concerns raised. The report of the Independent Committee was discussed in the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC). DAC, in turn, directed for obtaining opinion of the Ministry of Law, which has been received. The Bid submission date has been extended up to 28.08.2014 for further consideration of the matter.

*[Translation]*

### **Biological Weapons**

1244. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the threat of biological weapons developed by various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the threat of such weapons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

*[English]*

### **Protection of Widows Rights**

1245. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to identify the number of widows/orphans/destitute/neglected persons along with the details of such persons in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes/programmes being run by the Government for welfare and rehabilitation of such persons;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the said schemes/programmes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned and released

under the said schemes/programmes alongwith its utilization reported by the States/UTs during the current year;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to bring out a legislation for protection of rights of the said persons and to ameliorate their living conditions in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such legislation is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) Office of the Registrar General, India conducts decadal Population Census wherein data on widows is collected. The data on orphans/destitute/neglected person is not available from Census. The last Census was conducted in 2011 and the previous one in 2001. Census 2011 data on widows is not yet released.

A Statement giving State-wise figures of widows as per Census 2001 in the country is enclosed.

(b) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a shelter based rehabilitation Scheme 'Swadhar' for women in difficult circumstances. The beneficiaries include widows deserted by their families and relatives and left uncared near religious places where they are victims of exploitation; women prisoners released from jails; women survivors of natural disasters; women victims of terrorist/extremist violence and similarly placed women in difficult circumstances, who do not have any family support and without any economic means for survival. The beneficiaries are provided with primary need of shelter, food, clothing, counseling, medical and legal aid as also skill upgradation for economic rehabilitation. 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes are functioning across the country.

Another shelter based Scheme 'Short Stay Home' is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board under which 24 hours residential temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism etc. 322 Short Stay Homes are functioning across the country.

Both these schemes are implemented mainly through the Non-Governmental organizations.

(c) A proposal to bring these programmes under an 'Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women' is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The details of funds released to the implementing agencies under Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes in the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Number of Widows in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Number of widows as per Census 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270964
2.	Assam	869005
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8461
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	25639
5.	Bihar	1887575
6.	Chandigarh	16788
7.	Chattishgarh	771106
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4979
9.	Daman and Diu	5511
10.	Delhi	305940
11.	Gujarat	1614413
12.	Goa	69052
13.	Haryana	533974
14.	Himachal Pradesh	229664
15.	Jharkhand	822827
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	196604
17.	Karnataka	2322843
18.	Kerala	1690508
19.	Lakshadweep	2136
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1752228
21.	Maharashtra	3726735
22.	Manipur	59459

1	2	3
23.	Mizoram	20373
24.	Meghalaya	59604
25.	Nagaland	26516
26.	Odisha	1370123
27.	Punjab	662113
28.	Puducherry	53040
29.	Rajasthan	1589726
30.	Sikkim	10005
31.	Tamil Nadu	2976137
32.	Tripura	123817
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3763168
34.	Uttaranchal	293331
35.	West Bengal	3155365
Total		34289729

**Statement-II**

*Funds released under Swadhar & Short Stay Home Scheme during 2014-2015*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT's	Swadhar	Short Stay Home
		2014-2015	2014-2015
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.58	20.06
2.	Assam	0	0
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.00	0
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Delhi	0	0
10.	Gujarat	4.91	0
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Haryana	0	0

1	2	3	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.38	0
15.	Jharkhand	0	0
16.	Karnataka	0	0
17.	Kerala	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	29.06	0
20.	Maharashtra	53.87	0
21.	Mizoram	0	0
22.	Manipur	8.25	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0
25.	Odisha	37.07	0
26.	Punjab	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Rajasthan	3.93	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
31.	Tripura	0	0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	35.73	0
33.	Uttarakhand	20.35	0
34.	West Bengal	18.15	1.70
Total		269.28	21.76

[Translation]

### Crop Loan

1246. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current rate of annual interest and grant limit on crop loan and long term loans;

(b) whether the Government proposes to convert the short term crop loans into mid term crop loans in the event of famine in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received

any proposal from State Government of Rajasthan for making long term loan available to the farmers at crop loan interest rate;

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

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to provide interest subvention of 4 per cent to the farmers who are timely repaid their short term crop loans;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) the further steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government, the short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh are available to farmers at an interest rate of 7%. The Scheme also provides additional subvention of 3% to prompt-payee farmers. However, interest rates on advances, including long-term crop loans, have been deregulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which vary from bank to bank depending upon their base rate and cost of funds etc.

(b) As per standing guidelines of RBI, in areas affected by natural calamities, the existing short-term crop loans are converted into term loans by banks. Besides, to ease the burden of interest on restructured loans (short term crop loans converted into term loans) on account of natural calamities, the Government, in the year 2012, had allowed interest subvention for the first year on the restructured loans in cases where short term crop loans were rescheduled due to drought. Similar measure has recently been taken in 2014 by the Government in cases where short term crop loans have been restructured in hailstorm affected States.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Applicability of Forest Right Act to Fisherman**

1247. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the applicability of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to fisherman of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary for fishing inside the sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The term forest land as defined in Section 2(d) of the Act means land of any description falling within any forest area including the wildlife sanctuaries. The forest rights recognized under the Act include the community rights of uses or entitlements of fish and other products of water bodies. Therefore, if the fishermen of Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary are forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the meaning of the Act, then they are eligible for recognition of the said community right of uses or entitlements of fish and other products of water bodies.

#### **Indo-Bangladesh Trade**

1248. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infrastructure facilities in relation to road, air and water connectivity currently available for transporting goods for intra-country trade between India and Bangladesh;

(b) whether proposals for upgradation of these infrastructural facilities have been received; and

(c) if so, the details of proposals received in this regard during the last three years along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Presently, trade between India and Bangladesh is carried out through Land Custom Stations, Integrated Check Post, three railway links, inland waterways etc. Local Trade is also allowed at two Border Haats.

(b) and (c) The Bilateral Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh, renewed from time to time, provides for expansion of trade and economic cooperation, making mutually beneficial arrangement for the use of waterways, railways and roadways, passage of goods between two places in one country through the territory of the other.

With a view to provide adequate infrastructure for cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods which will facilitate trade and commercial activities, Government has decided in-principle to set up 7 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Petrapole, Agratala, Dawki, Hili, Chandrabangha, Sutrakhandi and Kawarpuchia in Phase I & II. Government has also selected 8 LCSs on India-Bangladesh border for upgradation under the Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme of Department of Commerce.

In addition, Government has given approval for setting up of 4 more Border Haats at Kamla Sagar, Srinagar, Palbasti and Kamalpur on India – Bangladesh Border.

#### **Home Loans for Green Buildings**

1249. SHRI D. K. SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Housing Bank (NHB) has any proposal to consider Interest Subvention Scheme on home loans for green buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce the said scheme in all banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per National Housing Bank (NHB) there is no proposal to consider providing interest subvention on home loans for green buildings.

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

#### **Chinese Incursions**

1250. SHRI THUPSTAN CHHEWANG:  
SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the Chinese troops incursions and transgressions into the border areas of the country including the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the total number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether any territory has been encroached upon by China and casualties reported following such incursions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has taken up the matter with the Government of China and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government of China thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are areas along the border where India and China have differing perception of LAC. Due to both sides undertaking patrolling upto their respective perception of the LAC, transgressions do occur. However, no incursion / encroachment of Indian territory by China has taken place along the India-China border.

(d) and (e) India regularly takes up any transgression with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as flag meetings, border personnel meetings and normal diplomatic channels like Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India- China Border Affairs etc, wherein they are guided by provisions of various agreements between India and China.

*[Translation]*

#### **Juvenile Justice Act**

1251. SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

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

(a) the number of Child Welfare Committees constituted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to repeal and re-enact the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the majority of the stake holders have sought amendments in the existing Act instead of repealing it;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the Government has reconstituted/proposes to reconstitute the Juvenile Justice Board for re-enacting/repealing the said Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) The State/UT-wise number of Child Welfare Committees constituted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 across the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. During the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 several issues had arisen such as increasing incidents of abuse of children in institutions, families and communities; inadequate facilities, quality of care and rehabilitation measures in Homes; delays in various processes under the Act, such as decisions by Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) leading to high pendency of cases; disruption of adoption and delays in adoption due to faulty and incomplete processing; lack of clarity regarding roles, responsibilities and accountability of CWC and JJB; to address the heinous offences committed by children in the age group of 16 to 18 years; and inadequate provisions to counter offences against children such as corporal punishment, sale of children for adoption purposes, ragging etc. To address gaps in the implementation of the Act, the Ministry conducted consultations to amend the Act to make it more effective. An amended Bill was thereafter drafted and was sent to the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice for vetting. The Legislative Department suggested that since the number of amendments proposed in the existing Act were large in number, the existing Act should be repealed instead of being amended.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Some stakeholders have suggested for amendments in the existing Act instead of repealing it. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has decided to repeal and re-enact the existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 on the advice of Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice.

(e) No, Madam. Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of Child Welfare Committees constituted under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 across the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) constituted
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16

1	2	3
3.	Assam	27
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	27
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
11.	Jharkhand	24
12.	Karnataka	31
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50
15.	Maharashtra	35
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	11
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	22
22.	Rajasthan	33
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	32
25.	Tripura	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Lakshadweep	1
34.	Delhi	7
35.	Puducherry	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>

*[English]***Protection Officers under PWDVA**

1252. SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Protection Officers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 have been appointed by each State in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the mode of their appointment *viz.* contractual, full time or with additional charges;

(c) if not, the name of such States which have not appointed Protection Officers as yet;

(d) the monitoring mechanism, if any, put in place by the Government to monitor the functioning of the said officer at all the three stages *viz.* pre-litigation, litigation and post-litigation; and

(e) the other corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, all State Governments have appointed Protection Officers. In most of the States/UTs, the duty of protection officer has been given as additional charge to existing State functionaries. The State/UTs wise details of Protection Officers appointed are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

(d) and (e) State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005. However, the Central Government reviews its implementation with States/UTs from time to time and advises them as may be required after such review. The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducted a National Consultation in January, 2012 to review implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and to discuss the difficulties faced by State/UTs Government in implementation of the Act.

**Statement**

*No. of Protection Officers under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Protection Officers	Additional/ Independent charge
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104	Additional
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	Additional
3.	Assam	22	Additional
4.	Bihar	21	Independent
5.	Chhattisgarh	181	Additional
6.	Goa	13	Additional
7.	Gujarat	26	Additional
8.	Haryana	21	Independent
9.	Himachal Pradesh	359	Additional
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act not applicable	
11.	Jharkhand	136	Additional
12.	Karnataka	214	NA
13.	Kerala	14	14 Independent
14.	Madhya Pradesh	368	Additional
15.	Maharashtra	597	NA
16.	Manipur	8	Additional
17.	Meghalaya	7	Additional
18.	Mizoram	9	Additional
19.	Nagaland	30	NA
20.	Odisha	30	Additional
21.	Punjab	154	Additional
22.	Rajasthan	574	Additional
23.	Sikkim	4	Additional
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	Independent
25.	Tripura	60	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71	Additional
27.	Uttarakhand	13	NA
28.	West Bengal	20	Independent
<b>Union Territories</b>			
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6	Additional



1	2	3	4
30	Chandigarh	3	Additional
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA
32.	Daman and Diu	2	Additional
33.	Delhi	18	Independent
34.	Lakshadweep	9	Additional
35.	Puducherry	7	Additional

NA-Not Available

[*Translation*]

### **Excise and Service Tax Evasion**

1253. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of evasion of central excise and service taxes on pharmaceutical products by pharmaceutical companies during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for recovery of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

### **Development of Forest Dwellers**

1254. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite five enactments, the law continues to suffer from many problems, as a result of which a majority of the forest dwellers are not receiving their rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of forest dwellers are facing eviction or harassment at the hands of forest authorities;

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

(e) whether several lacunae have been noticed/pointed out in the law while implementing it at the ground grass root level;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with the objective of remedying the historical injustice done to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The Act has substantially met this mandate through distribution of 14,36,290 titles to the eligible claimants under the Act till 31st May, 2014.

(c) and (d) Complaints have been received over a period of time concerning denial of rights and eviction of tribals from forest etc. These complaints have been sent to respective State/UTs for taking necessary action as the implementation of this Act lies with the State/UTs.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. No lacunae have been noticed or pointed out in the implementation of the Act. Operational issues, as and when brought to the notice of the Ministry have been suitably addressed for facilitating seamless implementation of the Act. The Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations on 12.07.2012 for improved implementation of the Act. These guidelines pertain to process of recognition of rights, evidence requirement, rights to minor forest produce, community rights, community forest resource rights, protection against eviction, diversion of forest lands and forced relocation, awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal.

To facilitate efficacious translation of objectives of the Act, the Ministry amended the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 and notified it on 6.9.2012. The amendments to the Rules relate to laying down a procedure for identification of hamlets or settlements and process of their consolidation,

increasing the mandatory Scheduled Tribe membership of Forest Rights Committees from the present one-third to two-third, reducing the present requirement of quorum of two-third in the Gram Sabha meetings to one-half, clarifying that the term 'bona fide livelihood needs' includes fulfillment of livelihood needs of self and family, including the sale of surplus produce arising out of exercise of rights, allowing transportation of minor forest produce within and outside forest area through locally appropriate means of transport by gatherers or their cooperatives or associations or federations laying down the process for recognition of rights, including community rights, insertion of new Claim Forms for Rights to Community Forest Resource and Title Form for Community Forest Resources etc.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (e) and (f) above.

#### **Performance of Special Economic Zones**

1255. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is analyzing the functioning and performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and constituted any empowered committee in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted its report and if so, the recommendations made by it and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to boost performance of SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The Government has not constituted any Empowered Committee for analyzing the functioning and performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country.

The functioning of SEZs is regulated as per the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder.

In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 565 proposals out of which 388 SEZs have been notified. Presently, a total of 185 SEZs are exporting. The exports from SEZs, employment generated and investment made in SEZs during the last three years are as under:—

Financial Year(s)	Exports (Rs. crore)	Employment	Investment (Rs. crore)
2011-2012	3,64,478	8,44,916	2,01,875
2012-2013	4,76,159	10,74,904	2,36,717
2013-2014	4,94,077	12,83,309	2,96,663

# calculated on cumulative basis.

Review of functioning of SEZs is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government periodically takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ Scheme.

#### **Production of Defence Equipment**

1256. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to do away with the requirement of industrial licensing for manufacture of various defence products;

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

(c) whether foreign companies can invest in production of defence equipment after de-licensing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to encourage participation of private players in the production of defence equipment and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) *Vide* Press Note No.3 (2014 Series) dated 26.06.2014, a list of Defence items requiring

industrial license under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, was issued. *Vide* the same Press Note, it was decided that the dual use items (having military as well as civilian applications) other than those specifically mentioned in the list would not require industrial license from defence angle. Further, the items which are not part of the list would not require industrial license for defence purposes. Some of the items, *e.g.* parts/components of equipment, castings, forgings, test equipment etc. which earlier required license from defence angle, would not require industrial license any more.

2. As per the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, FDI is subject to industrial license under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 and other conditions as specified in the FDI Policy. However, the FDI Policy is not applicable for manufacture of items not covered under Defence Product List, which do not require Industrial License from defence angle.

3. As per the Defence Production Policy, 2011, Government aims to create conditions conducive for the private industry to take an active role in production of defence equipment, to enhance potential of SMEs in indigenization and to broaden defence R&D base of the country. So far, 214 Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued till June, 2014 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items to public/private companies. Further, Defence Procurement Procedure has been amended to accord 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition higher priority over other categories to encourage indigenous defence production in public and private sector. In the Union Budget 2014-15, it has been announced that the composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49% with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.

[*Translation*]

#### **AYUSH Systems of Medicines**

1257. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the activities undertaken by the Government for the promotion and development of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and

Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicines in the country;

(b) the funds earmarked and allocated for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Drug Controller's Office for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy to strengthen the regulatory measures for safety and quality of these medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the infrastructure put in place for the purpose; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government for safety, quality and standardization of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) In order to promote and develop AYUSH systems of medicine, the Department has taken up the following activities:—

- Delivery of Quality AYUSH healthcare services at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals.
- Ensuring availability of quality education and training to AYUSH doctors/ scientists/teachers.
- Propagation and promotion of AYUSH within the country to create awareness amongst general public through electronic/print media, outdoor publicity and organizing AROGYA Fairs at National and State levels.
- Promotion of quality research in AYUSH with the objective of validating the system scientifically as also safety and efficacy of AYUSH remedies.
- Ensuring sustained availability of quality raw material from medicinal plants.
- Accelerated Pharmacopoeial/standardization works on AYUSH drugs.
- Propagation & promotion of AYUSH outside the country and ensuring its global acceptance as a system of medicine.

These activities are implemented through several Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the objective to position AYUSH systems as preferred systems of holistic healthcare for all.

The funds released under these schemes during the last three years and the Budget Estimates for current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In the Central Sector, the State-wise release of funds is made only under the Scheme of Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The details of the State-wise releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes may be seen in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Yes. So far, it has been decided in principle to create 13 posts for the Office of Central Drug Controller for AYUSH which includes one post of Drug Controller, 5 posts of Deputy/Assistant Drug Controllers and 7 Drug Inspectors. Further, a budgetary provision of Rs.3.00 crore has been made for this purpose during 2014-15.

(e) The following other measures have been taken for safety, quality and standardization of ASU drugs:-

- Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines for clinical trials in Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medicines have been published in March, 2013.
- Guidelines for inspection of GMP compliance for ASU Drugs industry have been brought out.

- Essential Drug Lists (EDLs) of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Medicines have been published in March, 2013 for facilitating procurement of medicines in health facilities.
- Manual of Procedural guidelines for inspection of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drug Testing Laboratories have been published in March, 2013.
- Central Inspectors and authority have been appointed to oversee the recognition of drug testing institutions/laboratories under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
- A Committee has been appointed to advise the Central Govt. for granting regulatory permission to conduct clinical trials in AYUSH.
- Administrative orders have been issued to Government procurement agencies to obtain analytical test reports of the medicines being procured.
- The pharmacopoeial standards for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs are being developed through respective Pharmacopoeia Committees under Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H).

#### **Statement-I**

*Funds released under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes last three years and BE current year (Plan)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme /Programmes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		AE	AE	AE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A Central Sector Schemes</b>					
1.	<b>System Strengthening</b>	87.90	88.05	86.72	162.70
	<b>(a) Strengthening of Department of AYUSH</b>	15.76	18.97	32.47	35.50
	1. Secretariat-Social-Services	14.88	17.72	16.63	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2. Pharmacopoeia Committees on ASU and Strengthening of Pharmacopoeia Commission of Indian Medicine (PCIM).	0.88	1.25	0.13	2.50
	3. Acquisition of Office Building			15.71	11.00
	<b>(b) Statutory Institutions</b>	0.48	0.24	1.02	1.20
	1. Grant to Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi	0.34	0.00	0.83	1.00
	2. Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.14	0.24	0.19	0.20
	3. Central Pharmacy Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy				
	<b>(c) Hospital and Dispensaries</b>	35.75	54.96	41.09	92.50
	1. All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), New Delhi	35.00	54.22	39.62	65.00
	2. AYUSH expansion in CGHS	0.75	0.74	1.27	1.50
	3. All India Institute of Yoga		0.00		0.50
	4. All India Institute of Homoeopathy		0.00		0.50
	5. All India Institute of Unani Medicine		0.00	0.20	25.00
	<b>(d) Strengthening of Pharmacopoeial Laboratories</b>	25.87	1.96	1.56	11.00
	1. Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad	1.10	0.99	0.80	1.40
	2. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	0.77	0.97	0.76	1.00
	3. Public Sector Undertaking (IMPCL, Mohan, UP)	24.00	0.00		7.00
	4. Homoeopathic Medicines Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.		0.00		1.60
	<b>(e) Information, Education and Communication</b>	8.94	11.26	8.84	17.50
	1. Information, Education & Communication	8.94	11.26	8.84	17.50
	<b>(f) Ayush &amp; Public Health</b>	1.10	0.66	1.74	5.00
<b>2.</b>	<b>Educational Institutions</b>	128.59	145.83	123.65	188.90
	1. IPGTR, Jamnagar	8.59	5.66	4.67	6.00
	2. NIA, Jaipur	18.00	26.31	29.00	24.00
	3. RAV, New Delhi	0.67	3.08	3.30	6.50
	4. NIS, Chennai	18.70	14.40	21.50	28.00
	5. NIH, Kolkata	21.37	25.00	21.64	30.00
	6. NIUM, Bangalore	13.00	17.13	22.50	17.40
	7. MDNIY, New Delhi	7.31	8.35	10.42	9.00
	8. NIN, Pune	6.00	5.34	5.55	9.00
	9. North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, Shillong	19.00	26.54	0.26	24.00
	10. North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine, Passighat	7.00	12.52	0.60	13.50
	11. Assistance to accredited AYUSH Centres of Excellence in non-Governmental/private sector engaged in AYUSH education/drug development & research/clinical research/folk medicine etc.	8.95	1.50	4.21	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	12. National Institute of Medicinal Plants		0.00		1.00
	13. National Institute of Sowa Rigpa		0.00		0.10
	14. Indian Insititute of AYUSH Pharaceutical Sciences		0.00		0.10
	15. National Institute of Geriatrics#				0.10
	16. National Institute of Metabolic and Lifestyle Diseases				0.10
	17. National Institute of Drug and Tobacco De-addiction				0.10
<b>3.</b>	<b>Research &amp; Development including Medicinal Plants</b>	216.39	220.58	279.32	294.20
	RESEARCH COUNCILS	164.40	179.76	217.46	224.20
	1. CCRAS, New Delhi	56.00	60.00	72.50	68.00
	2. CCRUM, New Delhi	53.27	54.10	64.77	61.00
	3. CCRYN, New Delhi	12.70	0.00	4.50	13.70
	4. CCRH, New Delhi	32.20	49.86	62.00	58.00
	5. CCRS, Chennai	6.00	15.00	11.00	15.00
	6. Extra Mural Research Projects through Research Institutions etc.	1.34	0.40	1.75	4.00
	7. Patent Cell for ISM&H intellectual property rights (in TKDL)	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	8. Survey on Usage & acceptability of ISM&H Systems.	0.89	0.40	0.94	2.00
	9. Central Council for Research in Sowa-rigpa		0.00	0.00	0.50
	MEDICINAL PLANTS	51.99	40.82	61.86	70.00
	1. National Board for Medicinal Plants	51.99	40.82	61.86	70.00
<b>4.</b>	<b>HRD (Training Programme/Fellowship/Exposure visit/ Upgradation of skill etc.)</b>	1.65	1.64	1.18	4.00
	1. Re-orientation Training Programme of AYUSH Personnel/ Continuing Medical Education (ROTP/CME)	1.65	1.64	1.18	4.00
<b>5.</b>	<b>Cataloging, Digitisation of Manuscripts &amp; AYUSH IT Network</b>	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.50
	1. Cataloging, digitisation and AYUSH IT Network		0.00		
	2. Scheme for Acquisition, Cataloguing, Digitization and Publication of Text Books & Manuscripts	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.50
<b>6.</b>	<b>International Co-operation</b>	2.40	3.38	1.40	8.00
	1. International Exchange Programmes/Seminars/Workshop on AYUSH.	2.40	3.38	1.40	8.00
<b>7.</b>	<b>Development of AYUSH Industry</b>	8.67	9.28	4.64	24.50
	1. Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters.	8.32	8.92	4.20	24.00
	2. Incentives to AYUSH industry for participation in fairs/ conducting market study for creating a developing market opportunity	0.35	0.36	0.44	0.50
<b>8.</b>	<b>Funding of NGOs engaged in local health traditions/midwifery practices etc. under AYUSH</b>	1.08	0.02	0.48	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	<b>Pharmacovigilance initiative for ASU drugs</b>		0.00	0.00	2.00
10.	<b>National AYUSH Library and Archives</b>		0.00	0.00	0.40
11.	<b>Central Drug Controller for AYUSH</b>		0.00	0.00	3.00
Total: A (Central Sector)		446.74	468.78	497.55	689.20
<b>B Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
1.	<b>Promotion of AYUSH</b>	115.63	72.60	0.98	298.00
	(a) Development of Institutions	21.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries (under NRHM)	93.43	71.95	0.98	240.00
1.	Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH	93.43	71.95	0.98	240.00
	(c) Drugs Quality Control	1.20	0.65	0.00	8.00
	<b>New Initiatives</b>	49.10	39.22	54.31	70.00
2.	Public-private partnership for setting up of speciality clinics/IPDs	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	49.07	39.22	54.31	70.00
	<b>New Schemes</b>		0.00	0.00	11.80
	National Mission on AYUSH				11.80
Total: B (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)		164.73	111.82	55.29	379.80
Total Central Plan Outlay (A+B)		611.47	580.60	552.84	1069.00

AE: Actual Expenditure

BE: Budget Expenditure

**Statement-II**

*Funds released State-wise under Schemes for Conservation, Development and Sustainable by NMPB Management of Medicinal Plants*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	NMPB		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013*14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.33	0.45	1.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	0.00	0.05
3.	Assam	0.07	0.04	0.29
4.	Bihar			
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.26	1.79	3.74
6.	Delhi	1.12	0.39	0.88
7.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.89	6.10	1.33
9.	Haryana	0.47	0.00	0.11

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.27	0.11	0.40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.16	0.33	1.75
12.	Jharkhand	1.00	1.39	0.00
13.	Karnataka	1.16	1.92	2.81
14.	Kerala	5.07	0.51	1.62
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8.99	2.22	13.39
16.	Maharashtra	5.19	8.91	6.62
17.	Manipur	0.21	0.16	0.13
18.	Meghalaya	0.05	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.05	2.65	1.75
20.	Nagland	1.40	0.75	0.99
21.	Odisha	1.80	0.03	0.97
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.39
23.	Rajasthan	4.55	5.98	6.84
24.	Sikkim	3.22	1.77	5.47

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.25	0.17	1.90
26.	Tripura	0.52	0.90	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	0.04	1.89
28.	Uttarakhand	1.79	0.21	1.33
29.	West Bengal	0.03	0.74	1.09
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.41
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.17	0.05
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
33.	Daman and Diu			
34.	Lakshadweep			
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total		48.38	37.73	58.16

**Statement-III**

*Funds released State-wise under Centrally  
Sponsored Schemes*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institution/Colleges</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			
3.	Assam			
4.	Bihar			
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.75		
6.	Delhi			
7.	Goa			
8.	Gujarat			
9.	Haryana			
10.	Himachal Pradesh			
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			
12.	Jharkhand	5.26		
13.	Karnataka	3.00		

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
14.	Kerala			
15.	Madhya Pradesh			
16.	Maharashtra	1.00		
17.	Manipur			
18.	Meghalaya			
19.	Mizoram			
20.	Nagland			
21.	Odisha			
22.	Punjab	3.01		
23.	Rajasthan	3.50		
24.	Sikkim			
25.	Tamil Nadu			
26.	Tripura			
27.	Uttar Pradesh			
28.	Uttarakhand	3.00		
29.	West Bengal	1.48		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
31.	Chandigarh			
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
33.	Daman and Diu			
34.	Lakshadweep			
35.	Puducherry			
Total		21.00	0.00	0.00

**Hospitals and Dispensaries**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.76	3.80	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.55		
3.	Assam	3.04		
4.	Bihar	4.21		
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.27		
6.	Delhi	0.13	1.16	
7.	Goa			0.15
8.	Gujarat			
9.	Haryana	1.84		



Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.75	1.19	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.64	2.40	
12.	Jharkhand	0.18		
13.	Karnataka	1.50	5.54	
14.	Kerala	2.78		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.59	7.83	
16.	Maharashtra	8.80	11.93	
17.	Manipur	7.65		
18.	Meghalaya	2.16		
19.	Mizoram	7.87	0.67	
20.	Nagland	2.23		
21.	Odisha	0.71		
22.	Punjab	1.01	4.10	
23.	Rajasthan	6.37		
24.	Sikkim	2.17	0.23	
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.22		
26.	Tripura	6.50		
27.	Uttar Pradesh		21.78	
28.	Uttarakhand	5.81		
29.	West Bengal	1.78	10.88	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.07	0.68
31.	Chandigarh			
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02		
33.	Daman and Diu	0.04		
34.	Lakshadweep	0.76	0.28	
35.	Puducherry			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93.34</b>	<b>71.86</b>	<b>0.83</b>

**Drug Quality Control**

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6.	Delhi			
7.	Goa			
8.	Gujarat			
9.	Haryana			
10.	Himachal Pradesh		0.65	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			
12.	Jharkhand			
13.	Karnataka			
14.	Kerala	0.20		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00		
16.	Maharashtra			
17.	Manipur			
18.	Meghalaya			
19.	Mizoram			
20.	Nagland			
21.	Odisha			
22.	Punjab			
23.	Rajasthan			
24.	Sikkim			
25.	Tamil Nadu			
26.	Tripura			
27.	Uttar Pradesh			
28.	Uttarakhand		0.00	
29.	West Bengal		0.00	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
31.	Chandigarh			
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
33.	Daman and Diu			
34.	Lakshadweep			
35.	Puducherry			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
<b>National Mission on Medicinal Plants</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.13	8.34	9.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.85		1.19
3.	Assam	1.15	1.63	
4.	Bihar			
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.87		
6.	Delhi			
7.	Goa			
8.	Gujarat	0.47		
9.	Haryana	0.85		1.71
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.84		0.98
11.	Jammu and Kashmir			
12.	Jharkhand	2.58		
13.	Karnataka			2.17
14.	Kerala	2.23	2.10	2.64
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.03	4.75	3.95
16.	Maharashtra	3.27		6.82
17.	Manipur	1.39	0.58	1.06
18.	Meghalaya	0.92		
19.	Mizoram	1.60	0.09	0.18
20.	Nagland	1.81	1.88	1.76
21.	Odisha	4.76	1.11	1.51
22.	Punjab			
23.	Rajasthan			0.29
24.	Sikkim	0.91	1.62	1.38
25.	Tamil Nadu	9.61	7.42	10.23
26.	Tripura	0.84		
27.	Uttar Pradesh		8.35	4.24
28.	Uttarakhand	2.63		2.79
29.	West Bengal			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
31.	Chandigarh			
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
33.	Daman and Diu			
34.	Lakshadweep			
35.	Puducherry			
<b>Total</b>		<b>48.74</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>52.54</b>

*Note:* No funds have been released so far to any of the State/UTs during 2014-15

### **Coastal Security**

1258. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed coastal security apparatus of the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the adequate measures being taken by the Government to strengthen coastal security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Review of the coastal security apparatus in the country is a continuous process. Coastal security along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which includes improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by following an integrated approach. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others for security of coastal areas including island territories. Further, continuous review and monitoring of various mechanisms have been established by the Government involving various agencies, including the State/Union Territory Authorities. The intelligence mechanism has also been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres and multi-agency coordination mechanism.

[English]

**Integrated Tribal Development Projects**

1259. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States in which the same are being implemented;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under these projects during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(d) whether the Government has received some complaints regarding misutilisation of funds by the States/UTs under the said projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the mechanism put in place by the Government to check misutilisation of funds by States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) are institutions specifically created for delivery of goods and services to Scheduled Areas and Schedules Tribes. They access various schemes/programmes of Central and State Government. There are 195 Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) in the country spread over 17 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura,

Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and two Union Territories viz. Andaman and Nicobar Island and Daman and Diu.

(c) The quantum of funds allocated and released for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) during each of the last three years and the current year Scheme-wise/State-wise including Odisha State is given in the enclosed Statement. Utilization of funds made available to the State Government under the Schemes/Programmes is a continuous process.

(d) to (f) No specific reports have been received from State Governments and UT Administrations indicating misutilization of fund under the scheme(s) of the Ministry. Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission have been constantly pursuing with the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for utilization of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives translating into tangible outcomes.

The Planning Commission has revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by States/UTs on 18th June, 2014. The Guidelines, *inter alia*, stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of schemes administered by this Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been suitably taken care of. The operational guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the State.

**Statement***Details of scheme-wise allocation of funds during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation of Funds			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	1197.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	1096.01	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 1.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial			
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	55.50	55.50	55.50	35.00
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	4.50	4.50	4.50	1.50
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	125.00	1036.84
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	75.00	75.00	
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	677.50	748.50	748.50	
12.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.50	
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X	50.00	86.00	212.19	
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	6.00	6.00	
15.	Top Class Education for STs	5.00	13.00	13.00	
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	62.00	90.00	90.00	50.00
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	244.00	244.00	244.00	207.00
19.	Research information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.34

Note: State-wise allocation of funds for some of the schemes are not fixed because schemes are need based and demand driven.

*State-wise schemes-wise position of releases during last three years and current year.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.83	0.00	832.19	268.53
3.	Assam	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00
4.	Bihar	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	2207.01
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	2515.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	431.00	474.00	474.00	110.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	2438.96
11.	Karnataka	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	1198.73
12.	Kerala	463.00	510.00	510.00	136.78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	4321.21
14.	Maharashtra	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	2965.17
15.	Manipur	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	254.68
16.	Meghalaya	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	721.07
17.	Mizoram	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	292.31
18.	Nagaland	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	482.70
19.	Odisha	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	2705.77
20.	Rajasthan	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	2606.40
21.	Sikkim	259.00	272.58	302.90	58.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	614.25	0.00	901.00	224.20
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	329.18
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1484.91	200.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	267.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	1494.39
<b>SCA to TSP</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	719.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1062.27

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.	Bihar	1147.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	2139.35
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	2438.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	107.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	2364.19
11.	Karnataka	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	1161.98
12.	Kerala	574.00	549.00	549.00	132.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15593.85	17525.00	17525.00	4188.73
14.	Maharashtra	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	2874.26
15.	Manipur	705.00	1230.00	1581.90	246.88
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	2622.81
20.	Rajasthan	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	2526.49
21.	Sikkim	451.01	437.00	437.00	56.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	898.88
24.	Tripura	2244.00	1955.00	2102.10	319.09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	139.60	0.00
27.	West Bengal	4720.00	2580.75	4181.36	1448.57
<b>Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194.00	264.00	120.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.00	189.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	150.00	160.00	177.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	14.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	330.72	245.00	67.07	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	77.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	24.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	315.00	233.00	193.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	29.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	38.00	52.00	54.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	170.00	126.00	231.93	0.00
<b>*Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.65
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	24.15	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	34.89	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of STs**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.95	120.67	330.83	20.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	472.04	80.33	671.32	32.22
3.	Assam	112.56	83.90	99.26	10.95
4.	Bihar	81.63	0.00	95.23	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	132.95	0.00	330.83	20.06
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	156.39	0.00	83.78	100.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	161.47	1.57	153.07	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.56	0.00	18.49	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	480.44	118.50	307.29	12.68
11.	Karnataka	303.79	94.66	166.74	89.15
12.	Kerala	148.37	62.64	70.23	61.52
13.	Madhya Pradesh	73.69	53.86	64.80	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	112.69	231.46	62.82	0.00
15.	Manipur	137.66	125.42	213.81	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	642.55	293.49	857.91	0.00
17.	Mizoram	77.24	0.00	40.26	0.00
18.	Nagaland	17.68	0.00	10.50	0.00
19.	Odisha	1243.85	183.05	222.21	46.89
20.	Rajasthan	81.52	0.00	0.00	51.42
21.	Sikkim	57.47	0.00	28.29	0.00



Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
22.	Tamil Nadu	45.72	23.30	34.33	11.81
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	32.98	32.94	1.07	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	91.70	16.67	16.83	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	83.69	28.57	90.24	0.00
27.	West Bengal	574.62	234.21	360.57	24.59
28.	Delhi	8.93	7.35	0.00	0.00
<b>Coaching for Scheduled Tribes</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	35.97	0.00	12.97	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	17.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	10.32	1395000	2.75	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35.14	0.00	21.32	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	15.20	23.98	14.84	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	86.94	0.00	66.54	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
27.	West Bengal	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	25.50	7.13	0.00	0.00

\*The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 01.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial Year 2013-14

#### **Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low literacy Districts**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188.32	0.00	12.95	52.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.63	37.23	44.07	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	82.44	0.00	1459.99	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	36.02	18.46	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	612.80	0.00	685.93	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	51.59	59.48	94.73	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	986.68	623.30	1622.55	30.02
20.	Rajasthan	88.91	3.00	109.76	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.75	0.000

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Vocational Training in Tribal Areas</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	118.60	88.08	74.16	72.32
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	24.00	6.12	53.88	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	48.96	48.96	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	36.96	24.96	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	93.75	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier know as scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs))</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1659.770	2011.694	1422.900	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2035.200	700.000	10000.000	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	2470.823	645.976	378.208	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1225.608	707.372	26.679	0.00
12.	Kerala	1210.000	0.000	600.000	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6545.320	4350.000	4500.000	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.000	28.300	2610.000	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	100.000	100.000	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	1224.728	3260.000	2000.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2677.000	1500.000	700.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1161.047	1446.658	2026.757	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	627.400	700.000	950.000	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.000	400.00	0.000	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	1300.000	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hostels for ST Girls and Boys</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.3	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1201.64	279.81	846.73	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	187.06	939.33	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	283.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	250.00		553.45	1949.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1223.43	2291.57	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	392.33	0.00	2289.42	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.94	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	1697.50	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1500.00	2646.87	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.0	460.29	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1553.83	883.77	1906.01	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	37.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	62.92	0	0.00
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	0	304.99
33.	Mizoram University	182	437.08	0	195.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	100	0	0	0.00
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishava Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	218	0	0	0.00
<b>Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	988.49	371.87	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	749.60	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	530.36	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	1025.02	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2815.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2474.63	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	2550.00	2458.90	2091.10	0.0
20.	Rajasthan	634.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	575.27	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	797.23	954.52	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishava Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Post Matric Scholarship for ST students</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16697.74	19438.70	4895.17	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	633.00	1366.85	2.29
3.	Assam	4210.81	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00
4.	Bihar	298.42	90.00	23.00	23.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034.11	3150.31	1341.47	787.00
6.	Goa	26.77	8.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	2460.71	7138.58	615.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.84	948.52	282.83	237.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	733.48	710.06	177.00	177.00
10.	Jharkhand	3374.06	1344.21	3267.40	336.00
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	2522.75	3340.76	630.00
12.	Kerala	957.08	329.45	625.53	82.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4591.67	9542.45	5276.71	2385.00
14.	Maharashtra	8820.42	4604.38	11996.04	1151.00
15.	Manipur	4742.29	4243.64	6111.01	1060.00
16.	Meghalaya	2752.38	1753.42	3438.00	438.00
17.	Mizoram	3732.93	3546.61	5393.89	886.00
18.	Nagaland	2813.71	2191.09	2626.19	547.00
19.	Odisha	1809.47	5405.95	3459.87	535.00
20.	Rajasthan	6031.54	2142.99	2216.02	1351.00
21.	Sikkim	198.00	414.15	845.49	103.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	78.91	178.66	1436.02	44.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1358.95	1036.47	1390.99	259.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	755.72	227.00	56.00	56.00
26.	Uttarakhand	702.78	657.98	1086.50	164.00
27.	West Bengal	2045.22	949.16	2277.63	237.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	3.00	0.75	0.75
30.	Daman and Diu	14.76	4.00	10.90	1.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishava Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Upgradation of Merit</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.60	17.70	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	17.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	1.74	7.18	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Pre-matric Scholarships for ST Students Studying in Classes IX &amp; X</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	90.00	211.88	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	593.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	500.00	2835.28	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	20.00	45.73	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	1472.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	260.00	3320.05	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	3400.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	251.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	100.00	729.70	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	15.00	296.77	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	70.00	123.19	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	3128.00	5601.08	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	4792.55	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	340.00	674.33	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	26.00	460.02	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	260.00	2620.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Vocational Training in Tribal Areas</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	89.00	390.51	485.70
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	107.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
7.	Gujarat	228.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50.16	88.00	150.74	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	88.00	69.68	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Tribal Research Institutes</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	40.84	27.56	60.01	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	15.00	0.00	16.10	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	88.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	8.50	16.00	29.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	43.87	44.93	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	54.275	77.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	55.50	68.64	56.50	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	50.34	115.31	109.8	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	9.88	28.02	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Organization of Tribal Festivals</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar		7.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	7.05	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
23.	Tripura	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>*Supporting Projects of All India and Inter State Nature</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.97	0.54	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.92	1.325	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	3.75	0.68	0.62	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	2.50	2.91	0.00	0.00

\*The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made. Funds has been released to Government and NGOs

*Funds released to University Grant Commission (UGC)  
under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National  
Fellowship for ST Students*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2011-12	8463.00
2	2012-13	4500.00
3	2013-14	0.00
4	2014-15	0.00

*Funds released under the Scheme of National Overseas  
Scholarship for ST Candidates*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2011-12	78.31

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
2.	2012-13	100.00
3.	2013-14	68.00
4.	2014-15	1.05

*Funds released under the Scheme of Top Class  
Education*

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2011-12	697.00
2.	2012-13	1011.00
3.	2013-14	950.00
4.	2014-15	158.39

*Note:* Funds released through University Grant Commission/Institutes and not to the States in respect of above three schemes

*Funds released to the Centre of Excellence*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Grant to Bhasha Research and Publication, Vododara, Gujarat	30.00	19.99	19.70	
2.	Grant to NIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	28.87	0.00	9.40
3.	Grant to BAIF, Pune	0.00	15.87	9.12	0.00

*Note:* The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made.

[Translation]

**Distribution of Medical and Paramedical  
Colleges Institutes**

1260. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:  
DR. ARUN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether imbalance in distribution of medical and paramedical colleges/ institutes is a big impediment in providing effective healthcare to people across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of medical and paramedical colleges/institutes along with the number of seats therein across the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the geographic and rural-urban imbalance in distribution of medical and paramedical colleges/institutes in the country;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to set up medical and paramedical colleges/institutes and Post Graduate institutions for medical education and research, particularly in the underserved areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) There is imbalanced growth of medical colleges/institutions and availability of medical specialist in the country affecting the delivery of healthcare to people across the country. The list of medical colleges/institutes along with number of seats therein across the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I. However, there is no regulatory body for paramedical education and as such no data is available Centrally.

(c) This Ministry has reviewed the Medical Council of India Regulations and amendments have been made to address the geographic and rural-urban imbalance. In hilly areas and notified tribal areas, North Eastern States and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

medical colleges can be established land in two pieces of land at a distance of not more than 10 km. Relaxation to set up a medical college in two pieces of land and to utilize an existing district hospital to be attached to a medical college has been extended to 8 underserved States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for "Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals". Under the scheme 58 districts in the underserved areas of the country have been identified.

The details of such districts/referral hospitals State/UT-wise is placed in the enclosed Statement-II. The scheme has the provision of fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 75:25 for other States. To address the shortage of manpower in the field of Allied Health Professionals, there is Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely "Establishment of National Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS), Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) and supporting the State Govt. Medical College for conducting paramedical courses through one time grant.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise details of Medical Colleges and MBBS seats in the country for the academic year 2014-15  
(as on 15.07.14)*

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	2700	29	4200	46	6900
2.	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
3.	Bihar	9	950	4	360	13	1310
4.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	550	1	150	6	700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Delhi	5	800	2	200	7	1000
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1350	22	2880
9.	Haryana	3	400	4	400	7	800
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	1	150	3	350
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
12.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
13.	Karnataka	12	1500	35	5405	47	6905
14.	Kerala	9	1250	21	2400	30	3650
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	7	1050	13	1850
16.	Maharashtra	19	2600	26	3395	45	5995
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
19.	Odisha	3	550	5	600	8	1150
20.	Puducherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
21.	Punjab	3	450	7	845	10	1295
22.	Rajasthan	8	1400	4	600	12	2000
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	2715	24	3200	45	5915
25.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1849	18	2250	32	4099
27.	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	250	4	450
28.	West Bengal	14	2050	3	400	17	2450
29.	AIIMS*	7	677	0	0	7	677
30.	JIPMER*	1	127	0	0	1	127
Total		189	25624	215	28455	404#	54079^

\*# 5 private medical colleges namely KJ Mehta General Hospital & College of Medical Sciences, Amargadh, Gujarat (150 seats); Kesarsal Medical College & Research Institute, Ahmadabad (100 seats); Vivekananda Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Valia, Gujarat (100 seats); ACS Medical College and Hospital, Chennai (150 seats); D.D Medical College & Hospital, Tiruvallur, Chennai (150 seats) are non-functional (closed). The 650 seats of these 5 colleges are not included in this figure.

^ 46 medical colleges with intake capacity of 3920 MBBS seat are not permitted for renewal of permission for the academic year 2014-15, which are not excluded in this figure of 54079 MBBS seats showing total intake capacity in the country. Actual availability of seats for admission will be less.

**Statement-II**

*List of identified districts under the scheme for  
"Establishment of new Medical Colleges  
attached with district/referral hospitals"*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/Referral Hospitals	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	4	Nagaon North Lakhimpur Karbi Anglong at Diphu Dubri
2.	Bihar	3	Samastipur* Saran (Chhapara) Purnia
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja
4.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba Nahan (Sirmour) Hamirpur
6.	Jharkhand	3	Dumka Palamu Hazaribagh
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Anatnag Doda Baramullh Kathua Rajauri
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Chindwara Ratlam Shivpuri Shahdol Vidisha Datia Khandwa

1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	1	Gondia
10.	Odisha	5	Balesore Bolangir Koraput Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Puri
11.	Punjab	1	SAS Nagar
12.	Rajasthan	7	Bharatpur Dungapur Barmer Alwar Churu Bhilwara Pali
13.	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat) Coochbihar Purulia Uttar Dinajpur (Distt. Hosp. Raiganj) South 24 Paraganas
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Faizabad Bahraich Basti Firozabad Shahjehanpur
15.	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Papun Pare General Hosp., Naharlagun, Itanagar
17.	Meghalaya	1	West Garo Hills, Tura
18.	Mizoram	1	Referral Hospital at Falkwan
19.	Nagaland	1	Kohima (Naga Hospital)



1	2	3	4
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
		58	

\*Subject to the availability of 200 beds

[English]

### Credit Debit ATM Card Frauds

1261. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fraud cases of credit / debit / ATM cards have increased manifold in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the bank employees found involved in such cases, bank-wise and the action taken against them;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed all banks to follow the guidelines and add security features to the said cards and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the cases of non-compliance of such directions by banks have come to the notice of the Government/RBI since issuance of the said directions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the action taken by the Government against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided the following information about fraud cases reported by banks on account of ATM debit cards/ credit cards related frauds for last three financial years:-

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April-March)	Total no cases reported	Amount involved in crore
1.	2011-12	71	4.39
2.	2012-13	115	5.19
3.	2013-14	227	4.16

On the analysis of the data submitted by the banks for the last three years, it is observed that though the number of cases has increased but there is no corresponding increase in amount. The bank wise details of frauds along with details of employees involved are given in the enclosed Statement. Staff side action in line with the disciplinary framework of the bank is taken in all these cases.

(c) (i) RBI acts as per the Master Circular RBI.DBS. CFMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2014-15 dated July 01, 2014 on "Frauds-Classification and reporting" containing all the details/ aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/ Police/ SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

(ii) RBI has issued two circulars viz; (i) 'Security arrangements for ATMs of bank' dated February 22, 2006 and (ii) 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated June 26, 2006 advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The preventive measures include educating customers through cautionary messages posted in the web-site of card issuing banks, informing customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through e-mails, to periodically verify the transaction history, immediate reporting to the bank, if any unauthorized transaction is observed, and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

(iii) A working Group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology, Risk Management and Tracking of Cyber Frauds" set up by RBI in April, 2010 suggested that chip based cards may be used as an alternative to magnetic strip cards

based as a measure to counter the risks of skimming of ATM Cards. Accordingly, suitable guidelines were issued by RBI *vide* circular dated April 19, 2011 advising the banks to ensure implementation of basic organizational framework and put in place policies and procedures which do not require extensive budgetary support, infrastructural or technology changes, by 31, October, 2011. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers. The implementation progress is required to be reviewed and report submitted to the Board on quarterly basis.

- (iv) RBI *vide* its Master Circular on 'Credit Card Operations of Banks' dated 1.7.2011, advised banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customer' requirement, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.
- (v) RBI *vide* its circular dated 22.9.2011 on "Security Issues and Risk Mitigation Measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" advised banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on-line/IVR/MOTO/recurring transactions etc. based on information available on the credit/ debit/prepaid cards.
- (vi) RBI had also issued a caution circular DBS CO IS Audit BC No. 3/31.02.03/2005-06 dated February 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (*i.e.* creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and

thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card). The circular contained details of the modus operandi on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

(d) and (e) RBI has not come across any instance of non-compliance of directions regarding credit cards by banks.

### **Statement**

*ATM debit cards/credit cards related frauds reported by banks during last three financial years*

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	No	Amount	Staff involved
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2011-12 (April-March)</b>				
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	0.03	4
2.	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	0
3.	Bank of Baroda	4	0.09	2
4.	Bank of India	4	0.57	0
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	0.00	0
6.	Canara Bank	0	0.00	0
7.	Central Bank of India	0	0.00	0
8.	Corporation Bank	15	0.06	0
9.	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	4	0.01	0
11.	Indian Bank	3	0.02	0
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	5	1.74	0
13.	Punjab National Bank	6	0.03	0
14.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	0.00	0
15.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6	0.84	2
16.	State Bank of Mysore	0	0.00	0
17.	State Bank of Patiala	2	0.69	3
18.	State Bank of Travancore	7	0.11	2
19.	State Bank of India	0	0.00	0
20.	Syndicate Bank	1	0.01	0
21.	UCO Bank	2	0.02	0

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Union Bank of India	5	0.12	6
23.	United Bank of India	3	0.05	0
24.	Vijaya Bank	0	0.00	0
Grand Total		71	4.39	19

**2012-13 (April - March)**

1.	Allahabad Bank	0	0.00	0
2.	Andhra Bank	0	0.00	0
3.	Bank of Baroda	2	0.61	0
4.	Bank of India	14	0.19	0
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	0.00	0
6.	Canara Bank	1	0.10	1
7.	Central Bank of India	1	0.19	1
8.	Corporation Bank	50	0.24	4
9.	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	7	0.07	1
11.	Indian Bank	2	0.00	0
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0
13.	Punjab National Bank	13	0.35	2
14.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	0.49	4
15.	State Bank of Hyderabad	9	0.41	8
16.	State Bank of Mysore	0	0.00	0
17.	State Bank of Patiala	1	0.22	2
18.	State Bank of Travancore	2	0.02	3
19.	State Bank of India	0	0.00	0
20.	Syndicate Bank	1	0.00	0
21.	UCO Bank	2	0.29	5
22.	Union Bank of India	3	0.11	1
23.	United Bank of India	4	1.82	17
24.	Vijaya Bank	1	0.08	0
Grand Total		115	5.19	49

**2013-14 (April-March)**

1.	Allahabad Bank	1	0.03	5
2.	Andhra Bank	1	0.00	0
3.	Bank of Baroda	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bank of India	6	0.07	0
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	0.01	0
6.	Canara Bank	1	0.76	0
7.	Central Bank of India	63	2.45	1
8.	Corporation Bank	97	0.54	11
9.	Dena Bank	0	0.00	0
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	31	0.11	0
11.	Indian Bank	0	0.00	0
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0
13.	Punjab National Bank	10	0.08	0
14.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0	0.00	0
15.	State Bank of Hyderabad	6	0.02	0
16.	State Bank of Mysore	0	0.00	0
17.	State Bank of Patiala	0	0.00	0
18.	State Bank of Travancore	0	0.00	0
19.	State Bank of India	1	0.01	0
20.	Syndicate Bank	1	0.01	0
21.	UCO Bank	0	0.00	0
22.	Union Bank of India	5	0.06	1
23.	United Bank of India	2	0.00	0
24.	Vijaya Bank	1	0.01	0
Grand Total		227	4.16	18

**Tax GDP Ratio**

1262. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tax-Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio has come down significantly in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has the lowest tax-GDP ratio as compared to BRICS and developed countries;

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

(e) measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance tax-GDP ratio?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Tax Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio for the last three years is as follows:

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14(RE)
Gross Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio	9.87	10.25	10.24

(c) and (d) No authentic data is available with this Ministry.

(e) The Government has taken/proposed a number of measures to enhance Tax-GDP ratio which *inter-alia* include the following

- (i) Tax Deduction at Source at the rate of 1 per cent on immovable property (other than rural agricultural land) having value of Rs. 50 lakhs or more,
- (ii) Introduction of Commodities Transaction Tax on sale of commodity derivative (other than agricultural commodities) at the rate of 0.01 per cent.
- (iii) Where the stamp duty value on transfer of immovable property held as stock in trade is greater than the sale consideration, the stamp duty value will be considered as full value of consideration for the purposes of computation of income.
- (iv) Levy of DDT of 20% on buyback of unlisted shares
- (v) To broaden the service tax base by bringing stop filers and non-filers within the tax net, a Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme (VCES) was introduced in 2013.
- (vi) To include the investment linked deduction within the ambit of Alternate Minimum Tax (AMT) after making adjustment for depreciation,
- (vii) To levy dividend distribution tax on the gross amount of dividend and not on dividend net of taxes.,
- (viii) Tax deduction at source at the rate of 2 per cent at the time of payment of maturity amount on Life Insurance Policies which are not exempt.

### Purchase of Stationery

1263. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Expenditure is studying the exact cost implications on account of the special dispensation provided to National Cooperative Consumers` Federation (NCCF) etc. regarding purchase of stationery and other general items from them upto Rs. one lakh without inviting open tenders/quotatbns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Expenditure has opined that purchase of stationery and other items from NCCF etc. is not cost effective for the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not withdrawing the special dispensation given to NCCF etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. Based on a *prima-facie* analysis that purchase of stationary and other items from NCCF etc. is not cost effective, Department of Expenditure has entrusted the Cost Accounts Branch (CAB) to study the exact cost implication of the special dispensation provided in a few selected Ministries. The CAB has called for necessary data from respective organisations in this regard. In the interim, the special dispensatron given to NCCF etc. has been extended for six months effective from 1.4.2014.

### Production of Rubber

1264. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of Natural Rubber in the country *vis-à-vis* target fixed for its production during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the share of India in world production of rubber along with share of States, particularly Karnataka in its production;

(c) the quantum and value of rubber exported and imported *vis-a-vis* target fixed in this regard during the said period, country-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes a Modified Price Stabilisation Fund (MPSE) Scheme to redress the grievances of rubber farmers;

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

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost production/cultivation of rubber to tap its potential and redress grievances of rubber farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Statistics of State-wise production and consumption of natural rubber during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown below. State-wise statistics in this regard are available only up to 2012-13. Targets are not fixed for production and consumption of natural rubber.

*State-wise production and consumption of natural rubber (Tonne)*

**Producing States**

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kerala	770580	798890	800050
Tamil Nadu	25160	25220	25350
Tripura	25875	30590	33220
Assam	8050	10310	11740
Meghalaya	5135	6380	7110
Nagaland	1054	1395	1655
Manipur	730	920	1035
Mizoram	189	250	300
Arunachal Pradesh	195	220	167
Karnataka	23705	27890	31250
Andman and Nicobar Islands	312	270	220
Goa	351	555	585
Maharashtra	102	195	340
Odisha	177	200	220

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
West Bengal	299	375	325
Andhra Pradesh	64	65	80
Total	861950	903700	913700

**Consuming States**

State/Union Territory	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	57730	69085	70535
Goa and Daman	19735	25845	28750
Gujarat	67440	65870	74860
Haryana	45630	44785	38910
Karnataka	70882	69915	68315
Kerala	136725	153950	139960
Madhya Pradesh*	36665	37225	36580
Maharashtra	116450	106750	102920
Odisha	37460	29105	19025
Punjab**	79150	70040	70560
Rajasthan	63630	71415	83855
Tamil Nadu	89575	109380	131565
Uttar Pradesh	84273	34585	36210
Uttarakhand	42750	42605	
West Bengal	24555	16020	12350
Others	17815	17695	15705
Total	947715	964415	972705

\*including Chhattisgarh

\*\*including Chandigarh

(b) India's share in the world production during the year 2013 is 7 per cent. Share of Karnataka in domestic production of NR for the last three years is furnished in the table below:—

	2010-11	2011-12	2013-14
Share of Karnataka in rubber production (%)	2.8	3.1	3.4

(c) Target of export of Natural Rubber was 50,000 tonne each annually during the period. No target is fixed for import of Natural Rubber. Statistics on export and import of Natural Rubber during the last three years are given below.

*Export and import of Natural Rubber (Quantity in Tonne)***Exported To**

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Belgium	1613	486	169
Brazil	2598	413	0
China	2890	5851	570
Egypt	311	690	315
Germany	2732	1323	263
Indonesia	414	104	0
Malaysia	4273	10034	34
Nepal	432	386	312
Spain	982	372	101
Sri Lanka	6623	4982	1889
Turkey	265	368	21
U.S.A	254	141	0
Others	3758	5444	1724
<b>Total</b>	<b>27145</b>	<b>30594</b>	<b>5398</b>

**Imported Form**

Malaysia	11675	6198	7262
Thailand	80021	39793	81854
Indonesia	54165	99051	146246
Vietnam	25477	51273	69220
Sri Lanka	4755	4717	3079
Bangladesh	1480	1218	784
Nigeria	1814	3750	1310
Cambodia	161	1532	1450
Côte d'Ivoire	4701	0	9657
Others	30184	9832	4328
<b>Total</b>	<b>214433</b>	<b>217364</b>	<b>325190</b>

(d) and (e) The Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme for the Plantation crops, namely, tea, coffee and rubber set up in 2003 has been reviewed by the Government from time to time to address the identified bottlenecks of the existing Scheme and to increase its effectiveness in dealing with the price risk faced by growers. Discussion on evolving a Comprehensive insurance based scheme in this regard with various stakeholders is underway.

The objective of modifying the Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) Scheme is to make it more easily accessible to the growers and address the price risks as well crop risks and to help India remain a credible supplier in international arena, through sustained and enhanced exports.

(f) The Government provides assistance for rubber plantation development including subsidy for planting, extension, research, assistance for rubber planting, processing and marketing, labour welfare measures, training etc.

**Corruption in MCI**

1265. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:  
YOGI ADITYANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of reported cases of corruption and malpractices in the Medical Council of India (MCI), particularly in grant of recognition to medical colleges and permission to increase/decrease medical seats in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported and investigated along with their outcome and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring officials during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of MCI?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house

**Foreign Direct Investment in e-Commerce**

1266. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the per centage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) allowed in e-commerce activities along with the safety measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) the total FDI inflow in the sector since its opening along with the benefits accrued to the industry as a result thereof;

(c) the per centage of its contribution in India's economy at present along with its expected growth by the year 2020;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ease curbs on foreign online retailers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per extant FDI policy, FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in B2B e-commerce activities. The present policy does not permit retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, for companies with FDI engaged in the activity of single/multi brand retail trading.

The following announcement in respect of FDI with reference to manufacturing sector was made by FM during his Budget Speech on 10.07.2014:

“FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval”.

Government takes into consideration the concerns of all stakeholders including domestic industry and consumers while formulating FDI policy. Safeguards are put into the FDI policy wherever necessary.

(b) The total FDI inflow in the sector from April, 2000 to April, 2014 is US \$ 37.10 million.

(c) Total FDI equity inflows during April, 2000 to April, 2014 in E-Commerce into India is at US\$ 37.10 million, being 0.02% of the total FDI equity inflows of US \$ 219,286 million. No targets are fixed for FDI inflows, nor is an assessment of future inflows possible, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(d) No, such proposals have been initiated.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **FEMA Cases**

1267. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases involving violation of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) have increased in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of cases of FEMA violation registered, prosecution launched and conviction proceedings initiated during the last three years, year-wise along with the status of each such proceedings as on date; and

(d) the concrete steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The number of investigation cases registered under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) during the last three Financial Years are as follows:—

Financial Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Cases registered	1170	1622	1041

On completion of investigations under FEMA, in case any violations are noticed, Show Cause Notices are issued to the entities concerned which are adjudicated by the appropriate Adjudicating Authority as per the assigned monetary limits. There is no provision under FEMA to launch prosecution proceedings for any violations and hence there is no question of conviction.

#### **Medical Facilities to Government Employees**

1268. SHRI IDRIS ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different medical facilities are provided to the Government employees under the schemes Central Services Health Scheme (CGHS) and Central Services (Medical Attendance Rules, 1944 respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue single medical card to all Central Government employees/pensioners to get equal benefits for their medical treatment under one-roof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Central Government Health Scheme provides medical care to its beneficiaries which includes serving as well as retired Central Government employees. The CGHS provides its services through a network of CGHS Wellness Centers which are in operation presently in 25 major cities of the country. Expenditure on medical reimbursement in respect of pensioners is borne by CGHS and in respect of serving employees it is borne by concerned Ministry/department/office. The pensioner beneficiaries are eligible for credit facility for treatment in CGHS empanelled hospitals.

Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 are applicable to serving Central Government employees only who are residing in non-CGHS covered areas. Medical attendance is provided by the Authorized Medical Attendant appointed by concerned department. The CS(MA) Rules 1944 are not applicable to pensioners. As per these Rules, there is no provision for issue of medicines and medical reimbursement claims are to be settled by the concerned department/ Ministry.

(c) and (d) As on date, there is no proposal as such.

#### **Antimicrobial Antibiotic Drugs**

1269. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of drug resistant infections arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial/ antibiotic drugs are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any report/recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to address the problems of multi drugs resistance due to widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial/ antibiotic drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) Concerns have been expressed in respect of development of antimicrobial resistance in pathogens, even to the newer, more potent anti-microbial drugs, on account of increased availability

and use of antibiotics across the country. A Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to address the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance. The Task Force recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations include *inter alia* a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics. The Drug & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have since been amended *vide* Gazette Notification No GSR 588 (E) dated 30.08.2013 incorporating a new, namely, Schedule H1 under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rule containing 46 drugs which include antibiotic drugs, Anti TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs. The drugs falling under Schedule H1 are required to be sold in the country with the following conditions:—

(1) The supply of a drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be recorded in a separate register at the time of the supply giving the name and address of the prescriber, the name of the patient, the name of the drug and the quantity supplied and such records shall be maintained for three years and be open for inspection.

(2) The drug specified in Schedule H1 shall be labelled with the symbol Rx which shall be in red and conspicuously displayed on the left top corner of the label, and shall also be labelled with the following words in a box with a red border:—

“Schedule H1 Drug-Warning:

— It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.

— Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.”

[Translation]

#### **FDI Clearance**

1270. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases where Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) clearances are stalled due to non-grant



of forest and environment clearance during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) No case for Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) approval/clearance is stalled due to non grant of forest and environment clearance during the last three years and the current year. Such forest and environment clearance is not a pre requisite condition for a proposal to be approved by FIPB. However, all FIPB approvals are subject to compliance with sectoral laws and regulations.

[English]

#### **Quacks and Unregistered Medical Practitioners**

1271. SHRI B. SREERAMULU:

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of quacks and unregistered medical practitioners are operating, particularly in the rural and remote areas across the country, and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to identify and check the activities of such unqualified medical practitioners in the country;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide proper medical facilities in rural and remote areas so that the rural masses do not remain dependent on quacks and unregistered medical practitioners for healthcare and treatments?

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

(d) In order to encourage the doctors working 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.

[Translation]

#### **Lower Interest Rates on Deposits**

1272. SHRI PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest received on the amount deposited in banks has remained lower in comparison to higher price rise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The average domestic term deposit interest rates of all maturities offered by Public Sector, Private Sector and Foreign Banks during March 2012, 2013 and 2014 and the average Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below.

	(Per cent)		
Average Term Deposit Interest Rates	Mar-'12	Mar-'13	Mar-'14
(i) Public Sector Banks	7.79	7.63	7.85
(ii) Private Sector Banks	7.49	7.35	7.67
(iii) Foreign Banks	6.96	6.87	7.56

Source: RBI

	(per cent)		
Inflation Rate	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	8.94	7.35	5.98
Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (IW)	8.39	10.44	9.68

The average interest paid on term deposits by banks have been lower than the rate of inflation in the last three years. Interest rate on term deposits are deregulated by RBI and are decided by the banks themselves. Government and Reserve Bank of India have taken several measures to control inflation.

[English]

#### **Production and Consumption of Cement**

1273. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:  
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cement production and consumption in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of cement plants in both private and public sector along with the plants which have been declared sick or are lying closed;

(c) the installed production capacity of cement plants in the country along with their projected annual production capacity;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to utilize the installed capacity of cement plants;

(e) whether the Government encourages use of environmental friendly fly ash in cement industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Information regarding cement production is estimated and maintained on an all India basis on the basis of information furnished by cement manufacturing companies and such information is not maintained with State-wise/UT-wise disaggregation. Accordingly, estimated production and consumption of cement in the last three years including the current year (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details Cement plants both in Private and Public Sector are indicated in enclosed Statement-II. The details of the Cement Plants which have been declared sick or lying closed is placed in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The installed production capacity of the cement plants in the country is 324.50 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA). The details of projected annual production capacity are not being maintained in the Department.

(d) The Government is taking necessary steps by co-ordinating with the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and Ministry of Finance for full utilization of installed capacity of Cement industry.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Government encourages use of fly ash generated from thermal power plants in Cement Industry.

(f) Steps and policy initiatives taken by Govt. in this regard are as under:-

(i) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has played vital role in promoting uses of fly ash

by formulating standards on fly ash quality and for making Portland Pozollana Cement (PPC) utilizing fly ash.

- (ii) Further, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), Government of India has issued Notification No.S.O. 2804 (E), 03 November, 2009 for fly ash utilization, which States that every construction agency engaged in the construction of buildings within a radius of one hundred kilometers from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall use only fly ash based products for construction.

**Statement-I**

*Estimated production and consumption of cement*

Year	Production (Million Tons Per Annum)	Consumption (Million Tons Per Annum)
2011-12	224.71	223.67
2012-13	251.96	238.05
2013-14	256.11	248.70
2014-15 (Till 31.05.2014)	48.30	45.90

**Statement-II**

*Details of Cement Plants (Public & Private)*

Sl. No.	Private Sector
1.	ACC Ltd Units: Lakheri, Rajasthan Gagal, Himachal Pradesh Tikaria, Uttar Pradesh Kymore, Madhya Pradesh Chaibasa, Jharkhand Sindari, Jharkhand Bargarh, Maharashtra Dhamodhar, West Bengal Jamul, Chhattisgarh Chanda, Maharashtra Encore, Hyderabad Madukkarai, Tamil Nadu

Sl. No. Private Sector

- Wadi, Karnataka  
Bellary, Karnataka  
Kallur, Karnataka  
Vizag, Andhra Pradesh  
2. Ambuja Cements Units:  
Suli, Himachal Pradesh  
Ropar, Punjab  
Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh  
Rabriyawas, Rajasthan  
Bhatinda, Punjab  
Roorkee, Uttarakhand  
Dadri, Uttar Pradesh  
Maratha, Maharashtra  
Ambuja Nagar, Gujarat  
Surat, Gujarat Amril. 1.07  
Bhatapara, Chhattisgarh  
Sankrail, West Bengal  
Farakka, West Bengal  
3. Binani Cements Units:  
Binanigram, Rajasthan  
Sirohi, Rajasthan  
4. Birla Corp. Ltd. cs  
Satna, Madhya Pradesh  
Birla Works, Rajasthan  
Chandaria, Rajasthan  
Raibarelli, Uttar Pradesh  
Durgapur, West Bengal  
Durgahitech, West Bengal  
5. Cement Manu. Co. Ltd Units:  
Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd, Meghalaya  
Meghtech., Meghalaya  
C.I.L., Assam  
6. Gauhati, Assam  
Century Textiles Units:  
Maihar I, Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Private Sector
	Maihar II, Madhya Pradesh
	Manikgarh, Maharashtra
7.	Century Cement, Chhattisgarh
	Sonar Bangla, West Bengal
	Chettinad Cements Units:
	Kumarrajoh, Tamil Nadu
	Ranimeyan, Tamil Nadu
	Ariyallur, Tamil Nadu
8.	Kallur, Tamil Nadu
	Dalmia Cements Units:
	Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu
	Ariyallur, Tamil Nadu
	YSR Distt, Tamil Nadu
9.	Adhunik, Meghalaya
	Heidelberg Cmt(I) Ltd
	Ambasundra, Tamil Nadu
	Damoh, Madhya Pradesh
	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
10.	Kharkarvi, Maharashtra
	India Cements Units:
	Sankarinagar, Tamil Nadu
	Sankaridurg, Tamil Nadu
	Challamkur, Andhra Pradesh
11.	Davloi, Tamil Nadu
	Yerraguntla, Andhra Pradesh
	Vishnupuram, Andhra Pradesh
	Malkanpur, Andhra Pradesh
	Chennai Grinding Unit, Tamil Nadu
	Parle Grinding Unit, Maharashtra
	Mahi Cement, Rajasthan
	J. K. Cement Ltd Units:
	Nimbahera, Rajasthan
	Mangral, Rajasthan
	Muddpur, Karnataka

Sl. No.	Private Sector
12.	Gotan, Rajasthan
	Gotan White, Rajasthan
	J K Lakshmi Cmt. Ltd
	Kalol, Gujarat
	Sirohi, Rajasthan
	Jhajjar, Rajasthan
13.	Jaypee Group
	Japee Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
	Bela, Madhya Pradesh
	Siddi, Madhya Pradesh
14.	Dalla, Uttar Pradesh
	Chunnar, Uttar Pradesh
	Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh
	Sadva, Uttar Pradesh
	Bagga, Himachal Pradesh
	Bagheri, Himachal Pradesh
	Sikandrabad, Uttar Pradesh
	Panipat, Haryana
	Roorkee, Uttarakhand
	Jaypee Gujarat
	Banakbori, Gujarat
	Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
	Bokaro Jaypee, Jharkhand
	Jaypee Balajee, Andhra Pradesh
	Visaka Cement, Andhra Pradesh
	Durga Cement, Andhra Pradesh
	K. C. P. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh
	Kesoram Industries:
	Kesoram, Andhra Pradesh
	Vasavadutta I, Karnataka
15.	Vaswaduttakadappa, Karnataka
16.	Lafarge India(P) Ltd
	Janmshedpur, Jharkhand
	Sanadih, Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Private Sector	Sl. No.	Private Sector
	Arasmita, Chhattisgarh		RAS New, Rajasthan
	Mejia, West Bengal		Unit KKG, Rajasthan
	Dadri, Haryana		Suratgarh, Rajasthan
	Nimbahera, Rajasthan		Laksar, Uttarakhand
17.	Madras Cements Units:		Asalpur, Rajasthan
	Ramasamygraja, Tamil Nadu	25.	Ultra Tech. Cements Units:.
	Kuttuputhur, Tamil Nadu		Jharsuguda, Odisha
	Althiyalur, Tamil Nadu		Durgapur, West Bengal
	Kumarsamy, Andhra Pradesh		Ginnigera, Karnataka
	Kalaghat, West Bengal		Reddipalyam, Tamil Nadu
	Singhipuram, Tamil Nadu		Ratnagiri, Maharashtra
	Govindpuram, Tamil Nadu		Arrakonam, Tamil Nadu
	Mangalam Cement Units:		Gujarat Amreli, Gujarat
	Manglam, Rajasthan		Magdala, Gujarat
	Neer Shree, Rajasthan		Hirmi, Chhattisgarh
18.	Mehta Group Units:		Awarpur, Maharashtra
	Gujarat Siddhi, Gujarat		Jafrabad, Maharashtra
	Saurashtra, Gujarat		A P Cement, Andhra Pradesh
19.	OCL India Ltd. Units:		Birla White, Rajasthan
	Kapila, Odisha		Kotputli, Rajasthan
	Razgangpur, Odisha		Rajshri, Andhra Pradesh
	OCL Bengal, West Bengal		Panipat, Haryana
20.	Orient Paper Industries:		Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
	Devapur, Andhra Pradesh		Rawan, Madhya Pradesh
	Jalgaon, Maharashtra		Aditya, Chhattisgarh
21.	Penna Cement, Andhra Pradesh		Vikram, Madhya Pradesh
22.	Prism Cement, Madhya Pradesh		Hotgi, Maharashtra
23.	Rain Industries Ltd		Dadri, Uttar Pradesh
	Ramapuram, Andhra Pradesh		Bhatinda, Punjab
	Sripuram I, Andhra Pradesh	26.	Zuari Cement Ltd Units:
	Sripuram II, Andhra Pradesh		Sitapuram, Andhra Pradesh
24.	Shree Cement Units:		Yarraguntala, Andhra Pradesh
	Bangurnagar, Rajasthan		Atapattu, Tamil Nadu
	U-RAS, Rajasthan	27.	Shree Digvijay-Sikka, Gujarat

Sl. No.	Private Sector
28.	Panyam Cements, Maharashtra
29.	Shriram Cements, Rajasthan
30.	Sanghi Indus. Ltd, Gujarat
31.	My Home Indus. Ltd, Andhra Pradesh
32.	Meghalaya Cmts. Ltd, Meghalaya
33.	M/s. Sagar Cement, Andhra Pradesh
34.	M/s Asian Cement, Himachal Pradesh
35.	M/s Wonder Cement, Rajasthan
36.	M/s Tata Chemical, Gujarat
37.	Bharthi, Andhra Pradesh
38.	Vijay Cements, Tamil Nadu
39.	M/s Purvanchal Cement, Assam
40.	M/s Kakatiya Cement, Andhra Pradesh
41.	M/s Topcem Cement, Assam
42.	M/s Lanco Cement, Andhra Pradesh
43.	M/s Jsw Cement, Andhra Pradesh
44.	M/s Paraskti Cement, Andhra Pradesh
45.	M/s Bhavya Cement, Andhra Pradesh
46.	M/s Hemadri Cements, Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Private Sector
47.	Deccan Cement, Andhra Pradesh
48.	Calcom Cement, Assam
49.	K. J. S. Cement, Madhya Pradesh
50.	Sri Jaya Jyoti, Andhra Pradesh
51.	Vikat Sagar, Karanataka
52.	Mancharial Cement, Andhra Pradesh
53.	Udaipur Cement, Rajasthan
54.	Durga Cement, Andhra Pradesh
<b>Public Sector</b>	
55.	C.C.I. Ltd. Units: Raj Bhan, Himachal Pradesh Tandur, Tamil Nadu Bokajan, Assam
56.	Malabar Cement, Kerala
57.	Tamil Nadu Cement Units Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu Alangulan, Tamil Nadu
58.	J&K Ltd, Jammu and Kashmir
59.	Mawmluh Cherra, Meghalaya

\*Source: Cess Register, DIPP

**Statement-III***List of Cement Companies Registered with BIFR (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	Case No	Company Name	Date of Registration	Status	Date of Last Hearing	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	186/1988	Sri Chakra Cement Ltd.	30.05.1988	Scheme Sanctioned	26.07.2012	Andhra Pradesh
2.	116/1989	Panyam Cements & Mineral Inds.	10.08.1989	Declared No Longer Sick	12.07.1996	Andhra Pradesh
3.	141/1989	Suvarna Cements	20.09.1989	Declared No Longer Sick	17.04.2002	Andhra Pradesh
4.	33/1990	Andhra Cement Co.	20.03.1990	Dropped (N/W Positive)	22.01.2010	Andhra Pradesh
5.	90/1990	Someswara Cements & Chemicals	03.08.1990	Dropped (N/W Positive)	12.12.2011	Andhra Pradesh
6.	109/1990	S.V.Cements	21.09.1990	Winding up Recommended/confirmed	11.09.1996	Andhra Pradesh
7.	147/1990	Shree Vishnu Cements	13.12.1990	Declared No Longer Sick	06.01.1998	Andhra Pradesh
8.	19/1991	Amareshwari Cements Ltd.	01.05.1991	Winding up Recommended/confirmed	15.11.1999	Andhra Pradesh
9.	73/1991	Priyadarshini Cements	17.06.1991	Declared No Longer Sick	27.08.1996	Andhra Pradesh
10.	131/1991	Sitarum Cements Ltd.	29.11.1991	Abated	12.03.2007	Andhra Pradesh
11.	20/1992	Annapurna Cements Ltd.	10.02.1992	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	11.09.1997	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Sep-93	Gautam Cements Pvt. Ltd.	15.01.1993	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	22.03.1993	Andhra Pradesh
13.	98/1994	Vasudeva Cement Ltd.	08.08.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	23.01.2001	Andhra Pradesh
14.	141/1994	Coramandal Cements Ltd.	29.09.1994	Dropped (N/W Positive)	12.07.2002	Andhra Pradesh
15.	161/1994	Kohinoor Cements Ltd.	30.11.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	14.12.2001	Andhra Pradesh
16.	167/1994	Hemadri Cements	08.12.1994	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	31.08.1995	Andhra Pradesh
17.	120/1997	Greygold Cements Ltd.	22.08.1997	Abated	26.03.2008	Andhra Pradesh
18.	247/1998	Hemadri Cements Ltd.	17.09.1998	Dropped (N/W Positive)	30.08.2012	Andhra Pradesh
19.	57/2000	P.R. Cements Ltd.	04.02.2000	Scheme Sanctioned	20.01.2014	Andhra Pradesh
20.	497/2002	Panyam Cements & Mineral Industries Ltd.	11.12.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	07.10.2003	Andhra Pradesh
21.	40/2004	L.C.K. Cements Ltd.	20.01.2004	Scheme Sanctioned	27.07.2011	Andhra Pradesh
22.	179/2004	Visaka Cement Industry Ltd.	13.04.2004	Declared No Longer Sick	10.01.2006	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	73/2013	Shivaani Alloy Steel Castings Ltd.	21.10.2013	Pending Determination of Sickness	20.11.2013	Andhra Pradesh
24.	87/1997	Necem Cements Ltd.	07.07.1997	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	11.12.2013	Assam
25.	352/1999	Umrongso Cement Ltd.	11.11.1999	Scheme Sanctioned	10.05.2012	Assam
26.	42/1993	Progressive Cement Ltd.	24.05.1993	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	21.09.1993	Bihar
27.	115/1994	Progressive Cements Ltd.	23.08.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	09.07.1997	Bihar
28.	211/1999	Nitika Cements Ltd.	15.07.1999	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	17.11.1999	Chandigarh
29.	86/1994	Modi Cementt Ltd.	12.07.1994	Declared No Longer Sick	01.05.2004	Chhattisgarh
30.	131/1994	Vallabh Cements Pvt. Ltd.	05.09.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	15.11.2002	Chhattisgarh
31.	123/1988	Kamdar Cement Ltd.	29.03.1988	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	05.04.1990	Gujarat
32.	83/1989	Radha Krishna Cement	31.05.1989	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	30.05.1996	Gujarat
33.	91/1989	Shakti Cement International	20.06.1989	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	27.10.1991	Gujarat
34.	171/1989	Gujarat Himalayas Cement	15.11.1989	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	28.09.1995	Gujarat
35.	21/1990	Suvin Cement	19.02.1990	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	09.12.1997	Gujarat
36.	61/1990	Shri Digvijay Cement Co.	24.05.1990	Dropped (N/W Positive)	27.05.1993	Gujarat
37.	104/1990	Gujarat Sidhee Cement Ltd. (Cement Corpn)	12.09.1990	Scheme Sanctioned	15.02.2011	Gujarat
38.	111/1990	Saurashtra Cement Co. & Chem. Ind.	24.09.1990	Dropped (N/W Positive)	19.11.1992	Gujarat
39.	148/1990	Shree Ram Cements	13.12.1990	Declared No Longer Sick	24.07.1996	Gujarat
40.	52/1994	Balaram Cements Ltd.	18.05.1994	Draft Scheme	20.06.2013	Gujarat
41.	58/1994	Jagadamba Cements Ltd.	03.06.1994	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	02.02.2001	Gujarat
42.	150/1994	Jupiter Cements Industries Ltd.	24.10.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	30.09.1999	Gujarat
43.	110/2000	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	27.03.2000	Abated	29.11.2007	Gujarat
44.	82/2001	Sandip Cements Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2001	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.10.2002	Gujarat
45.	238/2002	Sandip Cements Pvt. Ltd.	13.06.2002	Scheme Sanctioned	18.12.2013	Gujarat
46.	209/2003	Sandip Cements Pvt. Ltd.	30.04.2003	Scheme Sanctioned	21.01.2010	Gujarat
47.	Sep-06	Saurashtra Cement Ltd.	27.01.2006	Scheme Sanctioned	14.03.2013	Gujarat
48.	62/2007	Labh Construction And Industries Ltd.	01.10.2007	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	05.05.2011	Gujarat



49.	165/1997	Hisar Cements Pvt. Ltd.	23.10.1997	Dropped (N/W Positive)	01.10.2003	Haryana
50.	65/2007	Cochin Cements Ltd.	12.10.2007	Dropped (N/W Positive)	19.07.2012	Haryana
51.	45/1994	Vikram Cements	26.04.1994	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	21.08.1995	Himachal Pradesh
52.	47/1996	Vikram Cements	25.07.1996	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	20.10.1997	Himachal Pradesh
53.	54/1997	Himachal Cement Pvt. Ltd.	30.04.1997	Scheme Sanctioned	04.04.2011	Himachal Pradesh
54.	240/2000	Sigma Cements Ltd.	31.07.2000	Dropped (N/W Positive)	30.10.2013	Himachal Pradesh
55.	63/1987	Ashoka Cement	30.07.1987	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	06.11.1990	Jharkhand
56.	64/1992	Rishi Cement Co. Ltd.	13.07.1992	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	23.12.1992	Jharkhand
57.	85/2002	Rishi Cement Co. Ltd.	15.02.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	18.02.2010	Jharkhand
58.	216/2003	Rishi Cement Co. Ltd.	09.05.2003	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	07.11.2012	Jharkhand
59.	155/1988	Karnataka Cement	25.04.1988	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	06.04.1993	Karnataka
60.	169/1989	Veda Cements	08.11.1989	Failed & Reopened	08.08.2001	Karnataka
61.	Aug-90	Lokhandwala Cement	18.01.1990	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	04.07.1991	Karnataka
62.	15/1990	Shiva Minerals & Cements	25.01.1990	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	24.04.1997	Karnataka
63.	21/1991	Vajra Cements & Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	18.02.1991	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	29.05.2000	Karnataka
64.	127/1991	MIC Cement Ltd.	28.11.1991	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	22.09.1995	Karnataka
65.	42/1992	Lokapur Cements Ltd.	03.04.1992	Dropped (N/W Positive)	12.06.2007	Karnataka
66.	22/1993	Shree Quality Cement Ltd.	22.02.1993	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	27.01.1994	Karnataka
67.	69/1993	Hoysala Cements & Ceramics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	03.09.1993	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	31.12.1997	Karnataka
68.	76/1993	South India Cements Ltd.	27.09.1993	Modified Sanctioned Scheme	20.06.2013	Karnataka
69.	119/1994	Bangalore Cements Ltd.	25.08.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	08.12.2005	Karnataka
70.	61/1995	Rekha Cement & Chemicals Ltd.	11.08.1995	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	18.12.2000	Karnataka
71.	210/2002	Belgundi Cement Ltd.	24.05.2002	Abated	06.02.2008	Karnataka
72.	279/2004	Mysore Cements Ltd.	02.09.2004	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	18.09.2006	Karnataka
73.	55/2009	Ratna Cements (Yadwad) Ltd.	11.12.2009	Abated	13.01.2010	Karnataka
74.	639/2008	Travancore Cements Ltd.	28.08.2008	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	20.05.2009	Kerala
75.	114/1990	Abhishek Cements	12.10.1990	Declared No Longer Sick	23.10.2008	Madhya Pradesh
76.	143/1991	Balaghat Cements Pvt. Ltd.	20.12.1991	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	15.12.1997	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77.	113/1994	Rudra Cement Ltd.	19.08.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	10.05.2000	Madhya Pradesh
78.	501/1996	Cement Corporation Of India	30.04.1996	Scheme Sanctioned	31.10.2013	Madhya Pradesh
79.	119/1997	Somani Cements Co. Ltd.	22.08.1997	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	29.06.1998	Madhya Pradesh
80.	27/1998	Dhar Cement Ltd.	19.02.1998	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	14.05.2002	Madhya Pradesh
81.	97/1998	Prominent Cement Ltd.	30.04.1998	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	11.01.2000	Madhya Pradesh
82.	305/1998	Mahendra Cements Ltd.	18.11.1998	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	28.04.2000	Madhya Pradesh
83.	102/1990	Narmada Cement Co.	03.09.1990	Dropped (N/W Positive)	13.10.1995	Maharashtra
84.	120/1990	Shri Hariganga Cements	29.10.1990	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	03.10.1994	Maharashtra
85.	93/1997	Shree Quality Cements Ltd.	17.07.1997	Abated	08.09.1997	Maharashtra
86.	84/1998	Prudential Cement Ltd.	17.04.1998	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	01.09.2000	Maharashtra
87.	275/1998	Patodia Cement Ltd.	15.10.1998	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	17.08.1999	Maharashtra
88.	163/1999	Varun Cements Ltd.	14.06.1999	Scheme Sanctioned	08.01.2013	Maharashtra
89.	201/2003	Satkar Cement Co. Ltd.	28.04.2003	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	11.07.2005	Maharashtra
90.	75/2004	Narmada Cement Co. Ltd.	28.01.2004	Dropped (N/W Positive)	03.12.2012	Maharashtra
91.	60/2006	Veecee Cementolites & Industries Ltd.	20.07.2006	Dropped (N/W Positive)	17.03.2009	Maharashtra
92.	16/2010	Roofit Industries Ltd.	24.05.2010	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	14.09.2010	Maharashtra
93.	84/2013	Murli Industries Ltd.	26.11.2013	Pending Determination of Sickness	30.12.2013	Maharashtra
94.	80/1998	Virgo Cements Ltd.	21.04.1998	Dropped (N/W Positive)	23.05.2008	Meghalaya
95.	318/1998	Jaintia Cements Ltd.	01.12.1998	Dropped (N/W Positive)	12.01.2012	Meghalaya
96.	43/2002	Ambuja Cement Rajasthan Ltd.	21.01.2002	Dropped (N/W Positive)	20.11.2006	Nct Delhi
97.	87/1991	Ipi-Sp Cement Co. Ltd.	31.07.1991	Dropped (N/W Positive)	22.06.2006	Odisha
98.	604/1998	Idcol Cement Ltd.	07.12.1998	Declared No Longer Sick	08.06.2001	Odisha
99.	301/2001	Ananta Cement & Allied Products Pvt. Ltd.	27.07.2001	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	14.05.2013	Punjab
100.	37/1987	Swadeshi Cement	20.07.1987	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	21.05.2007	Rajasthan
101.	61/1989	Kalyan Sundram Cement	25.04.1989	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	14.06.1990	Rajasthan
102.	114/1991	Sirohi Cement Pvt. Ltd.	22.10.1991	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	27.01.1995	Rajasthan

103.	14/1994	Devshree Cement Ltd.	09.02.1994	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	10.03.1998	Rajasthan
104.	138/1997	Basera Cement Ltd.	19.09.1997	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	09.04.2002	Rajasthan
105.	Aug-98	Janpriya Cements Ltd.	20.01.1998	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	02.06.2000	Rajasthan
106.	59/1998	Thar Cement Ltd.	31.03.1998	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	22.04.2003	Rajasthan
107.	154/1999	Sorabh Cement Ltd.	09.06.1999	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	26.02.2003	Rajasthan
108.	422/2000	Magalam Cement Ltd.	22.12.2000	Dropped (N/W Positive)	24.05.2007	Rajasthan
109.	369/2002	Pittie Cement & Industries Ltd.	20.09.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	16.12.2003	Rajasthan
110.	72/2004	Pittie Cement And Industries Ltd.	28.01.2004	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	12.12.2005	Rajasthan
111.	106/1997	Madurai Cements Ltd.	05.08.1997	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	22.05.2002	Tamil Nadu
112.	604/2002	Tamilnadu Cements Corporation Ltd.	08.04.2002	Dropped (N/W Positive)	07.01.2011	Tamil Nadu
113.	148/2005	Rajapalayam Cement & Chemicals Ltd.	22.08.2005	Dropped (N/W Positive)	14.02.2012	Tamil Nadu
114.	86/2013	Sree Jayajothi Cements Ltd.	06.12.2013	Yet to be Heard	NULL	Tamil Nadu
115.	67/1988	Ganga Asbestos Cement	05.02.1988	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	06.12.1988	Uttar Pradesh
116.	607/1992	U.P. State Cement Corpn. Ltd.	06.07.1992	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	02.07.1997	Uttar Pradesh
117.	60/1996	Neelagiri Cements Ltd.	03.10.1996	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	13.09.1999	Uttar Pradesh
118.	305/1999	Kbheem Cements Ltd.	27.09.1999	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	15.05.2001	Uttar Pradesh
119.	351/2001	Bheem Cement Ltd.	07.09.2001	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	16.10.2002	Uttar Pradesh
120.	102/1989	ARC Cement	26.07.1989	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	27.04.1995	Uttaranchal
121.	40/2002	Himgiri Cement Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	19.01.2006	Uttaranchal
122.	502/1994	Damodhar Cement And Slag Ltd.	08.02.1994	Declared No Longer Sick	21.01.2003	West Bengal
123.	Jan-98	Lemos Cement Ltd.	05.01.1998	Scheme Sanctioned	15.01.2014	West Bengal
124.	163/1998	Hmp Cements Ltd.	26.06.1998	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	10.08.1998	West Bengal
125.	69/1999	Jamshedpur Cement Ltd.	31.03.1999	Winding up Recommended /confirmed	12.07.2002	West Bengal
126.	221/1999	HMP Cements Ltd.	27.07.1999	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	07.07.2000	West Bengal
127.	Feb-01	HMP Cements Ltd.	04.01.2001	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	05.09.2001	West Bengal
128.	155/2001	Kalyanpur Cement Ltd.	19.04.2001	Modified Sanctioned Scheme	05.03.2013	West Bengal
129.	110/2002	HMP Cements Ltd.	13.03.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	10.04.2002	West Bengal
130.	124/2002	HMP Porbandar Cement Ltd.	20.03.2002	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	29.08.2002	West Bengal
131.	155/2005	Global Cements Ltd.	07.11.2005	Dismissed as Non Maintainable	26.04.2007	West Bengal

[Translation]

**Naval Presence of China in IOR**

1274. YOGI ADITYANATH:

SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the growing naval presence of China in and around the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) and other regions around the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any review of the defence preparedness to meet the security threats posed by both Pakistan and China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of Chinese participation in the Indian Ocean Region in development projects like ports as well as in anti-piracy operations and deep sea mining. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments concerning our national security and economic interests and takes necessary measures to safeguard them, in accordance with the prevailing security situation and strategic considerations.

[English]

**Cashless facility to CGHS Beneficiaries**

1275. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain CGHS empanelled hospitals have stopped providing cashless facility to the CGHS beneficiaries due to their huge amount of bills pending for payment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their pendency along with the action taken/being taken by the Government for clearance of the bills at the earliest;

(c) the amount spent on major illnesses of CGHS

patients during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise including Delhi;

(d) whether the Government has reduced the entitlement cost of certain packages and implants procedures and the CGHS beneficiaries have to pay the difference to the hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. 23 hospitals in Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Jaipur had stopped providing credit facility alleging pendency of payment of hospital bills. Show-cause notices were issued and after review, 2 hospitals in Delhi, 2 hospitals in Bengaluru and one hospital in Jaipur were removed from CGHS panel.

There was short fall in the budget in the last quarter of Financial year 2013-14. Additional Budget under PORB was received and direct payment to hospitals (instead of payment through UTI-ITSL) upto Rs. 75 crores was made and the pendency was largely cleared by 31st March, 2014.

(c) No record of disease wise expenditure is maintained.

(d) and (e) Package rates and ceiling rates of implants are revised as per recommendations of experts from time to time. Last revision of Ceiling rates for Drug eluting stents was done on 29.04.2014.

Empanelled hospitals cannot charge more than the approved package rates and ceiling rates for implants. If any of CGHS beneficiaries wants to have any implant by a specific brand name which is having more sale price than the CGHS rates, the difference between the sale price of that particular brand and the ceiling rate under CGHS is to be borne by him.

CGHS invited e-tenders for fixation of rates (revision) and empanelment of hospitals under CGHS in different cities. Technical evaluation of the bids has been completed.

**Agri Export Zones**

1276. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing Agri-Export Zones in the country along with the products included thereunder, product and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the States for setting up of more such zones and inclusion of more products including rubber thereunder;

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

(d) the funds allocated to such zones during each of the last three years and the current year along with their performance during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of existing 60 Agri Export Zones (AEZs) set up in different parts of

the country, product and State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) A peer evaluation of the existing AEZs was carried out in 2005 to assess the performance of AEZs. Some of the important findings of the peer evaluation include (i) Lack of ownership by Government Authority and their Agencies, (ii) Lack of awareness about the scheme and its conceptual framework among stakeholders including State Government field establishments, (iii) Lack of project orientation in the conceptual design of AEZ, (iv) Lack of coordination/ monitoring system in AEZs, (v) Non materialization of adequate public investment from Central and State Governments, (vi) indiscreet proliferation of AEZs etc. On the basis of the recommendations of the Peer Group in 2005, it was decided not to consider notification of new AEZs unless there were strong compelling reasons.

Accordingly, no proposal for setting up of new AEZ has been agreed to.

#### **Statement**

##### *Actual investment and exports from sanctioned 60 Agri Export Zones*

Sl. No.	State	AEZ Project	State and Districts	Actual Exports (Rs. cr.)	Actual Investments (Rs. cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam(1)	Fresh & Processed Ginger	Assam (Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Districts)	2.17	3.15
2.	Andhra Pradesh(5)	Mango Pulp & Fresh Veg.	Andhra Pradesh (Chittoor District)	2736.03	91.40
3.		Mango and Grapes	Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Ranga Reddy, Medak & parts Mahabobnagar Districts)	18.29	57.21
4.		Mango	Andhra Pradesh (Krishna District)	2.75	17.90
5.		Gherkins	Andhra Pradesh (Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak Ananthapur and Nalgonda)	82.50	20.05
6.		Chilli	Guntur	51.00	20.32
7.	Bihar(1)	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Bihar (Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begulsarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj)	5.87	20.10
8.	Gujarat(3)	Mango and Vegetables	Gujarat (Districts of Ahmedabad, Khadia, Anand, Vadodra, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch and Narmada)	1.65	16.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.		Value Added Onion	Gujarat (Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar Districts)	300.49	13.17
10.		Sesame Seeds	Amerali, Bhav-nagar, Surendra-nagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar	0.00	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh(1)	Apples	Himachal Pradesh (Shimla, Sirmour, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur)	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka(4)	Gherkins	Karnataka (Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot)	1237.05	87.34
13.		Rose Onion	Karnataka (Bangalore Urban Bangalore (Rural), Kolar	276.00	0.13
14.		Flowers	Karnataka (Bangalore (Urban) Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum	31.74	3.57
15.		Vanilla	Karnataka (Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur)	0.00	0.00
16.	Jammu and Kashmir(2)	Apple	Jammu and Kashmir (Districts of Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Badgaum and Pulwama)	124.72	6.71
17.		Walnuts	Jammu and Kashmir Region- Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara and Srinagar) (Jammu Region- Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua)	552.21	14.14
18.	Jharkhand(1)	Vegetables	Jharkhand (Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga)	0.00	0.00
19.	Kerala(2)	Horticulture Products	Kerala (Districts of Thrissur, Kollam, Ernakulam, Kottayaam, Alapp-uzha, Pathanum-thitta, Thiruvanthapuram, Idukki and Palakkod)	2277.79	3.10
20.		Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathana-mittha, Thiruvananthapuram	0.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh (5)	Potatoes, Onion and Garlic	Madhya Pradesh (Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajajpur, Ratlam, Neemuch and Mandsaur)	15.99	42.64
22.		Seed Spices	Madhya Pradesh (Districts of Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch)	38.43	4.55
23.		Wheat (Duram)	Madhya Pradesh (Three distinct and contiguous zones:- Ujjain Zone comprising of Neemach, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain Indore Zone comprising of Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas Bhopal Division, comprising of Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal	21.00	4.71
24.		Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, Narsinghpura, Chhindwara	0.00	0.00
25.		Oranges	Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Betul	0.00	8.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Maharashtra (8)	Grape and grapewine	Maharashtra (Nasik, Sanghli, Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur)	384.67	110.17
27.		Mango (Alphonso)	Maharashtra (Districts of Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane)	123.00	36.86
28.		Kesar Mango	Maharashtra (Districts of Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur)	12.17	3.43
29.		Flowers	Maharashtra (Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli)	35.50	168.00
30.		Onions	Maharashtra (Districts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur)	588.00	38.33
31.		Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune Nasik, Latur, Osmanabad	20.24	1.53
32.		Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Wardha, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded.	0.04	6.99
33.		Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti	2.72	0.01
34.	Odisha(1)	Ginger and Turmeric	Odisha (Kandhamal District)	1.76	0.00
35.	Punjab(3)	Vegetables	Punjab (Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana)	0.03	35.75
36.		Potatoes	Punjab (Singhpura Zirakpur (Patiala) Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullunder	2.80	8.46
37.		Basmati Rice	Punjab (Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar)	1521.00	5.27
38.	Rajasthan (2)	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar & Chittoor	21183.00	346.93
39.		Cumin	Nagaur, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur	6501.00	118.05
40.	Sikkim(2)	Flowers(Orchids) & Cherry Pepper	Sikkim (East Sikkim)	0.00	1.15
41.		Ginger	Sikkim (North, East, South & West Sikkim)	0.00	0.00
42.	Tripura(1)	Organic pineapple	Tripura (Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghar, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks	0.00	7.62
43.	Tamil Nadu (4)	Flower	Tamil Nadu (Dharmapuri)	39.40	22.47
44.		Flowers	Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri District)	44.56	5.50
45.		Mangoes	Tamil Nadu (Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli)	0.00	0.81
46.		Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga	18.33	0.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh (4)	Potatoes	Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kannoj, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh	7.00	0.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.		Mangoes and Vegetables	Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Unnao, Hardo, Sitapur and Barabanki)	0.47	20.89
49.		Mangoes	Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Bhagpat and Bulandshahar)	12.49	16.99
50.		Basmati Rice	Uttar Pradesh (Districts of Bareilly, Shahajahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, J B Phulenagar, Saharanpur, Mujjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad)	0.00	0.47
51.	Uttaranchal (4)	Lychee	Uttaranchal (Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital)	2.45	3.72
52.		Flowers	Uttaranchal (Districts of Dehradun and Pantnagar)	0.04	10.19
53.		Basmati Rice	Uttaranchal (Districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar)	0.00	0.39
54.		Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Uttaranchal (Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun and Nainital).	1.00	0.00
55.	West Bengal (6)	Lychee	West Bengal (Districts of Murshidabad Malda, 24 Pargana (N) and 24 Pargana(s))	3.30	0.93
56.		Potatoes	West Bengal (Districts of Hoogly, Burdwan, Midnapore (W) Uday Narayanpur and Howrah)	3.72	0.15
57.		Mango	West Bengal (Malda and Murshidabad)	74.00	3.58
58.		Vegetables	West Bengal (Nadia, Murshidabad) and North 24 Parganas	4.43	0.12
59.		Darjeeling Tea	West Bengal (Darjeeling)	0.00	0.00
60.		Pineapple	West Bengal (Darjeeling, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri)	0.20	78.69

ACTUAL EXPORTS Rs. 38363.00 crores

ACTUAL INVESTMENTS Rs. 1490.65 crores

Note: The data of actual exports & investment received from State nodal agencies implementing the AEZS have been compiled cumulatively.

### Comparative Data on Inflation

Table 1: CPI inflation rates (per cent)

1277. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has comparative data on inflation *vis-a-vis* the other Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The average annual inflation in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Asian countries are given in Table 1 below:—

Sl. No.	Countries	2012	2013
1.	China	2.6	2.6
2.	Korea	2.2	1.3
3.	India	10.2	9.5
4.	Pakistan	11.0	7.4
5.	Sri Lanka	7.5	6.9
6.	Indonesia	4.0	6.4
7.	Malaysia	1.7	2.1
8.	Thailand	3.0	2.2

Source: World Economic Outlook, April, 2014, IMF.



(b) The differences in inflation rate in Asian countries may be on account of several factors *viz*; composition, base, weights of the respective CPI basket, the structure of the economy, resource endowments, the distribution of income etc. The high CPI inflation in India owes to higher weight for the food basket (about 50 per cent) as against 14 per cent and 32 per cent weights for Korea and China, respectively. Government is closely monitoring the situation and taking measures on an ongoing basis to bring down inflation. Some of the specific measures announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 to bring down inflation on a sustainable basis *inter alia* include: laying emphasis on bringing technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and "Protein revolution"; establishing a Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate the risk of price volatility in the agriculture produce; accelerating the setting up of a National Market with the Central Government working closely with State Governments to re-orient their respective APMC Acts., so as to provide for the establishment of private market yards/private markets; encouraging the State Governments to develop farmers' markets in towns to enable the farmers to sell their produce directly; restructuring FCI on priority basis and reducing transportation and distribution losses and improving efficacy of the public distribution system; developing indigenous cattle breeds and initiating a blue revolution in inland fisheries through allocations of Rs. 50 crore each for 2014-15.

#### **Development of Agricultural Sector**

1278. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per centage growth achieved by the agricultural sector during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested measures to be adopted by the agricultural sector in order to improve the declining production of oilseeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by the Government to develop agricultural sector, increase agricultural production and promote oilseeds production during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Agriculture Sector has achieved on an average 4.1% annual growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during XI Five Year Plan as compared to 2.5% during X Plan. During 2012-13 and 2013-14 the growth rate was 1.4% and 4.7% respectively (source: Press Release dated 31st January, 2014; National Accounts Statistics (NAS), 2014 of Central Statistics Office, New Delhi).

(b) to (d) For the XII Plan a growth target of 4% has been set for the Agriculture Sector. Planning Commission has identified followings as key drivers of growth for the development of the agricultural sector:—

- viability of farm enterprise and returns to investment that depend on scale, market access, prices and risk;
- availability and dissemination of appropriate technologies that depend on quality of research and extent of skill development;
- plan expenditure on agriculture and in infrastructure which together with policy must aim to improve functioning of markets and more efficient use of natural resources; and
- governance in terms of institutions that make possible better delivery of services like credit, animal health and of quality inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery.

To operationalise these strategies, the Government of India has launched a National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) with an outlay of Rs. 3507 crore for XII Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) to enhance the production of oilseeds to 35.51 million tons by 2016-17 against the production of 29.80 million tons during the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12). In the year of 2012-13 and 2013-14, the production of oilseeds has been estimated at 30.94 million tons and 32.41 million tons (3rd Advanced Estimates, 2013-14), respectively. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for production of breeder seed, parental lines, certified seeds, distribution of certified seeds and minikits and strengthening of seed infrastructure. To promote Integrated Pest Management equipments

like light traps along with chemicals and bio-pesticides is provided. The provision is also made for distribution of gypsum/ pyrite/ liming/dolomite, Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV), rhizobium / phosphate and Zinc Solubilizing Bacteria (ZSB) to implement Integrated Nutrient Management. Farm implements, water carrying pipes, seed storage bins, seed treatment drums, block demonstrations on polythene mulch technology, frontline demonstrations, training of farmers/ extension workers/input dealers and exposure visits of farmers are also provided under the Mission. The Mission also targets bringing additional area of 1.25 lakh hectare under oil palm and enhance seed collection of Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) from 9 lakh tons to 14 lakh tons by 2016-17.

#### **Nirbhaya Fund**

1279. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives for creation of Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) whether any framework for operationalisation of scheme under 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been laid out;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the projects which would be covered by the fund and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the mechanism being put in place/steps taken to ensure early allocation of the fund under the appropriate head, initiate expenditure and monitor the utilization of fund; and

(e) the time by which the scheme under Nirbhaya Fund will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been created to ensure dignity and safety of girl children and women.

(b) Nirbhaya Fund has been created as a corpus in Public account in Department of Economic Affairs.(DEA).Rs. 2000 crore has been credited into the Fund. As and when the schemes from Ministries/Departments are approved to be funded from 'Nirbhaya Fund' suitable allocations are

done in their respective Demands and the corpus in DEA is reduced by that amount.

(c) to (e) Allocation from Nirbhaya Fund has been made for the following schemes:-

(i) 'Scheme on Women Safety on Public Road Transport' administered by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Rs. 50.00 crore;

(ii) 'Schemes on backend integration of distress signal from victims with mobile vans and control rooms' administered by Ministry of Home Affairs Rs. 150.00 crore.

#### **Hawala Transactions in Cooperative Banks**

1280. SHRI NANA PATOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether any case of Hawala transactions in Cooperative Banks particularly in Maharashtra have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Maharashtra and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement has not registered any case during the last three years against any Cooperative Bank for contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Bullets**

1281. SHRI HUKUM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of bullets imported by Indian shooters during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise along with the names of such shooters;

(b) whether some shooters are allegedly involved in selling these bullets at higher rates in the market;

(c) if so, the facts thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total quantity and value of bullets imported during last three years and the current year, country-wise is enclosed. Importer wise trade data is not disseminated on account of commercial confidentiality.

(b) No such information has come to the Government's notice.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

### **Statement**

*Itchs-wise Import under Itchs-9306 during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and April, 2014*

Itchs	Description	Country	Unit	Qty	Val (INR)
<b>2011-12</b>					
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Australia	Kgs	325	613752
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Austria	Kgs	172	170550
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Cyprus	Kgs	9009	5120958
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Czech Republic	Kgs	1742	2873810
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Finland	Kgs	310	100055
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Germany	Kgs	2510	7075934
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Ireland	Kgs	90	347635
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Italy	Kgs	23542	11777982
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Singapore	Kgs	486	739208
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U K	Kgs	50	34480
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U S A	Kgs	3031	2668297
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Brazil	Kgs	500	744357
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Bulgaria	Kgs	600	2745631
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Canada	Kgs	60	88492
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	China P Rp	Kgs	32	141942
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Cyprus	Kgs	2100	1181817
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Czech Republic	Kgs	150	153307
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	France	Kgs	300	226222
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Germany	Kgs	3410	9480470
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Israel	Kgs	10	35140
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Italy	Kgs	513	281410
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	South Africa	Kgs	5580	44650530
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Spain	Kgs	5	4077

Itchs	Description	Country	Unit	Qty	Val (INR)
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Switzerland	Kgs	100	307325
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	U K	Kgs	2810	2308273
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	U S A	Kgs	15	12304
Total				57452	93883958
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Australia	Nos	4000	145512
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Belgium	Nos	1825000	48614492
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	China P Rp	Nos	16	12071
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Cyprus	Nos	88700	1414386
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	France	Nos	600	1169143
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Germany	Nos	652260	3407281
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Italy	Nos	475000	5546144
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Switzerland	Nos	19000	645396
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Turkey	Nos	10000	141183
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U K	Nos	58200	2543686
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U S A	Nos	1	2565
Total				3132777	63641859
2012-13					
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Australia	Kgs	300	354684
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Cyprus	Kgs	11210	5976920
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Czech Republic	Kgs	5337	6802828
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	France	Kgs	60	11923
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Germany	Kgs	540	881252
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Italy	Kgs	34844	20383101
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Serbia Montngro	Kgs	1200	3035313
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Turkey	Kgs	145	799901
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U Arab Emts	Kgs	1	6499
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U K	Kgs	125	375520
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U S A	Kgs	2651	2446819
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Brazil	Kgs	1000	1875345
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	China P Rp	Kgs	125	847696
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Cyprus	Kgs	107	465147
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Czech Republic	Kgs	320	854106
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Finland	Kgs	800	2613967
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	France	Kgs	480	4413000
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Germany	Kgs	5836	25727683

Itchs	Description	Country	Unit	Qty	Val (INR)
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Israel	Kgs	1490	38664696
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Italy	Kgs	2761	8840968
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Japan	Kgs	260	3182760
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Russia	Kgs	21013	969815051
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Singapore	Kgs	8	200754
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	South Africa	Kgs	6475	141675478
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Switzerland	Kgs	112	495756
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Turkey	Kgs	20	25007
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	U K	Kgs	982	3863624
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	U S A	Kgs	218	540019
Total				98420	1244635798
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Brazil	Nos	15000	293172
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	China P Rp	Nos	60	7812
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Cyprus	Nos	15000	360101
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Finland	Nos	100000	3346533
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Germany	Nos	11953560	15944027
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Italy	Nos	950000	14001133
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	South Africa	Nos	14400	40987680
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Spain	Nos	79928	4137773
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Swaziland	Nos	15000	80775
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Switzerland	Nos	15000	85046
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U K	Nos	862655	10664538
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U S A	Nos	2000	995929
Total				14022603	89908590
<b>2013-14</b>					
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Australia	Kg	210	332282
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Cyprus	Kg	9487	5133225
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Czech Republic	Kg	3716	6397696
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Finland	Kg	70	358416
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Germany	Kg	2260	3531510
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Italy	Kg	36572	24579761
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Serbia Montngro	Kg	1557	1802483
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Slovenia	Kg	180	120127
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Switzerland	Kg	90	205028
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U K	Kg	170	558636

Itchs	Description	Country	Unit	Qty	Val (INR)
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U S A	Kg	5001	8627470
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Austria	Kg	360	166190
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	China P Rp	Kg	304	399733
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Cyprus	Kg	3415	3001673
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Germany	Kg	10078	14441432
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Italy	Kg	270	286109
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Spain	Kg	200	216114
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Switzerland	Kg	400	272344
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	U S A	Kg	20	118408
Total				74360	70548637
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Brazil	Nos	50000	1344645
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	China P Rp	Nos	2501	373605
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Cyprus	Nos	100000	1582746
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Czech Republic	Nos	80000	3362279
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Denmark	Nos	17	16084
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Finland	Nos	75400	6508480
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Germany	Nos	7785200	15171508
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Italy	Nos	430000	7826775
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Switzerland	Nos	15000	103372
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U K	Nos	1055300	12736965
Total				9593418	49026459
<b>April 2014</b>					
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Cyprus	Kg	550	323502
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Czech Republic	Kg	140	194290
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	Italy	Kg	2425	1511014
93062100	Shotgun Cartridges	U S A	Kg	100	382064
93062900	Shotgun Parts and Air Gun Pellets	Germany	Kg	90	250251
Total				3305	2661121
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	China P Rp	Nos	2100	21640
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Cyprus	Nos	100000	1711434
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Germany	Nos	30000	271365
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	Italy	Nos	50000	1137617
93063000	Other Cartridges and Parts Thereof	U K	Nos	300000	1650722
Total				482100	4792778

Note: Figures are provisional and subject to change

**Deaths of Children**

1282. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

DR. ARUN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a large number of deaths of children recently reported from certain parts of Bihar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified the causes of such deaths;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken and assistance provided to Bihar in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. Deaths of children due to encephalitis has been recently reported from Muzaffarpur, East Chaparan, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Sheohar, Samastipur and West Champaran district of Bihar.

Till 14.7.2014 a total of 156 deaths have been reported from Muzaffarpur and the adjoining districts. District wise details of children deaths due to encephalitis are as follows:—

Sl. No.	District	Deaths
1.	Muzaffarpur	87
2.	East Chaparan	35
3.	Sitamarhi	19
4.	Vaishali	6
5.	Sheohar	2
6.	Samastipur	6
7.	West Champaran	1
Total		156

(c) and (d) To identify the Japanese Encephalitis, there are 7 sentinel surveillance sites established in the State of Bihar at the behest of NVBDCP which are supported by supply of JE kits from the Govt. of India to test the samples of Encephalitis cases for detection of

Japanese Encephalitis cases. As per report, no JE case was detected till 14.7.2014.

**Steps taken by the Centre.**

- (i) Government of India has launched a multipronged strategy for 5 high burden States including Bihar under which 60 districts in the country have been identified and Muzaffarpur is one of the identified districts among 15 districts of Bihar.

Following Ministries have been roped in:—

- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- Ministry of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation
- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty & Alleviation

- (ii) Workshop/Meeting of SPOs of 9 JE endemic States including Bihar was held at Delhi on 7-8th Feb, 2011 for formulating an Action Plan for prevention and control JE/AES.

- (iii) 6 district in the State have been covered under JE vaccination from 2007 – 2010. During 2012 special vaccination campaign was carried out in Gaya. JE vaccination in campaign mode was also carried out in Aurangabad during 2012.

- (iv) Government is also taking help of experts from CDC Atlanta USA, NCDC, Delhi, NIV Pune RMRI, Patna to prevent the JE/AES.

- (v) Total 14 and 12 JE MAC- ELISA test kits have been supplied free of cost to the State during 2012 and 2013 respectively. In 2014, total 19 kits have been supplied till 30.6.2014.

- (vi) To establish definite clinic-epidemiological linkage to identify source of infection for Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in district Muzaffarpur, a team from NCDC and NVBDCP visited Muzaffarpur *w.e.f.* 25.5.2014 respectively till date.

- (vii) Hon'ble HFM visited Muzaffarpur *w.e.f.* 20th–22nd June, 2014 along with Director NVBDCP to review the control measures taken by the State.

(viii) The vaccination for JE was carried out in Nov-Dec, 2013. Special campaign for JE vaccination was carried out in Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Samstipur, East Chaparan, Bhojpur, Nawada and Patna on 22nd - 23rd June, 2014 to cover missed out children. During 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 6.84 crore has been released for strengthening District Hospitals and Medical College in Gaya and Muzaffarpur respectively. However during 2013-14 total Rs.16.88 core were released to Bihar for implementation of prevention and control strategy for JE/AES.

(e) Steps taken by the Govt. of Bihar

1. Printed IEC materials were given to ASHA and Anganwadi workers for Door to Door distribution under AES awareness activity
2. ASHAs and Anganwadis worker were entrusted with the responsibility of identifying fever of recent onset and early referral to nearest health institution.
3. MOs (MBBS) from other district APHCs were deployed at all block PHCs of Muzaffarpur under improved surveillance activities and at SKMCH to provide care to the admitted patients.
4. Extra ambulances were deployed from other districts at block PHCs for early and timely referral to SKMCH/Kejriwal Hospital.
5. State Health Administration setup mobile medical units to pick up the patients from interiors of the village and onward transfer to the hospital.
6. Specialist and Super Specialist Doctors from Patna Medical College were visiting SKMCH to treat admitted cases in Pediatric ICU.
7. Patients of suspected encephalitis cases were tested using JE ELISA kit and treated at SKMCH Muzaffarpur. The kits were made available by Dte. NVBDCP.
8. For treatment of Encephalitis cases, Pediatrics Deptt. of SKMCH & district Hospital Muzaffarpur were strengthened by establishing a separate ICU & encephalitis ward to ensure immediate treatment and the line listing of the cases.
9. All essential life saving medicine for treatment of the cases were made available at Medical College (SKMCH) Muzaffarpur.
10. For intensive care of Encephalitis patients additional trained pediatrician and nurses (para-Medical staff) were posted.
11. All the Medical Officers In-charge of Primary Health Centres were instructed for carrying out active surveillance in their areas & surrounding villages for detecting suspected encephalitis patients.
12. All the ASHAs were apprised on necessary prevention & control measures to be taken in the villages such as use safe drinking water, sanitation toilet etc.
13. The ambulances for transportation of serious patients to the nearest Medical institution were made available.
14. Wide publicity was made in the villages towards prevention and control of encephalitis through district information & publicity officers.
15. All the affected villages where the cases were reported, fogging operations were carried by using technical Malathion vector control measures.
16. Special campaign started by involving PRI (Panchayati Raj) members for prevention & control of encephalitis diseases, instructions issued to all in the matter.
17. The district BDC (Block Development Committee) meeting was called for awareness campaign in the area.
18. In Municipal Corporation, Muzaffarpur, sanitation campaign started by spraying the bleaching powder.
19. The special attention was given by the Village Sanitation Health Committee for maintaining cleanliness in the villages.



20. The line listing of the patients of suspected JE cases was prepared from all the PHC, districts private Nursing Home etc.

21. The monitoring and supervision was done by the Hon'ble Health Minister of Bihar, Principal Secretary (Health), Director in Chief of State, Deputy CMO Malaria and Assistant Director of Kala-azar.

#### **Grant-in-Aid to States**

1283. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have received grant-in-aid from Union Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date, year and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Plan grants to States are provided under Central Assistance to State Plans and Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Details of Plan Grants released to States by the Centre during last three years and current year (upto 16.7.2014) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Besides, Ministry of Finance is also releasing Non-Plan Grants to the States in pursuance to the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII). Details of FC-XIII recommended Non-Plan Grants released to States during the last three years and current year (upto 16.7.2014) under Demand No. 36 (previously Demand No. 35) are in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise release of Central Plan Grants*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 16.7.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7678.64	6487.52	5844.24	7250.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3052.50	3208.60	3504.07	970.23
3.	Assam	6579.90	7918.35	8303.11	3495.81
4.	Bihar	7683.01	7882.08	9291.39	4129.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	3230.85	3480.17	3328.43	2473.72
6.	Goa	219.82	251.59	252.61	63.12
7.	Gujarat	3956.50	5018.47	4793.43	2461.09
8.	Haryana	1558.49	1626.10	1689.16	1114.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3796.30	4705.44	4220.66	1318.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9711.05	10263.55	9834.29	2550.11
11.	Jharkhand	3671.75	3340.25	2750.42	1309.86
12.	Karnataka	5586.04	4984.66	5639.90	2883.45
13.	Kerala	2435.19	2397.90	2488.67	1388.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7806.27	9462.77	8286.71	5098.11
15.	Maharashtra	9105.75	8823.52	8332.80	3508.67
16.	Manipur	2490.00	2970.60	3099.20	937.88
17.	Meghalaya	2050.55	2127.88	2480.30	646.16

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 16.7.2014)
18.	Mizoram	2021.28	2233.10	2323.76	454.91
19.	Nagaland	2396.06	2647.75	2785.38	793.79
20.	Odisha	5627.00	5353.06	5725.98	2943.40
21.	Punjab	1642.18	1752.02	2365.04	899.16
22.	Rajasthan	4583.38	4497.44	5184.58	4002.05
23.	Sikkim	1363.96	1447.49	1747.21	318.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	4468.13	5174.02	5979.87	3614.95
25.	Tripura	2838.81	3063.24	3566.67	1129.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13193.79	12993.42	14012.87	7946.28
27.	Uttarakhand	3326.21	3627.37	4223.75	1480.96
28.	West Bengal	9640.06	8263.34	8056.41	6355.23
29.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	196.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>131713.47</b>	<b>136001.70</b>	<b>140110.91</b>	<b>71734.82</b>

**Statement-II***State-wise release of Non-Plan Grants under Demand No. 36*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 16.7.2014)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2441.48	1576.91	3016.93	725.50	3351.66	2473.19	2028.02	181.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	795.65	660.84	1072.72	812.15	981.99	763.40	835.29	203.57
3.	Assam	1057.85	733.04	1091.68	1239.67	1200.04	507.64	1290.36	203.22
4.	Bihar	2669.53	2468.29	3212.23	2319.83	3594.04	3113.11	3840.89	258.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	1153.71	1027.11	1402.38	1153.90	1528.92	1191.55	1620.09	254.79
6.	Goa	102.69	13.09	134.82	29.80	219.02	99.43	135.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1854.04	1628.14	2180.36	1455.88	2381.37	2015.34	2535.89	348.75
8.	Haryana	845.93	669.05	976.88	635.07	1058.78	990.55	1111.75	382.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2531.66	2563.09	2452.90	2437.56	1926.10	1883.47	1049.87	219.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4285.14	4024.60	4097.57	3705.25	3683.19	3501.78	2946.92	836.31
11.	Jharkhand	1384.29	1180.44	1626.22	1372.32	1767.66	1244.42	1851.03	47.08
12.	Karnataka	2119.39	2091.29	2682.14	2098.38	3011.45	3202.74	3203.96	674.14
13.	Kerala	1256.40	1277.56	1485.80	600.57	1610.98	1568.06	1708.36	443.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2381.59	2083.74	2948.46	2534.13	3303.15	2980.54	3562.41	133.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	2968.25	2633.64	3786.27	3570.64	4168.24	3079.80	4429.54	5.90
16.	Manipur	1293.00	1236.86	1967.69	1850.93	1842.80	1740.83	1371.32	443.18
17.	Meghalaya	526.33	500.98	1083.98	880.77	994.81	883.00	866.29	191.33
18.	Mizoram	855.33	817.39	1155.18	1029.81	1129.52	1082.97	1047.62	301.93
19.	Nagaland	1765.95	1713.18	2125.27	1964.76	2139.94	1994.27	1878.88	559.86
20.	Odisha	1858.60	1671.06	2173.48	1423.71	2359.09	1827.43	2507.13	276.84
21.	Punjab	1119.89	815.05	1368.10	982.56	1469.14	910.79	1440.79	117.80
22.	Rajasthan	2380.91	2660.53	2853.86	2409.50	3180.65	3023.66	3419.16	360.02
23.	Sikkim	240.19	246.09	410.23	293.23	365.09	258.48	222.04	38.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	2135.46	1893.04	2738.86	1246.53	2994.67	2379.65	3075.77	675.52
25.	Tripura	1189.24	1134.69	1409.83	1246.10	1226.59	1071.26	932.51	218.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4868.92	4335.08	5952.83	4311.26	6700.68	7611.07	7246.11	278.17
27.	Uttarakhand	899.83	596.45	1037.98	831.21	794.77	520.63	787.34	6.80
28.	West Bengal	2318.00	1721.47	2829.86	2092.38	3151.04	1985.49	3367.50	75.04
29.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1538.74	97.00
Total		49299.25	43972.67	59274.53	45253.42	62135.40	53904.54	61850.56	7833.51

[English]

#### **NABARD Assistance to Cooperative Banks**

1284. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has launched/proposes to launch any scheme for providing financial assistance to cooperative banks operating in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the purpose for which such assistance is provided; and

(c) the details of such assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides short term refinance to State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) in respect of eligible District Central Cooperative Banks

(DCCBs) for financing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO), marketing of crops, financing of weavers societies, etc. NABARD also provides long term refinance (investment credit) to StCBs on behalf of DCCBs for their term lendings under farm and non-farm activities. Besides, NABARD also extends long term refinance assistance to State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) towards their lending for investment credit.

State-wise details of the refinance provided to StCBs and SCARDBs during the last three years and the current year upto 30th June, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, and III.

NABARD has also a fund namely Cooperative Development Fund (CDF) through which the efforts of Cooperative Credit Structure towards deposit mobilization, human resource development aimed at achieving better working results, streamlining the systems and procedures, conduct of special studies, etc. are supported by way of grants/grant-cum-loans/loans. This assistance is extended for various purposes, viz., Training to Cooperative Credit Societies' (CCS) Staff, Infrastructure Facilities, Exposure visits, Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)

Development Cell Scheme, etc. As on 31.3.2014, the total contribution made by NABARD to CDF was Rs.207.09 crore and disbursement to all States for various purposes was Rs.113.55 crore.

Besides, NABARD also provides grant assistance to Cooperative Banks operating in rural areas of the country. Grant assistance is extended to Cooperative Banks for promotion, nurturing & credit linkage of Self Help Groups (SHGs). As on 30th June, 2014, the total grant assistance for promotion and credit linkage of SHGs has been sanctioned to to 167 DCCBs amounting to Rs.1473.413 lakh.

In addition, assistance is also provided to Cooperative Banks from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) set up in NABARD for various financial inclusion initiatives, such as Cost of RuPay Debit Cards (including printing and issuing) upto Rs. 25/- per card, Cost of integration between Micro ATMs/ POS terminals and CBS Server of the bank, Cost of Micro ATMs/ POS terminals upto Rs.25,000/- per device, Operational support for ATMs (without Capital Expenditure), Setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) by Cooperative Banks, Providing Mobile Van for demonstration of banking technology, etc.

**Statement-I**

*Refinance disbursement to STCBs during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	STCBs			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)
1.	Delhi	750	1125	1130	-
2.	Haryana	1616.392	632	99	800
3.	Himachal	0	5906	3000	-
4.	Punjab	8078.011	9165	6402	1230
5.	Rajasthan	2431.546	10413	15062	-
6.	Meghalaya	586.05	0	0	-
7.	Tripura	0	1000	1500	-
8.	Sikkim	452.787	0	0	-
9.	Odisha	0	7688	6181	113
10.	West Bengal	500	0	0	-
11.	Andmana and Nicobar Islands	1790.78	2000	3500	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2269	2673	-
13.	Chhattisgarh	0	2700	580	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3423.3	1000	2050	-
15.	Uttarakhand	5000	6113	7196	219
16.	Gujarat	26700	27568	32287	685
17.	Andhra Pradesh	33105.171	49834	50510	15516
18.	Karnataka	12231.298	41648	29362	10628
19.	Tamil Nadu	22563.637	38045.849	9799	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>119228.97</b>	<b>207106</b>	<b>171332</b>	<b>29191</b>

Source: NABARD

**Statement-II***Refinance Disbursement to SCARDs during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	SCARDBs			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)
1.	Haryana	37034.34	17211	6797	-
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	4000	-
3.	Punjab	38996.72	45075	43000	-
4.	Rajasthan	19359.6	19969	18000	-
5.	Tripura	648.458	0	0	-
6.	West Bengal	14289.71	15633	13000	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1429.296	0	0	-
8.	Uttar Pradesh	49998.49	0	0	-
9.	Gujarat	0	0	8900	-
10.	Karnataka	15600	8000	9998	-
11.	Kerala	67136.74	68243	77800	5641
Total		244493	174131	181495	5641

Source: NABARD

**Statement-III***All India position of ST(SAO) Target & Utilisation STCBs during the year 2011-12 , 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)	
		Target	Utilisation	Target	Utilisation	Target	Utilisation	Target	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>South-Zone</b>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3290.00	3290.00	4075.00	4075.00	4600.00	4600.00	5850.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	2600.00	2600.00	3575.00	3575.00	4025.00	4025.00	4400.00	1061.69
3.	Kerala	500.00	500.00	928	928.00	200.00	200.00	1300.00	0.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	1641.00	1641.00	2072.50	2038.00	2254.00	2254.00	2500.00	155.00
5.	Puduchery	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.89	3.89	4.00	0.00
Sub-Total		8035.00	8035.00	10654.50	10620.00	11082.89	11082.89	14054.00	1216.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	3025.90	3025.90	3500.00	3500.00	3826.50	3826.50	4400.00	363.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	225.00	225.00	282.00	282.00	360.00	360.00	450.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir								
10.	Punjab	4470.00	4470.00	5400.00	5400.00	5894.00	5894.00	6300.00	836.68
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1700.00	1700.00	2330.84	2330.84	3024.41	3024.41	3200.00	320.93
12.	Uttarakhand	400.00	400.00	425.00	425.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	9820.90	9820.90	11937.84	11937.84	13704.91	13704.91	14950.00	1520.61
	<b>North East-Zone</b>								
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Assam	7.00	7.00	7.25	6.45	8.00	7.37	9.00	0.00
15.	Manipur								
16.	Meghalaya	3.91	3.85	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	8.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	3.76	3.76	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Tripura			20.00	20.00	22.50	22.50	25.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	3.91	3.91	1.57	1.57	4.00	4.00	7.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	18.58	18.52	33.32	32.52	44.50	38.87	49.00	0.00
	<b>East-Zone</b>								
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.16	2.16	2.25	2.25	3.00	2.71	3.00	0.00
22.	Bihar	175.00	175.00	150.00	150.00	138.00	138.00	150.00	0.00
23.	Chhatisgarh	700.00	700.00	846.23	846.23	1100.00	1100.00	1650.00	336.00
24.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	2013.45	2013.45	2691.28	2691.28	3825.00	3825.00	3450.00	848.20
26.	West Bengal	720.97	720.97	798.64	798.64	1014.00	1014.00	1200.00	0.00
	Sub-Total	3611.58	3611.58	4488.40	4488.40	6080.00	6079.71	6453.00	1184.20
	<b>West-Zone</b>								
27.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Gujarat	2075.11	2075.11	2825.88	2825.88	3622.00	3462.75	4500.00	2015.09
29.	Madhya Pradesh	3335.00	3335.00	5000.00	5000.00	6240.85	6240.85	7500.00	934.00
30.	Maharashtra	3799.50	3799.50	4537.00	4537.00	5880.00	5669.00	6500.00	2199.67
31.	Rajasthan	3300.00	3300.00	5050.58	5050.58	7334.00	7624.00	6000.00	3283.35
	Sub-Total	12509.61	12509.61	17413.46	17413.46	23076.85	22996.60	24500.00	8432.11
	Grand Total	33995.67	33995.61	44527.52	44492.22	53989.15	53902.98	60006.00	12353.61

[Translation]

**Industrial Development Centres**

1285. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing industrial development centres in the country along with the funds allocated and utilized by these centres during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more industrial development centres across the country; and

(c) if so, the details and locations thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion has developed industrial centres mainly through two schemes namely, 'Growth Centre' and 'Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS)'. 71 Growth Centres and 37 IIUS projects have been sanctioned in the country. Funds allocated and utilized by these Centres during last three years State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam; 19 more industrial clusters have been taken up for development under new scheme viz, Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIIUS).

(c) The details and location state/UT-wise of 19 new projects which have been accorded 'In-principle' approvalis given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Funds allocated and utilised during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Cluster	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	Utilization details as on 15.07.2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati	Assam			30.12	30.12	Fully Utilized
2.	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur (Sanction withdrwan vide order dated 28.06.2013)	Bihar	1.56			1.56	Full amount refunded by the SPV
3.	Gem & Jewellery Cluster, Surat	Gujarat		2.77		2.77	Fully Utilized
4.	Baddi Infrastructure, Baddi	HP		15.10	16.93	32.03	Fully Utilized
5.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	Kerala	9.21			9.21	Fully Utilized
6.	Pandhurna Industrial Cluster, Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh		25.80		25.80	21.68
7.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur				6.73	6.73	1.15
8.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi			2.52	4.83	7.35	1.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Marathwara Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	Maharashtra		16.68	4.57	21.25	17.96
10.	Kolhapur Foundry Cluster	Maharashtra		9.2752		9.28	Fully Utilized
11.	Plastic, Polymer and Allied Cluster, Balasore	Odisha		15.66		15.66	10.49
12.	Tiruchirapalli Engineering and Technology Cluster, Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu		16.52		16.52	14.92
13.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		2.33		2.33	Fully Utilized
14.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	West Bengal		4.36	0.45	4.80	1.77
15.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah		11.12		7.98	19.10	10.631
16.	Industrial Growth Centre, Lassipura (Due to discontinuation of 'Growth Centre', funding was made from IIUS)	Jammu and Kashmir	5.75			5.75	Fully Utilized
Total				27.64	111.02	71.60	210.26

**Statement-II***List of new projects under MIIUS*

Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Central Grant (Rs. cr.)
1.	Industrial Area Zuangtui, Aizawl	Mizoram	15.22
2.	Bodhjunnagar Industrial Area	Tripura	41.90
3.	Industrial Growth Centre, Urla, Distt. Raipur	Chhattisgarh	12.15
4.	Sirgitti Engineering Cluster	Chhattisgarh	8.32
5.	Industrial Infra Upgradation of IMT, Manesar	Haryana	29.27
6.	Industrial Infra Upgradation at IMT, Bawal	Haryana	29.27
7.	Industrial Area, Kandrauri	Himachal Pradesh	26.97
8.	Industrial Area, Pandoga	Himachal Pradesh	33.46
9.	SIDCO, Industrial Growth Centre, Samba	Jammu and Kashmir	7.45
10.	Industrial Estate, Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	12.91
11.	Devipur Industrial Area	Jharkhand	27.36
12.	Tupundana Industrial Area, Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.11
13.	Furniture Hub at Ernakulam	Kerala	45.44
14.	Kolhar Industrial Area, Bidar	Karnataka	48.36
15.	Bangalore Aerospace Park, Devenhalli	Karnataka	47.43



Sl. No.	Name and location of the Project	State	Central Grant (Rs. cr.)
16.	Industrial Area, Sitapur	Madhya Pradesh	12.75
17.	Angul Aluminium Park	Odisha	43.01
18.	Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation Ltd. (PSIEC) Estate, Patiala	Punjab	16.58
19.	Paddy Processing Cluster, Ranga Reddy	Telangana	45.29
Total			511.24

[English]

### Industrial Growth

1286. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of industrial growth/Index of Industrial Production (IIP) including manufacturing, capital goods and consumer durables including export/import in the industrial sector during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise along with their contribution and weightage to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

(b) the performance of the States/UTs in respect of IIP during the said period;

(c) whether the Industrial growth/Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has declined during the said period and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any study/review has been conducted to determine the causes of the shrinkage in industrial growth and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has fixed any target for industrial growth in the 12th Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to recoup the industrial production/growth and to achieve the target fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the details of year-wise and sector-wise performance of industrial sector including manufacturing, capital goods and consumer durables during each of the last three years and the current year, is given in Table-1 at in the enclosed Statement. The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), the source agency to provide data on export/import of the country, does not classify industrial export/import separately. As per National Accounts Statistics, the contribution of manufacturing in GDP is about 15 per cent while similar information for capital goods and consumer goods is not separately maintained.

(b) The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) published by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is an all India Index which does not provide information on industrial performance of States/UTs.

(c) The industrial growth, measured in terms of IIP, has declined during the last three years from 2.9% in 2011-12 to 1.1% in 2012-13 and further to (-) 0.1% in 2013-14. The reasons for the decline in industrial growth in recent years are, *inter-alia*, moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressures, increase in input costs and slowdown in economies of other parts of the world etc.

(d) The Government reviews the industrial performance on a regular basis. The Government is also aware of surveys, reports and reviews conducted by various organisations analysing the causes of shrinkage in industrial growth.

(e) As per the 12th Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission, the average annual growth rate of industry is envisaged at 7.6 % during 2012-13 to 2016-17. The sector-wise details of growth rates are given in Table-II the enclosed Statement.

(f) Apart from the measures taken by the Government in the recent past to revive the industrial growth including announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project, conceptualization of Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor and East Coast Economic Corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, taking proactive steps for ease of doing business by taking stock of best practices across states and endorsing them, identifying and simplifying the approval procedures etc., the Union Budget 2014-15

presented on 10th July, 2014 in the Parliament has also announced a number of measures to revive the industrial growth in the country.

The measures outlined in the Union Budget, *inter alia*, include increasing composite caps of foreign investment in Defence and Insurance sectors to 49%, easing norms of built up area and capital conditions for FDI for development of smart cities, capital investment of more than Rs 2 lakh crore by Public Sector Undertakings, incentives for Real Estate Investment Trusts and Infrastructure Investment Trusts to attract long term finance from foreign and domestic sources, raising scope and period of investment allowance to industry and correction of inverted duty structure in manufacturing products etc.

#### **Statement-I**

*Table 1: Industrial Growth Rates as per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (in per cent)*

Groups	Weights	Annual			Cumulative
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	April-May, 2014-15
<b>Sectoral classification</b>					
Mining & Quarrying	141.57	-2.0	-2.3	-0.6	2.6
Manufacturing	755.27	3.0	1.3	-0.8	3.7
Electricity	103.16	8.2	4.0	6.1	9.0
<b>Use-based classification</b>					
Basic goods	456.82	5.5	2.5	2.1	6.8
Capital goods	88.25	-4.0	-6.0	-3.6	9.3
Intermediate goods	156.86	-0.6	1.6	3.1	3.0
Consumer goods	298.08	4.4	2.4	-2.8	-0.7
(i) Consumer Durables	84.60	2.6	2.0	-12.2	-2.5
(ii) Consumer Non - Durables	213.47	5.9	2.8	4.8	0.5
Overall IIP	1000.00	2.9	1.1	-0.1	4.0

*Table 2: Average Annual Growth Targets of Industry by Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices in 12th Five Year Plan (in per cent)*

Sectors	Average Annual Growth
Mining and Quarrying	5.7
Manufacturing	7.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	7.3
Construction	9.1
Overall Industry	7.6

[Translation]

#### **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram**

1287. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed/assessed the implementation of the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) at various levels in the country;

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

(c) the shortcomings noticed during the said reviews/assessment; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to remove the said shortcomings and plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Periodic reviews and field visits are undertaken at various levels to assess the implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) by the States.

Since the launch of JSSK, 5th, 6th & 7th Common Review Mission (CRM) have also independently reviewed the implementation of JSSK in 88 districts of selected States.

National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) has undertaken independent field visits in 45 districts of 21 States.

(b) The following observations are based on the reports of these visits:—

- Policy articulations and dissemination of information on the entitlements is present in all States.
- The awareness about the entitlements of pregnant women under the JSSK Scheme has improved.
- The JSSK entitlements for pregnant women and sick infants upto one year of age is operational across all States, resulting in considerable reduction in out of pocket expenditures.
- Free drugs, diagnostics, diet and assured home to facility transport as well as drop back has improved across all the States.
- OPD and IPD services are provided free of cost to all pregnant beneficiaries in all the States.
- The provision for free diagnostic facilities,

including basic lab tests, for pregnant women has improved significantly in most of the States.

- Provision for blood for pregnant women and sick infants is available at all the District Hospitals visited.
- Free diet is being provided to the pregnant beneficiaries in most of the States.

(c) The above reviews & field visits have also highlighted the following:—

- Awareness & IEC on JSSK needs further improvement
- Close monitoring by State & District on any out of pocket expenditure
- Out of pocket expenditure on drug, diagnostics and referral transport for pick up or drop back is still existing
- Emphasis on entitlements for newborn and infants needs improvement
- Grievance Redressal is still weak and require strengthening across all States.

(d) Steps taken by Govt. of India for effective implementation of JSSK are:—

- Periodic Regional and State level Review meetings
- Communication through different channels with State Governments including letters, videoconferencing, etc.
- Field visits by Central level teams to monitor the progress of implementation.
- Popularizing the Scheme through Information Education & Communication (IEC) & Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategies including mass media.
- Field level workers like ANMs and ASHAs are promoting this programme at the ground level through interpersonal communication

- Referral transport for pregnant women, sick neonates and infants is being provided by the States as per their local needs, using different models which include a network of emergency response vehicles using toll free number, Government ambulances, available transport under public private partnership etc.
- A mechanism of regular supportive supervisory visits to the states and districts to monitor the implementation of JSSK is also put in place and is effective in the implementation of the programme.

#### **Loan for Agricultural Implements**

1288. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes run by the Government for grant of loan for various agricultural operations;
- (b) the total amount of loan granted to the farmers under the scheme by various banks and the amount outstanding against them, bank-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide loan to the farmers for agriculture and agricultural implements at minimum interest rate;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to facilitate easy loans to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s extant guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been mandated to earmark 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, for lending to priority sector. It also includes a sub-target of 18% for lending to agricultural sector. Foreign banks with 20 or more branches are required to meet this target in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2018.

In addition, with the objective of making credit available to farmers, Government has been fixing targets for flow of credit to agriculture by banking sector every year. During 2013-14, against the agricultural target of Rs.7,00,000 crore, the banks disbursed Rs.7,30,765 crore (provisional). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the total loan outstanding against the farmers under Agriculture & Allied Activities in the country was Rs. 8,11,290.14 crore against 5.65 crore accounts as on 31st March, 2014.

The Government has also revised the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. As per the revised Scheme, the KCC is valid for five years subject to an annual review. The farmer is required to furnish one-time documentation at the time of first availment of loan and, thereafter, simple declaration about crop raised/proposed is required to be given from the second year onwards.

To ease the burden of interest on farmers, the Government also provides interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.

Banks also undertake various activities, on a continuous basis, to give publicity and create awareness in rural areas either on their own or jointly with State Government Departments on various loan products, schemes etc. These, *inter alia*, include formation of Farmers' Clubs, SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, Joint Liability Groups, setting up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) etc.

#### **Performance of Export Sectors**

1289. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has conducted any performance appraisal of the various export sectors;
- (b) if so, the details and the findings thereof indicating the under-performing sectors during the recent years;
- (c) whether labour intensive export sectors have been recorded as the worst performers during the last financial year and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to provide fillip to export sectors including sops to exporters based on DGFT study and inclusion of more sectors under Interest Subvention Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Government continuously monitors the export performance of different sectors and need-based corrective measures to boost export are taken from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. During the year 2012-13, there was decline in exports of Engineering Goods, Handicraft, Readymade Garments, Electronics Goods, Textiles, Ores & Minerals, Cotton Raw including waste, Gems & Jewellery, Plantation, Project goods, etc. in comparison to 2011-12. Under performing sectors in 2013-14 in comparison to 2012-13 were Ores and Minerals, Cotton raw including wastes, Silk Carpets, Gems and Jewellery, Plantation, Electronic goods and Project goods.

(c) No Madam. Labour intensive sectors like Leather & Manufacture, Sports Goods, Textiles, Handicrafts, Marine and Carpet have shown increase in exports during 2013-14 over 2012-13.

(d) In order to boost Exports, various measures were taken to increase exports as part of the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) announced on 18.04.2013. Apart from this Government took a number of other measures, which, *inter alia*, include the following:—

- (i) As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, 47 new items were added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items were added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government also notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013 under Focus Product Scheme making them eligible for duty scrips at the rate of 2 %.
- (ii) Two per cent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors *viz.* Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms, SMEs, Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys, was widened to include

134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector *w.e.f* 1st January, 2013. Government also enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention under Interest Subvention Scheme from 2% to 3% with effect from 1.8.2013.

[English]

#### Healthcare Scheme

1290. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an integrated and comprehensive scheme to ensure a holistic approach towards healthcare in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the beneficiaries likely to be covered under the scheme; and

(d) the details of various types of assistance *viz.* financial, technical etc. likely to be provided to the States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) A Group has been constituted for preparing a comprehensive background paper for this purpose.

[Translation]

#### Duty on Electronics Goods Import

1291. SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electronic goods on which customs duty is being realized at present;

(b) the total amount of customs duty realized at International Airport, New Delhi during the last three years;

(c) whether customs duty is being realized on Light Emitting Diode (LED) electronic goods at present, and if so, the rate thereof;

(d) whether the passengers have been cheated by the customs officials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Customs Duty is being charged on electronic goods imported as part of baggage on value beyond the duty free allowance in respect of eligible passengers. Electronic goods imported as cargo, *i.e.*, not as part of baggage, are chargeable to applicable duties of customs except where the said goods are exempt.

(b) The amount of customs duty realized at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi during last three years is as under:-

(I)	2011-12	Rs.1417.66 lakh.
(II)	2012-13	Rs.1095.02 lakh.
(III)	2013-14	Rs.2232.51 lakh.

(c) Light Emitting Diode (LED) falling under tariff heading 8541 is Free from basic customs duty, but chargeable to 10% CVD and 4% Special Additional Duty (SAD) besides education and secondary & higher education cesses.

(d) No Madam, No such instance has been reported.

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

#### **Medicinal and Aromatic Plants**

1292. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:  
SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/research with regard to availability of medicinal and aromatic herbs/plants in the country;

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

(c) whether a number of medicinal and aromatic herbs/plants are on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future;

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for their sustainable

management, cultivation and commercial exploitation in the country; and

(e) the financial and technical assistance provided for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Botanical Survey of India (BSI) an organization working under Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, who are mandated for survey of plant diversity of the country; its documentation, including traditional knowledge associated with it at National, Regional, State and Ecosystem level and its conservation in different parts of the country has been carrying out survey and documentation of all plant resources of the country including medicinal / aromatic plants and herbs. The survey is the nodal repository for Reference Plant Collections and at present houses about 3.2 million specimens in its different herbaria, which help in taxonomic characterization and monitoring of species, including medicinal plants. It is estimated that, more than 8,000 species of medicinal herbs and medicinal plants are found in the country.

A study was got conducted by the National Medicinal Plants Board of Department of AYUSH through the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT), Bangalore. According to the report of study published in year 2008, total traded quantity of medicinal plants in the country was estimated to be about 3.19 lakhs Metric Tones for the year 2005-06. In all, 960 medicinal plants are traded, out of which 178 species have annual consumption of more than 100 Metric Tones (MTs).

However, State/UT-wise findings are not available in this regard.

(c) According to the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), no hard core data on the extent of threat to the medicinal plants is readily available. Out of 19156 species of vascular plants (Angiosperms-17817; Gymnosperms-74; Pteridophytes-1265), about 70 medicinal and aromatic plants species are threatened due to various anthropogenic activities.

(d) and (e) Various measures have already been taken in this direction which include the following:-

- Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) constituent laboratories, namely CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow; CSIR-Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu; CSIR-North East Institute of Science & Technology (CSIR-NEIST), Jorhat; and CSIR-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT), Palampur undertake studies related to (i) survey, collection and inventorization of medicinal and aromatic plants from different phytogeographical regions of India; (ii) development of improved varieties; and (iii) development of agrotechnologies and processing technologies for economically important medicinal and aromatic plants and their value addition. The laboratories are disseminating the technologies among farmers and entrepreneurs through training-cum-demonstration programmes.
- Research Councils working under Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) and Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) have been conducting studies through surveys and explorations to collect information regarding availability of medicinal and aromatic plants / herbs in various States and have documented information in this regard.
- With the purpose of conserving & promoting medicinal plants utilized in the traditional systems of medicines, the Government has set up Medicinal Plants Board *vide* Resolution notified on 24th November, 2000 under

Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Important functions of the Board include Co-ordination with Ministries/ Departments/Organizations/State/UT Government for development of medicinal plants sector.

Following Schemes implemented by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) during 11th Plan for overall development of medicinal plants sector in the States have so far been continued:—

- Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants”:** Under this Scheme support is provided for undertaking activities on Survey, Inventorization, *in-situ* conservation, *ex-situ* conservation/herbal gardens, linkage with JFMCs, Research and Development etc. on Medicinal Plants. Information regarding financial assistance which include the technical components viz. capacity building of all stakeholders, provided under the Scheme during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on Medicinal Plants”:** This Scheme is primarily aimed at supporting cultivation of medicinal plants on private land with backwards linkages for establishment of nurseries, for supply of quality planting material etc. and forward linkages for post-harvest management, marketing infrastructure, certification etc. in a mission mode. Information regarding financial assistance provided under the Scheme during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Information regarding release of funds to the different States under Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants*

Sl.No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233.11	44.57"	194.09	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.33	0.00	4.95	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3.	Assam	7.44	4.33	28.99	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.98	178.60	374.07	0.00
6.	Delhi	111.97	38.80	87.86	25.00
7.	Goa	4.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	188.55	609.91	133.15	0.00
9.	Haryana	47.25	0.00	10.87	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	326.98	11.23	40.44	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.75	33.38	175.09	16.32
12.	Jharkhand	99.67	138.95	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	116.32	191.87	281.20	51.58
14.	Kerala	507.48	50.54	161.88	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	899.37	222.30	1338.91	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	519.39	890.95	661.58	197.29
17.	Manipur	20.65	16.00	13.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	4.99	265.35	174.90	0.00
20.	Nagaland	139.92	74.22	99.35	5.00
21.	Odisha	179.62	2.78	97.10	12.00
22.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	39.01	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	454.65	597.93	684.36	0.00
24.	Sikkim	322.16	177.01	547.38	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	25.34	16.90	190.27	0.00
26.	Tripura	51.50	89.56	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttarakhand	179.02	20.64	133.14	29.34
28.	Uttar Pradesh	200.30	4.28	188.53	6.00
29.	West Bengal	3.00	75.47	109.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	41.27	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	17.12	5.00	0.00
32.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00
Total		4838.52	3772.69	5817.19	342.53



**Statement-II**

*Information regarding release of funds to the different States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512.52	834.32	963.63	Release of funds during the current year is under process
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	285.14	0.00	118.65	
3.	Assam	114.52	162.81	0.00	
4.	Chhattisgarh	186.96	0.00	0.00	
5.	Gujarat	47.35	0.00	0.00	
6.	Haryana	85.46	0.00	171.14	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	84.3	0.00	97.54	
8.	Jharkhand	257.61	0.00	0.00	
9.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	216.71	
10.	Kerala	223.17	210.41	264.27	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	302.93	474.59	395.45	
12.	Maharashtra	327.08	0.00	682.44	
13.	Manipur	138.54	57.6	105.96	
14.	Meghalaya	91.62	0.00	0.00	
15.	Mizoram	160.12	8.91	18.28	
16.	Nagaland	181.12	188.47	175.88	
17.	Odisha	475.58	111	150.66	
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	28.87	
19.	Sikkim	91.1	161.94	137.59	
20.	Tamil Nadu	961.39	741.5	1022.6698	
21.	Trlpura	84	0.00	0.00	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	834.54	424.36	
23.	Uttarakhand	262.73	0.00	278.86	
Total		4873.24	3786.1	5252.96	

**Healthcare of School Going Children**

1293. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any programme for screening congenital and other diseases, deficiencies and disability among school going children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the modalities worked out for the purpose;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the fresh measures proposed to be taken by the Government for healthcare of school going children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Yes. Under National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening of all the children from 0-18 years of age including school children for 4 Ds *i.e.* defects, Deficiencies, development delays including disability

Under this initiative, all new borns delivered at public health facilities and homes are screened for birth defects by health personnel and ASHA. The children in the age group of six weeks to six years including those attending Anganwadi centres and children in the age group of 6 years

to 18 years enrolled in Government and Government aided schools are screened by dedicated Mobile Block Health Teams consisting of two AYUSH doctors (one male and one female), one ANM and one pharmacist.

The children identified with any health condition are then referred to an appropriate health facility for further management and linking with tertiary level institutions. The establishment of District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) is also one of the components of the RBSK initiative.

The State-wise/ UT-wise financial allocation and expenditure for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Funds allocated/released and utilized during each of last three years and the current year*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		RoP approved	Expenditure	RoP approved	Expenditure	RoP approved	Expenditure	RoP approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India Total	14,902.40	7,247.00	13,743.80	7,889.00	39,999.40	4,402.80	1,17,637.43
<b>A. High Focus States</b>								
1.	Bihar	1,200.00	602.8	1,500.00	191.9	3,885.60	13.6	4,626.01
2.	Chhattisgarh	86.5	3.3	18.5	1.7	1,527.80	21.8	3,564.40
3.	Himachal Pradesh	452.4	237.9	275.8	191.4	419.5	169.1	1,245.76
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	0	0	0	273.2	4	1,753.04
5.	Jharkhand	505.4	164.3	215.4	111.1	1,372.10	25.8	3,580.08
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50	20.2	50	22.9	0	0	5,135.98
7.	Odisha	783.8	360.1	788.7	1,569.60	1,569.60	202.5	5,991.35
8.	Rajasthan	202	42.8	240.6	202.3	423.7	6	3,026.24
9.	Uttar Pradesh	680.3	646.9	729.4	36	13,723.60	71	15,850.78
10.	Uttarakhand	282.6	219.3	518.7	376.4	641	360.7	2,869.97
	Sub Total	4,257.90	2,297.80	4,337.10	1,720.20	23,836.10	874.6	47,643.61
<b>B. N. E States</b>								
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.2	15.6	8.8	22.4	106.2	9.5	655.64
12.	Assam	1,337.50	0	236.9	446.5	1,991.40	9.6	4,854.93
13.	Manipur	18	4.7	3	4	85.6	2.2	210.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Meghalaya	28.9	15	21.8	1.3	126.6	17.5	539.89
15.	Mizoram	5	5	63.3	27.9	27.9	24.1	329.84
16.	Nagaland	50.4	0	41.9	313.8	313.8	5.5	698.53
17.	Sikkim	11.8	18.2	8.9	8.4	38.9	1.4	233.83
18.	Tripura	101.8	26.1	128.8	16.8	18.9	13.5	401.57
	Sub Total	1,584.70	84.6	513.3	558.7	2,709.30	83.2	7924.52
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>								
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,083.90	29.3	1,014.40	463.5	2,395.60	1,502.50	8,090.69
20.	Goa	28.4	18.9	8.2	9.1	68.3	0.1	213.97
21.	Gujarat	800	785.6	800	155.8	1,500.00	82.5	10,686.45
22.	Haryana	141	1.1	148.1	73.1	182.3	62.8	2081.1
23.	Karnataka	1,100.00	0	820.7	440.8	738	493.3	4,746.99
24.	Kerala	342	246.3	550	306.4	577.5	98.6	4,851.69
25.	Maharashtra	3,941.80	3,696.90	3,277.30	3,494.00	2,037.70	914	12,002.14
26.	Punjab	690	0	630	401.8	1,105.30	217.3	2,455.56
27.	Tamil Nadu	206	0	1,194.20	20.1	1,186.70	39.9	4,123.49
28.	West Bengal	1,610.00	70.5	182.3	114.1	3,488.20	17.4	12,048.78
	Sub Total	9,943.10	4,848.50	8,625.20	5,478.70	13,279.40	3,428.20	61,300.86
<b>D. Small States/ UTs</b>								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3.5	52.9	11	44.2	3.9	94.46
30.	Chandigarh	110.3	0	129.6	78	48.2	0	24.87
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.5	0	62.7	34.7	53.8	8.6	103.05
32.	Daman	0.5	0	4.7	4.3	11.6	1.6	80.31
33.	Delhi	536.7	0	0	0	5.9	0	427.61
34.	Lakshadweep	20	2.5	13.2	0	5.5	0	0
35.	Puducherry	25.5	10.2	5.2	3.3	5.4	2.8	38.14
	Sub Total	701.4	16.2	268.2	131.4	174.5	16.9	768.44

[English]

**Testing Kits for Diabetic Patients**

1294. SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey/study to ascertain the number of people suffering from diabetes in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make cheap glucose testing kits/strips available for the diabetic patients and also to spread awareness in this regard;

(d) whether any project has been launched to develop indigenous glucometers and glucose testing strips

at affordable cost in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be made available to the public?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research, India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study Phase-I done in the rural and the urban settings in 3 States and 1 Union Territory viz. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Chandigarh, indicates the range of prevalence of diabetes from 5.3 % to 13.7 %. Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) launched in 2010, screening for diabetes has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above. As on 31st March, 2014, a total number of 5.57 crore persons have been screened for Diabetes out of which 6.14 % are found suspected for Diabetes.

(c) Under NPCDCS, the Ministry had supplied 29,000 glucometers, 5.8 crore glucostrips and 6.67 crore lancets (testing kits for diabetes) to 21 States and in 4 metro-cities for Diabetes screening free of cost.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharti under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases including Diabetes.

(d) and (e) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that they have supported 15 projects to develop indigenous glucometers and glucose testing strips at affordable cost in the country. Among them investigators at the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai and at Birla Institute of Technology Science, Pilani (Hyderabad Campus), have developed 2 indigenous devices and testing strips for estimation of blood glucose. These are not yet commercialised.

#### **Speculation on Agricultural Commodity Trading**

1295. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has curtailed

speculation on agricultural commodity trading to control food inflation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Government has taken the following steps against hoarding and black marketing and thereby to control food inflation:—

1. Advisory issued to State Governments to take effective action against hoarding & black marketing under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
2. Imposition of stock holding limits on onion & potato under Essential Commodities Act and empowering State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) to fix the stock limits on traders *w.e.f.* 03.07.2014.

Several studies such as the report of Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof Abhijit Sen (April, 2008), and RBI (Annual Report, 2009-10) have concluded that there is no causal relationship between futures trading and inflation. However, the Forward Market Commission (FMC) keeps a constant vigil on the movement of futures prices and takes measures for addressing excessive speculation and price volatility in the commodity futures market. Recently, the FMC has disallowed fresh positions in the potato contracts in July, August and September of 2014 after studying the trading patterns in the potato contracts. Commodities like onion, fruits, vegetables (except potato), eggs, fish or other perishables are not traded on the futures market.

#### **National Urban Health Mission**

1296. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: SHRI C. N. JAYDEVAN:

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

(a) whether all the State Governments have implemented the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of the States which are yet to implement the same along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the Mission by all States across the country;

(e) the extent to which the Mission has been successful in reducing the mortality rate among urban poor and also provide better health care facilities to urban poor especially slum dwellers; and

(f) the funds allocated/released/utilised under the said Mission during the 12th Plan period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (f) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved as a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM) by the Cabinet on 1st May, 2013. An amount of Rs. 662.227 crore was released to 29 States/UTs for implementation of NUHM, during Feb.-March, 2014.

Since the funds were released at the fag end of the financial year & the Model Code of Conduct for the General Elections to the Lok Sabha came into effect on 5th March, 2014, the States & UTs could not implement the approved activities during 2013-14. However, the States & UTs are now taking steps to implement NUHM as per the approvals communicated last year & the Ministry is in constant touch with the State Govts. & UT Administrations in this regard.

An amount of Rs.306.81 crore has also been released to 14 States during 2014-15 till date. State-wise position is given in the enclosed Statement.

NUHM envisages to strengthen the existing primary health care facilities & establish new primary health centres based on detailed mapping of the slum & vulnerable population to improve access of the urban poor to quality & equitable primary health care services.

Since this is a new scheme, it will take some time to have its impact on the health status of the urban poor, especially the slum dwellers.

**Statement**

*Funds released under NUHM Flexible Pool*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.0000	51.8600
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5400	
3.	Assam	4.8800	33.1800
4.	Bihar	13.9100	13.7400
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.9650	10.8000
6.	Goa	0.3200	
7.	Gujarat	52.8700	37.1700
8.	Haryana	25.8800	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.8500	0.4800
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.3500	
11.	Jharkhand	6.7275	
12.	Karnataka	38.1100	30.4300
13.	Kerala	13.6000	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23.3600	34.9800
15.	Maharashtra	121.9400	
16.	Manipur	0.7650	
17.	Meghalaya	2.4800	5.8500
18.	Mizoram	1.0900	3.5200
19.	Nagaland	0.9400	
20.	Odisha	19.3300	10.5500
21.	Puducherry	0.9450	
22.	Punjab	25.5975	17.3600
23.	Rajasthan	40.8000	
24.	Sikkim	0.3870	
25.	Tamil Nadu	78.9900	52.5700
26.	Tripura	1.2200	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	54.7200	
28.	Uttarakhand	1.0000	4.3200
29.	West Bengal	44.6600	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>662.22700</b>	<b>306.81000</b>

### **Tribal Policy**

1297. SHRI C. S. PUTTARAJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft National Tribal Policy addressing the critical issues concerning tribals has since been finalized;

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

(c) if not, the present status of the policy; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Madam. The Draft National Tribal Policy has not been finalized.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) A High Level Committee had been constituted on 14.8.2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and suggest a way forward. As this would have implications for policy formulation, the National Tribal Policy can only be finalized thereafter. The Committee has recently submitted its report.

(d) The time frame cannot be indicated, in view of (c) above.

### **Vocational Training to Tribal Youth**

1298. SHRI P. K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to run Vocational Training Centres for Scheduled Tribes youth in the country indicating the financial assistance provided thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of vocational training centres, ITIs, institutes/schools presently being supported under the scheme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals received by the Government from various States/UTs and NGOs to set up such centres along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the effectiveness of the scheme in upgrading the skills of tribal youths along with the number of ST youths benefited therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make the scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance to the State Government/UT Administration and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the Central Sector Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas to run vocational training centres for tribal students. The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/ modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The Scheme is need based and demand driven. Funds are released to the State Governments and other agencies on receipt of the proposal which fulfill the guidelines of the scheme and are complete in all respects. The financial assistance admissible is Rs.30,000/- per trainee. Financial Assistance provided to State/UT during last three years & current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of number of Vocational Training Centres supported under the Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The receipt of proposals from the State Governments/Non Governmental Organizations for grant of funds under the Scheme is an ongoing and continuous process. Funds are released only if the proposals are complete in all respects including utilization certificates and physical progress report of funds released earlier and subject to availability of funds in a particular year. Accordingly the State/UT-wise details of complete proposals against which grants released during the last three years and current year are available the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The Scheme has been effective in upgrading the skill of tribal youth. The State/UT-wise details of numbers of ST youths benefited during 2011-12 to 2014-15 (as on date) are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) In order to make the Vocational Training Centres more effective, the scheme has been revised *w.e.f.* 1.4.2009. In the revised scheme financial assistance under the Scheme has been enhanced. The training duration is extended to one year instead of six months. In

addition to already established Vocational Training Centres and institutions, State Govt. may now also recommend training of ST candidates in private recognized institutions. Preference is given to those institutions which guarantee placement/employment after completion of training.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise funds sanctioned & released during last three years & current year i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12 Funds released	2012-13 Funds released	2013-14 Funds released	2014-15 (As on 15.7.2014) Funds released
<b>Funds released to State Governments/UTs</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	89.00	390.51	485.70
3.	Chhattisgarh	107.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	228.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50.16	88.00	150.74	0.00
7.	Meghalaya	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Mizoram	0.00	88.00	69.68	0.00
9.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>265.00</b>	<b>610.93</b>	<b>485.70</b>
<b>Funds released to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0
2.	Assam	118.60	88.08	74.16	72.32
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0	0
5.	Karnataka	24.00	6.12	53.88	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	0.00	48.96	48.96	0
8.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0	0
9.	Nagaland	36.96	24.96	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	93.75	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>179.56</b>	<b>168.12</b>	<b>270.75</b>	<b>72.32</b>

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise number of Vocational Training Centres presently being supported during last three years & current year i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12 Centres	2012-13 Centres	2013-14 Centres	2014-15 (As on 15.7.2014) Centres
<b>No. of VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to State Govts./UTs</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	10	11	10
3.	Chhattisgarh	11	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	arrear	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	arrear	0
7.	Meghalaya	9	0	0	0
8.	Mizoram	0	5	arrear	0
9.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Total		38	25	11	10
<b>No. of VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	02	02	02	02
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	01	01	01	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	0	01	01	0
8.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
9.	Nagaland	01	01	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	01	0
Total		04	05	05	02

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise number of Beneficiaries in Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) presently being supported during last three years and current year i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2011-12 Beneficiaries	2012-13 Beneficiaries	2013-14 Beneficiaries	2014-15 (As on 15.7.2014) Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>No. of Beneficiaries in VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to State Govts./UTs</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	800	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	1000	2000	1000



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chhattisgarh	477	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	arrear	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1000	587	arrear	0
7.	Meghalaya	700	0	0	0
8.	Mizoram	0	500	arrear	0
9.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Total		2977	2087	2000	1000

**No. of Beneficiaries in VTCs for which grant-in-aid released to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	300	360	300	200
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	80	80	120	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
7.	Meghalaya	0	160	160	0
8.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
9.	Nagaland	60	80	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	200	0
Total		440	680	780	200

[Translation]

**Banned Unapproved Drugs**

1299. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether certain cases of manufacturing and marketing of banned/ unapproved drugs have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported and the action taken by the Government against the offenders during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by

the Government to stop manufacturing and marketing of banned/ unapproved drugs across the country;

(d) whether there is shortage of abortion drugs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Certain cases of sale of banned drugs were detected during the raids conducted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization in 2011 in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to check the withdrawal of Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone after their prohibition for marketing and sale in the country. These drugs were being sold in 29 shops after issue of notification of ban,

27 cases in Delhi and 2 cases in Rajasthan. The concerned State Licensing Authorities were asked to take action as per the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Further, 23 cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs), considered as new drugs, were also found to be licenced by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)]. In all such cases, the office of DCG(I) took up the matter with respective State Licensing Authorities for necessary action. A Statement containing details of these 23 cases is enclosed.

Apart from these, following the statutory direction issued by the Central Government to all the State/UT Governments on 1.10.2012 under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 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 DCG(I), the manufacturers of all FDC licensed before 1.10.2012 without the approval of DCG(I) have been asked to prove the safety and efficacy of such FDCs before the CDSCO within a period of 18 months failing which such FDCs will be considered for being prohibited for manufacture and marketing in the country. About 7000 applications in respect of such FDCs have been received by the CDSCO.

The State Drug Controllers have also been requested in the Drugs Consultative Committee meetings to ensure that New Drugs and FDCs are not permitted without approval from the office of DCG(I) and the drugs prohibited by the Central Government are withdrawn from the market with immediate effect. States have also been advised to strengthen the infrastructure for better enforcement and develop vigilance mechanism over the drugs moving in the market.

(d) and (e) The Government regularly monitors shortages and availability of drugs on the basis of monthly reports received from State Drugs Control Administration and also complaints, if any, received from NGOs, individuals etc. On receipt of any report on shortage for a particular drug, the Government immediately takes up the matter with the concerned manufacturer and advises them to rush the stock in the affected area. The Government has not received any report regarding shortage of abortion drug in the country.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of 23 cases*

State	No. of FDC for which licenses were granted by SLAs without prior approval of DCG(I)
Puducherry	8
Goa	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Uttarakhand	5
Maharashtra	2
Daman and Diu	1
Himachal Pradesh	2
Haryana	1
Tamil Nadu	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

#### *Year wise details*

Year	No. of Cases
2011	11
2012	12

### **Release of Funds to Himachal Pradesh**

1300. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for release of financial assistance to provide pre-matric scholarship to the students of Class-IX and X belonging to Scheduled Tribe category and construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Pangi and Bharmaur respectively for the year 2012-13 are pending with Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time since these proposals are pending along with the reasons for pendency; and

(d) the time by which funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) State Government of Himachal Pradesh had submitted proposal for Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 220.00 lakh for the period 2012-13 under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme on 26.12.2012, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakh was released during 2012-13. No proposal for release of funds for construction of Eklavya Model Residential Schools in Pangi and Bharmaur respectively for the year 2012-13 is pending with the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Bank Loan to Artisans**

1301. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide bank loans to artisans, craftsmen and weavers without any collateral security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to help artisans for getting easy credit from banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) provides the borrowers in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector, including artisans, craftsmen and weavers, easy access to credit from the organized banking sector. CGTMSE provides guarantee to its registered Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) against the loans/credit facilities upto Rs.100 lakh extended by them without taking any collateral security and/or third party guarantee to a new or existing units in the MSE sector, including units in manufacturing and service sectors. As on March 31, 2014 (cumulatively), 14,19,807 guarantees for an amount of Rs. 70,026 crore have been approved by CGTMSE. No separate data maintained for loans given to artisans, craftsmen and weavers without collateral security.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated 'Swarozgar Credit Card Scheme' in the year 2003. The Scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit, *i.e.*, working capital/or block capital or

both to small artisans, handloom weavers from the banking system in a flexible, hassle free and cost effective manner. The facility also includes a reasonable component for consumption needs.

Beneficiaries under the scheme are automatically covered under the group insurance scheme and the premium is shared by the bank and the borrower equally.

[English]

#### **Rubber Parks**

1302. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing rubber parks in the country and their operational status thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more rubber parks in the country during the 12th plan, particularly in Kerala;

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

(d) the progress made in this regard along with the time by which the proposed rubber parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Two rubber parks, namely, M/s Rubber Park India (Pvt.) Ltd. at Irapuram in Ernakulam District, Kerala and Tripura Industrial Rubber Park at Budhjungnagar in West Tripura District, Tripura are currently operational.

(b) to (d) Steps have been initiated to set up a rubber park in Pathanapuram in Kollam district of Kerala under the management of M/s Rubber Park India (Pvt.) Ltd, the existing rubber park in Kerala. Site has been identified at Piravathoor in Pathanapuram Taluk and the State Government of Kerala has taken necessary steps to exempt the land from the purview of the Notification relating to Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) and set up the Park at the earliest.

**Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres**

1303. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHAABHAI  
KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the total number of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) established and operational at present along with the total number of children enrolled at these NRCs in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand;

(b) the mechanism put in place by NRCs to identify and improve the condition of children with severe and acute malnutrition;

(c) the total number of cases where the children enrolled at NRCs have been able to successfully recover from the above mentioned condition;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning and performance of these NRCs and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of these NRCs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) At present 872 Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) are operational in the country. The total number of children enrolled at these NRCs in the country during April to November, 2013, State/UT- wise including Jharkhand is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The sick children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are identified from the community and health facilities and referred to the NRC where they are admitted for medical management as well as nutritional rehabilitation.

(c) 55451 Children out of 105618 enrolled in the NRCs during April to November, 2013 have been successfully recovered.

(d) and (e) The Government periodically reviews the functioning of NRCs through desk review of Quarterly and Annual reports sent by the States as well as conducts field visits to monitor and provide supportive supervision

to these NRCs. The salient findings of these reviews are:—

- Admission and discharge criteria require stricter enforcement
- Treatment and nutrition protocols need to be adhered to the standard treatment guidelines, as per the Government of India Guidelines recommendations.
- Quality of care needs to be emphasised, that would require training of Medical Officers and Staff Nurses in SAM management and appropriate deployment of nutritionists.
- Need for better linkages between the NRCs and community and the health facilities for improving the referral and follow up of discharged children and linkages with the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs).

**Statement**

*Performance of NRCs across all States/UTs  
(April, 2013 to Nov, 2014)*

State/UTs	No. of children enrolled
India	105618
Bihar	15621
Chhattisgarh	3138
Himachal Pradesh	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-
Jharkhand	5042
Madhya Pradesh	53317
Odisha	1117
Rajasthan	5186
Uttar Pradesh	1500
Uttarakhand	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-
Assam	96
Manipur	-
Meghalaya	-
Mizoram	-

State/UTs	No. of children enrolled
Nagaland	-
Sikkim	-
Tripura	-
Andhra Pradesh	113
Goa	-
Gujarat	16580
Haryana	-
Karnataka	1355
Kerala	-
Maharashtra	726
Punjab	-
Tamil Nadu	-
West Bengal	1392
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
Chandigarh	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
Daman and Diu	-
Delhi	435
Lakshadweep	-
Puducherry	-

[Translation]

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1304. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and restructure the existing CSS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reduction in number of these Schemes will have any adverse effect on the development of States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In June, 2013, Government has already carried out restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) by re-organising the schemes into 66 umbrella schemes. Details of such restructuring is enclosed as Statement. While review of CSS for improving their efficiency is a continuous process, at present, there is no such proposal to further reduce its number from its current level of 66 or to restructure the schemes.

(c) and (d) As there is no proposal at present, the questions do not arise.

### Statement

#### *Restructuring/Rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)*

In June, 2013, Planning Commission, after extensive consultation, proposed a major restructuring of CSS which was subsequently approved by the Government. Major elements of such re-structuring are as follows:—

- Existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan are re-organised into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes. List of such schemes are at Annex-A.
- Of the 66 Schemes, 17 Schemes in critical areas like health, education, irrigation, urban development, infrastructure, skill development, etc. which have significant outlays are declared as Flagship Programmes. List of 17 flagship programme is at Annex-B,
- To keep at least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds and to formulate State specific guidelines for each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme and constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for this purpose.
- To classify and budget all Plan schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States together as Central Assistance to State Plans with effect from 2014-15 (BE) onwards.
- For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General

Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(f) To place the funds for all CSS/ACA schemes with

the Administrative Ministries and transfer CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. This mode of transfer may be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-15.

### **Annex-A**

#### *List of 66 CSS approved by the Cabinet for the 12th plan*

Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/Programmes
	<b>Department of Agriculture &amp; Cooperation</b>
1.	National Food Security Mission
2.	National Horticulture Mission
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
	<b>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying &amp; Fisheries</b>
7.	National Livestock Management Programme
8.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9.	National Plan for Dairy Development
	<b>Department of Commerce</b>
10.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
	<b>Ministry of Drinking Water Supply</b>
11.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
12.	Nirma! Bharat Abhiyan
	<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>
13.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
16.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
17.	Project Tiger
	<b>Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>
18.	National Health Mission including NRHM
19.	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
	<b>Department of Ayush</b>
20.	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
	<b>Department of AIDS Control (New Department)</b>
21.	National AIDS & STD Control Programme

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Sl. No. Department/Schemes/Programmes

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**Ministry of Home Affairs**

22. National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other forces  
23. Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)

**Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation**

24. National Urban Livelihood Mission  
25. Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)

**Department of School Education and Literacy**

26. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)  
27. National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)  
28. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)  
29. Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education  
30. Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence  
31. Scheme for providing education to Madrasas, Minorities and Disabled

**Department of Higher Education**

32. Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan

**Ministry of Information Technology/Ministry of Finance**

33. National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)

**Ministry of Labour & Employment**

34. Social Security for Unorganized Workers including Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana  
35. Skill Development Mission

**Ministry of Law and Justice**

36. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas

**Ministry of Minority Affairs**

37. Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities

**Ministry of Panchayati Raj**

38. Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/M/o Finance)  
39. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana

**Department of Rural Development**

40. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)  
41. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
42. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)  
43. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)  
44. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD / M/o Finance)

**Department of Land Resources**

45. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
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Sl. No.	Department/Schemes/Programmes
46.	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP) <b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment &amp; Disability Affairs</b>
47.	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
48.	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes
49.	Scheme for Development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
50.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) <b>Department of Disability Affairs</b>
51.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities <b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>
52.	Support for Statistical Strengthening <b>Ministry of Textiles</b>
53.	National Handloom Development Programme
54.	Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture <b>Ministry of Tourism</b>
55.	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits <b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>
56.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST students. <b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>
57.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana
59.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
60.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) <b>Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance</b>
61.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and Other Programmes of Water Resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA) <b>Department of Sports</b>
62.	Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) <b>Department of Food Processing Industries</b>
63.	National Mission on Food Processing <b>Ministry of Urban Development / Ministry of Finance</b>
64.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA) <b>Planning Commission / Ministry of Finance</b>
65.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA) <b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>
66.	National Service Scheme (NSS)

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**Annex-B***Flagship Programmes During 12th Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Ministry/Department
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation
2.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
3.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
4.	National Health Mission	Department of Health and Family Welfare
5.	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme	Department of Land resources
7.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
8.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	Department of Rural Development
9.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	Department of Rural Development
10.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	Department of Rural Development
11.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	Department of Rural Development
12.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	Department of Rural Development
13.	Mid Day Meal Programme (MDM)	Department of School Education and Literacy
14.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	Department of School Education and Literacy
15.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of HUP A (RAY component)
16.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	Ministry of Women and Child Development
17.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management Programme	Ministry of Water Resources

*[English]***Underweight/Stunted Children**

1305. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:

DR. A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether India ranks high in the world in terms of number of underweight and stunted children;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the per centage of underweight/ stunted children in the country;

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

(d) the details of the schemes/ programmes being implemented by the Government to overcome the aforesaid problems and the funds allocated/ released/ utilized along with the achievements made thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government to eradicate the problems of underweight and stunted children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes.

As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) -3 conducted in 2005-06, 42.5% children under five are underweight and 48% are stunted. The State/UT-wise per

centage of underweight and stunted children is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Under Reproductive and child health programme of National Health Mission, various interventions are implemented to improve the health of mother and children which has implication on nutritional status of children. The specific health interventions by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to address the problems are as follows:—

- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age during the Village Health and Nutrition Days and household visits for counselling by ASHAs.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). Presently 872 such centres are functional all over the country.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation is provided for children till the age of 5 years. Under the recently launched National Iron Plus Initiative, bi-weekly Iron & Folic Acid supplementation is provided to children 6 to 60 months.
- Management of under-nutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- Supplementing iodine through National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

The State/UT-wise fund allocation under RCH programme is given in the enclosed Statement. The following steps are being taken by Ministry of Women and Child Development to address the problem of malnutrition in the country:—

- The Integrated Child Development Services

(ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Flagship Scheme of the Government of India implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. One of the major objectives of the Scheme is to improve the nutritional and health status of pre-school children in the age-group of 0-6 years through a package of six services comprising (i) supplementary nutrition (ii) immunization, (iii) health check-up, (iv) referral services, (v) pre-school non-formal education and (vi) nutrition and health education.

- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for pregnant and lactating (P & L) women to improve their health & nutrition status, and thereby improve the birth outcome and health and nutrition status of the children.

(e) In addition to the existing programmes, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recently launched 'National Iron Plus Initiative' as an effective strategy for supplementation and treatment of anaemia in children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and women of Reproductive age group, in programme mode through life cycle approach.

Two new Schemes have been launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development;

- (i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against Malnutrition: A nationwide IEC Campaign against malnutrition to create awareness about nutrition challenges, promote home-level feeding practices, etc.
- (ii) Multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme, under National Nutrition Mission: To address the Maternal and Child undernutrition in 200 High burden districts, Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme has been launched recently. The Scheme aims at prevention and reduction in child under-nutrition (underweight prevalence in children under 3 years of age); and reduction in levels of anaemia among young children, adolescent girls and women during the 12th Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 1213.19 crore.

The concerned State Governments have been advised to form District Nutrition Councils and prepare action plans for implementation of the scheme within the allocated budget/provisions.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Nutritional Status of Children (6-59 months)*

Source: (NFHS-III) 2005-06

States/UTs	Malnutrition	
	% Underweight children NFHS-III (2005-06)	% Stunted children NFHS-III (2005-06)
1	2	3
India	42.5	48.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3
Assam	36.4	46.5
Bihar	55.9	55.6
Chandigarh		
Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9
Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
Daman and Diu		
Delhi	26.1	42.2
Goa	25.0	25.6
Gujarat	44.6	51.7
Haryana	39.6	45.7
Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6
Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	35.0
Jharkhand	56.5	49.8
Karnataka	37.6	43.7
Kerala	22.9	24.5
Lakshadweep		

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	50.0
Maharashtra	37.0	46.3
Manipur	22.1	35.6
Meghalaya	48.8	55.1
Mizoram	19.9	39.8
Nagaland	25.2	38.8
Odisha	40.7	45.0
Puducherry		
Punjab	24.9	36.7
Rajasthan	39.9	43.7
Sikkim	19.7	38.3
Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9
Tripura	39.6	35.7
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8
Uttarakhand	38.0	44.4
West Bengal	38.7	44.6

**Statement-II**

*Allocation and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Exp
<b>2010-11</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	77.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	15.67
4.	Assam	295.64	223.39
5.	Bihar	302.41	431.69
6.	Chandigarh	2.53	1.73
7.	Chhattisgarh	87.56	90.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	1.55
9.	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.32
10.	Delhi	38.69	22.46
11.	Goa	3.77	1.83

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Exp
12.	Gujarat	142.02	149.35
13.	Haryana	59.18	67.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	19.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	39.08
16.	Jharkhand	113.29	114.72
17.	Karnataka	148.01	159.25
18.	Kerala	89.36	80.25
19.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.48
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	396.10
21.	Maharashtra	271.56	214.58
22.	Manipur	26.44	15.86
23.	Meghalaya	25.58	11.12
24.	Mizoram	9.97	12.48
25.	Nagaland	22.11	17.17
26.	Odisha	133.94	193.08
27.	Puducherry	2.73	3.88
28.	Punjab	68.18	69.28
29.	Rajasthan	206.06	284.73
30.	Sikkim	6.07	3.97
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.33	149.77
32.	Tripura	35.55	15.79
33.	Uttar Pradesh	605.90	655.09
34.	Uttarakhand	35.70	39.82
35.	West Bengal	225.17	125.02
Grand Total		3647.00	3705.56

**2011-12**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.18	6.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	235.74	171.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.93	17.99
4.	Assam	316.76	404.34
5.	Bihar	333.91	470.36
6.	Chandigarh	2.76	3.39
7.	Chhattisgarh	96.58	138.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.79	2.45

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Exp
9.	Daman and Diu	0.40	1.56
10.	Delhi	42.18	47.79
11.	Goa	4.34	5.01
12.	Gujarat	156.90	164.55
13.	Haryana	65.44	86.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28.38	20.16
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.91	84.29
16.	Jharkhand	124.97	150.12
17.	Karnataka	163.60	182.56
18.	Kerala	98.56	71.21
19.	Lakshadweep	0.40	2.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	242.84	369.36
21.	Maharashtra	299.61	338.73
22.	Manipur	25.86	16.12
23.	Meghalaya	27.71	16.83
24.	Mizoram	10.62	14.86
25.	Nagaland	23.55	22.19
26.	Odisha	147.83	215.87
27.	Puducherry	3.15	6.05
28.	Punjab	75.30	78.00
29.	Rajasthan	227.07	369.45
30.	Sikkim	6.46	7.14
31.	Tamil Nadu	193.17	187.68
32.	Tripura	37.86	21.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	668.60	563.79
34.	Uttarakhand	39.42	53.69
35.	West Bengal	247.97	260.28
Grand Total		4012.75	4572.87

**2012-13**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.16	6.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	258.76	325.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.30	16.47
4.	Assam	390.06	446.70
5.	Bihar	412.43	614.78

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Exp
6.	Chandigarh	3.22	4.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	117.09	167.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.05	3.08
9.	Daman and Diu	0.74	2.86
10.	Delhi	51.20	56.31
11.	Goa	4.46	4.79
12.	Gujarat	184.55	221.49
13.	Haryana	77.49	116.19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31.43	38.27
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.53	112.89
16.	Jharkhand	151.13	166.32
17.	Karnataka	186.83	205.41
18.	Kerala	102.04	160.43
19.	Lakshadweep	0.23	2.36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	288.44	466.07
21.	Maharashtra	343.44	384.10
22.	Manipur	34.06	15.01
23.	Meghalaya	37.09	20.50
24.	Mizoram	13.65	22.37
25.	Nagaland	24.79	33.54
26.	Odisha	166.66	260.03
27.	Puducherry	3.80	6.42
28.	Punjab	84.67	93.21
29.	Rajasthan	272.64	441.66
30.	Sikkim	7.61	9.04
31.	Tamil Nadu	220.48	228.56
32.	Tripura	45.94	21.23
33.	Uttar Pradesh	792.97	674.71
34.	Uttarakhand	46.38	71.20
35.	West Bengal	279.19	337.70
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4710.51</b>	<b>5757.76</b>

**2013-14**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.67	8.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	740.93	319.42

Sl. No.	States	Allocation	Exp
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.98	25.26
4.	Assam	545.06	436.39
5.	Bihar	1104.71	729.30
6.	Chandigarh	7.16	8.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	354.49	175.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.62	4.71
9.	Daman and Diu	6.68	4.18
10.	Delhi	81.36	63.22
11.	Goa	13.06	5.85
12.	Gujarat	361.02	212.61
13.	Haryana	218.00	154.74
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60.72	63.78
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	302.73	151.89
16.	Jharkhand	574.32	215.52
17.	Karnataka	297.86	218.81
18.	Kerala	139.65	150.71
19.	Lakshadweep	2.11	0.53
20.	Madhya Pradesh	608.57	485.92
21.	Maharashtra	35.99	24.57
22.	Manipur	53.57	14.95
23.	Meghalaya	29.49	24.44
24.	Mizoram	748.07	600.37
25.	Nagaland	63.19	33.89
26.	Odisha	398.62	283.88
27.	Puducherry	10.07	8.52
28.	Punjab	119.35	100.78
29.	Rajasthan	702.80	460.25
30.	Sikkim	15.81	11.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	486.60	365.83
32.	Tripura	36.37	23.49
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1402.94	956.34
34.	Uttarakhand	113.18	84.07
35.	West Bengal	806.15	384.03
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10483.88</b>	<b>6812.27</b>

### **Ease of Doing Business**

1306. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in world in terms of Ease of Doing Business survey conducted by the World Bank.

(b) whether the Government proposes to take steps to improve its position in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The position of India in world in terms of Ease of Doing Business survey conducted by the World Bank is 134 out of 189 in the 2014 report, which is the latest published report.

(b) and (c) The Government is taking a number of steps to improve the ease of doing business in India, which *inter alia* include the following:—

- In order to improve the ranking in World Bank's Doing Business Report, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has taken a number of steps which include making the system of Industrial Licence (IL) and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) completely on-line, delicensing large number of items under the Defence product list of compulsory licensing; extending the validity period of Industrial Licence; doing away with the requirement of affidavit from the applicants in cases of licences related to defence industry; making the process of registration with Employees' Provident Fund Organization and Employees' State Insurance on-line and real-time and implementation of eBiz programme for provision of on-line single window system. Besides, Best Practices of single-window system, land acquisition, labour law implementation, etc. have been shared with all States to provide a ready template for simplifying processes.
- The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently enacted the Companies Act, 2013 which replaces the Companies Act, 1956. Two hundred

and eighty three sections of the Companies Act, 2013 have been notified *i.e.* 98 sections *w.e.f.* 12.9.2013, one section *w.e.f.* 28.2.2014, 183 sections *w.e.f.* 1.4.2014 and one section *w.e.f.* 6.6.2014. Various approvals from the Government which were required under the Companies Act, 1956 have now been removed leaving such decisions to be taken by the shareholders of the Companies, thereby promoting self-regulation. In addition, the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes enhanced provisions for protecting investor. Further, the fees required for registering a small company with authorized capital upto Rs. ten lakhs and turnover upto Rs. two crore has been reduced to Rs. two thousand which was earlier Rs. twenty four thousand eight hundred.

- Further, as announced in Budget 2014-15, it is proposed to implement an 'Indian Customs Single Window Project' to facilitate trade. Under this, importers and exporters would lodge their clearance documents at a single point only. Required permissions, if any, from other regulatory agencies would be obtained online without the trader having to approach these agencies. This would reduce interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and the cost of doing business.

### **Unethical Medical Practices**

1307. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of unethical professional misconduct on the part of medical professionals such as accepting commissions, gifts, travel facility, hospitality, cash or monetary grants and other favours from pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry;

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

(c) the number of complaints received, enquiry conducted, action recommended and punishment awarded to the medical professionals for the unethical medical practices during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take fresh measures to restrict doctors, from accepting gifts/favours from pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Medical Council of India (MCI) or the appropriate State Medical Councils have been empowered to take disciplinary action against a doctor for violation of the provisions of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. As and when complaints are received against the violation of code of ethics of doctors, MCI conducts inquiry into such violations and takes action against violators.

(c) As per information furnished by MCI, the details of complaints received during the last three years and action taken thereof are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 has already been amended *vide* notification dated 10th December, 2009 to restrict doctors from accepting gifts/favours from pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of complaints received*

Sl. Category No.	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. Total Complaints appeal received	561	623	234
2. Referred to State Medical Council/State Govt.	357	484	156
3. Disposed	197	105	13
4. Registration Temporarily removed among disposed	3	52	06
5. Warning given among disposed	1	7	01
6. Under Consideration	7	34	65

### **Generic Drugs**

1308. SHRI NARANBHAI BHIKHABHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the doctors prescribe generic drugs to the patients in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a call centre to disclose the generic names of the drugs over telephone in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures being taken by the Government to make the consumers aware of the generic names of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Government has from time to time been issuing repeated circulars/ instructions to all Central Government hospitals, CGHS dispensaries and the State Governments for encouraging / motivating doctors to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible. Instructions have also been issued that all Central Government hospitals must provide only good quality generic medicines, and that whenever any branded medicine is prescribed, it shall invariably also be mentioned that any other equivalent generic medicines could also be provided.

The Code of Medical Ethics under Indian Medical Council Regulations, 2002 also provides under article "1.5 Use of Generic names of drugs" that every physician should, as far as possible, prescribe drugs with generic names and he/she shall ensure that there is a rational prescription and use of drugs. Further, article "6.3 Running an open shop (Dispensing of Drugs and Appliances by Physicians)" says that drugs prescribed by a physician or brought from the market for a patient should explicitly state the proprietary formulae as well as generic name of the drug.

Apart from this, to check the practice of the State/UT drug licensing authorities of issuing licenses for manufacture of drugs in brand names, the Central Government issued direction to all the State/UT Governments on 1.10.2012 under Section 33P of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 to grant/renew licenses to manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has been writing to Central Government Hospitals and State Governments to prescribe generic drugs. Government has also opened Jan Aushadhi Stores.

#### **Disposal of Biomedical Waste**

1309. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism to ensure proper implementation of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the complaints received by the Government with regard to violation of the aforesaid Rules along with the action taken against the erring hospitals during each of the last three years and current year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the disposal of biomedical waste in the prescribed manner?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Monitoring of implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 1998 amended in 2003 is done by State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committee in Union Territory (UT). As far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi *i.e.* Dr. Ram Manohar Lal Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals, are concerned, there is a Bio-Medical Waste Management Department headed by a Senior Medical Officer. The Bio-Medical Waste generated by different department/wards is carried to the central collection point by designated staff as per biomedical waste management and handling rule 1998.

These hospitals are following the instructions issued by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC, received the references from DPCC pointing out certain deficiencies and these hospitals have sent their replies to DPCC.

[Translation]

#### **ATM Paper Slip Receipt**

1310. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks ATM paper slip contains harmful chemicals which can cause far reaching harm to the health of the user;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the chemicals being used on such slip;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any research in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have informed that they have not received any complaint on usage of harmful chemical for ATM paper slip.

(c) No, Madam.

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

#### **Review of EXIM Policy**

1311. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the EXIM policy for extending benefits of export and import of agricultural products to the farmers;

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

(c) whether despite increase in availability of agricultural products in the country, export of these products is not upto the desired level;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to boost export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE



IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (d) Review of EXIM policy is a continuous process undertaken by the Government from time to time. The Government reviews the Foreign Trade Policy in consultation with the Administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned and other stake holders, keeping in view the various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. As a result of such review, export of various agricultural commodities like non-basmati rice, wheat, milk products etc. which were banned earlier were made free for exports. Presently, export of all agricultural commodities [except pulses and edible oils] is free. Government regulates the export of agricultural commodities in such a way that there is no scarcity in the country and it is available to the consumers at reasonable prices and at the same time ensures that the rate should not fall drastically in the domestic market depriving the farmers of remunerative prices. Free export of agricultural commodities will result in higher foreign exchange earnings for the country which will consequently benefit the farmers by giving them higher remunerative price.

(e) The Government had introduced Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) to encourage exports of Agricultural products. Incentive in the form of duty credit scrip @5% of FOB value of exports are provided under the scheme. Presently more than 750 items are covered under the scheme.

[English]

#### **Adulterated Soft Energy Drinks**

1312. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticide/insecticide and heavy toxic contamination have been reported in the soft/energy drinks in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) in its report has pointed towards presence of pesticides/ insecticides and heavy toxic contamination in the soft/energy drinks;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against the adulterated soft/energy drinks manufacturers and sellers along with the seizure of such soft/energy drinks during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for strict compliance of the standards and regulations laid down in respect of soft/energy drinks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per information received from the State/UT Governments, pesticide/insecticide and heavy toxic contaminants in soft/energy drinks, have been reported in a few States/UTs.

(b) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) had reported the presence of pesticide residues in carbonated water in its report dated 05.08.2003.

(c) As per the information received from the State /UT Governments, the number of samples of soft drink analysed, found adulterated and number of cases where prosecutions have been launched are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Sample analysed	Violation Cases	Prosecution Launched
1.	2011-12	201	9	9
2.	2012-13	272	27	27
3.	2013-14	257	11	8
4.	2014-15	47	0	0

(d) To curb the adulteration in food products including soft/energy drinks, regular surveillance, monitoring & sampling of food products are undertaken by State / UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Random Samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the laboratories recognised by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for analysis. In case where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is taken against the offender.

**Ordnance Factories**

1313. SHRI B. V. NAYAK:  
SHRI BHAIKON PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new ordnance factories in the country including Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations indentified for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time by which these ordnance factories are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Counter Veiling Duty on Shrimp**

1314. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States has lifted Counter Veiling Duty (CVD) on shrimp;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits accrued likely to accrue to sea food exporters as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) on 20th September, 2013 has determined that U.S. industry is neither materially injured nor threatened with imports of frozen warm water shrimp from India and six other countries. As a result of the USITC's negative determinations, no Counter Veiling Duty has been imposed imports of frozen warm water shrimp from India.

(c) As a result of the USITC's negative determinations, Indian sea food products are likely to remain competitive in the US market. As a result of the same and other measures taken by the Government of India to boost India's sea food exports there has been a significant growth in India's seafood exports to US during the year 2013-14 over ar 2012-13. The quantity and value of exports of sea-food products during the last three years is as under:-

**India's export of sea-food products to USA**

	2011-12	2012-13	2013 -14	(% growth)
Quantity in M T	68354	92447	110880	19.94
Value in Rs. crore	2977.53	4026.48	7744.67	92.34
Value in US\$ million	637.53	747.45	1286.04	72.06

*Data source: MPEDA*

**Women Harassment**

1315. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has expressed concern over the safety of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases registered, disposed off and pending with the NCW during each of the last three years and the current year regarding harassment and offences against women, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the NCW has sought reports of the State Governments on cases of assault on women;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the details of the States who have not yet submitted the report in this regard;

(e) whether the NCW has submitted its report on such cases to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (f) The National Commission for Women (NCW) is seriously concerned with the safety of women in the country

and takes action as per its mandate.

The complaints received at the Commission are acted upon in the following manner:-

- (i) The complaints of police apathy/police inaction are forwarded to the concerned State Authorities for ensuring a timely & fair investigation and report.
- (ii) For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees and forwards the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees to the concerned State Governments/Authorities;
- (iii) Efforts are made to resolve family disputes/ matrimonial disputes through counseling.

- (iv) Complaints relating to "Domestic Violence / Matrimonial Dispute" are forwarded to the concerned authorities such as District Magistrate, Protection Officer etc. for appropriate action.

The Commission constantly reminds the State Authorities to expedite submission of Action Taken Report (ATR) in respect of case of serious crimes /violence against women and status reports are sought. Such cases are monitored till they are presented before the concerned courts. The details of cases registered, action taken, closed and ATRs sought and received during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Complaints registered, acted upon, closed and pending in NCW regarding Harassment and offences against women during the last three year and current year, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Received	Action Taken*	Closed**	ATR Sought	Pending at NCW
<b>2011</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7	4	2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	124	124	54	41	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	2	0	
4.	Assam	26	26	15	4	
5.	Bihar	444	444	126	192	
6.	Chandigarh	40	40	14	15	
7.	Chhattisgarh	75	75	29	36	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	-	1	
9.	Daman and Diu	2	2	1	0	
10.	Delhi	2,287	2,287	686	863	
11.	Goa	9	9	5	1	
12.	Gujarat	65	65	24	28	
13.	Haryana	934	934	248	532	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	51	51	18	25	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	21	7	3	
16.	Jharkhand	212	212	87	102	
17.	Karnataka	52	52	31	10	
18.	Kerala	25	25	10	7	

Sl. No.	State	Received	Action Taken*	Closed**	ATR Sought	Pending at NCW
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	607	607	209	292	
21.	Maharashtra	313	313	92	93	
22.	Manipur	2	2	1	1	
23.	Meghalaya	5	5	2	2	
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0	
25.	Nagaland	3	3	1	0	
26.	Odisha	63	63	24	19	
27.	Puducherry	9	9	5	1	
28.	Punjab	210	210	73	70	
29.	Rajasthan	1,305	1,305	364	718	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	124	124	72	29	
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	0	
33.	Tripura	4	4	2	1	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,336	8,336	2,326	4632	
35.	Uttarakhand	341	341	105	125	
36.	West Bengal	170	170	73	44	
Total		15,870	15,870	4,710	7,889	

**2012**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	2	2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	99	99	63	52	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0	
4.	Assam	22	22	11	17	
5.	Bihar	476	476	210	292	
6.	Chandigarh	33	33	11	27	
7.	Chhattisgarh	82	82	40	51	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	5	5	3	1	
10.	Delhi	2,330	2,330	1,259	1184	
11.	Goa	8	8	3	8	
12.	Gujarat	77	77	41	41	
13.	Haryana	1,064	1,064	559	722	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49	49	27	24	

Sl. No.	State	Received	Action Taken*	Closed**	ATR Sought	Pending at NCW
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	16	5	
16.	Jharkhand	235	235	111	133	
17.	Karnataka	67	67	37	55	
18.	Kerala	31	31	16	18	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	777	777	379	434	
21.	Maharashtra	307	307	133	195	
22.	Manipur	5	5	2	3	
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	2	2	
24.	Mizoram	1	1	-	1	
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0	
26.	Odisha	55	55	27	39	
27.	Puducherry	8	8	5	4	
28.	Punjab	214	214	108	143	
29.	Rajasthan	1,273	1,273	619	852	
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	97	97	47	61	
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	0	
33.	Tripura	3	3	-	0	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,774	8,774	3,649	6376	
35.	Uttarakhand	293	293	163	155	
36.	West Bengal	143	143	87	62	
	Total	16,557	16,557	7,630	10,959	

**2013**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	5	5	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	107	107	49	151	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	2	1	
4.	Assam	31	31	12	38	
5.	Bihar	441	441	141	400	
6.	Chandigarh	44	44	23	36	
7.	Chhattisgarh	87	87	39	62	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	1	1	
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	1	
10.	Delhi	2,751	2,751	935	2035	

Sl. No.	State	Received	Action Taken*	Closed**	ATR Sought	Pending at NCW
11.	Goa	12	12	7	11	
12.	Gujarat	79	79	31	105	
13.	Haryana	1,136	1,136	336	936	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37	37	7	45	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	20	5	
16.	Jharkhand	221	221	90	205	
17.	Karnataka	78	78	38	129	
18.	Kerala	33	33	16	50	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	632	632	287	527	
21.	Maharashtra	464	464	161	574	
22.	Manipur	5	5	3	5	
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	3	3	
24.	Mizoram	1	1	-	1	
25.	Nagaland	1	1	1	0	
26.	Odisha	81	81	39	96	
27.	Puducherry	6	6	4	7	
28.	Punjab	217	217	68	229	
29.	Rajasthan	1,128	1,128	613	1066	
30.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu	93	93	47	227	
32.	Telangana	-	-	-	0	
33.	Tripura	-	-	-	0	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,488	8,488	4,182	6719	
35.	Uttarakhand	317	317	209	206	
36.	West Bengal	169	169	80	182	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>14,058</b>	

**2014 as on 14 July**

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	1	3	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73	73	36	74	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0	-
4.	Assam	25	18	9	22	7
5.	Bihar	292	277	96	267	15
6.	Chandigarh	15	10	3	10	5

Sl. No.	State	Received	Action Taken*	Closed**	ATR Sought	Pending at NCW
7.	Chhattisgarh	58	55	15	50	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	1	-
9.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	0	1
10.	Delhi	1,577	1,555	665	1000	22
11.	Goa	3	3	1	2	-
12.	Gujarat	45	40	22	48	5
13.	Haryana	717	692	164	602	25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	26	24	7	35	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	4	1	-
16.	Jharkhand	144	137	46	112	7
17.	Karnataka	51	47	28	59	4
18.	Kerala	17	16	9	25	1
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	-	1	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	502	480	143	384	22
21.	Maharashtra	272	262	77	337	10
22.	Manipur	1	1	-	2	-
23.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0	-
26.	Odisha	67	65	25	68	2
27.	Puducherry	7	6	3	6	1
28.	Punjab	111	108	37	101	3
29.	Rajasthan	633	585	179	494	48
30.	Sikkim	2	1	-	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	55	52	24	101	3
32.	Telangana	3	2	1	3	1
33.	Tripura	2	1	-	1	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,633	6,932	2,350	5213	701
35.	Uttarakhand	204	199	61	148	5
36.	West Bengal	131	130	51	134	1
Total		12,679	11,783	4,058	9306	896

\* The Commission has taken cognizance in the matter and sought Action Taken Report (ATR), hearings etc. as the case may be.

\*\* The Commission has closed the case after following due procedure.

*Note:* The difference between Action Taken and closed shows cases pending at various stages with different authorities who are reminded constantly by the Commission.

ATRs are sought in cases wherever required.

[Translation]

### Defence Deals

1316. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of violations of tender norms in defence deals with foreign companies reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the defence deals in which Central Vigilance Commission has recommended for vigilance inquiry during the said period for flouting the tender rules;

(c) the details of cases of corruption registered in aforesaid deals during the said period;

(d) the number of officials found guilty in such defence deals during the said period and action taken against them; and

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government to check irregularities in defence deals?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances are in vogue for capital and revenue procurements, under the Defence Procurement Procedure and the Defence Procurement Manual, respectively. The same are followed scrupulously.

As and when complaints alleging irregularities/violations of procurement procedures are received from any source, the same are examined and after due scrutiny, appropriate action is taken. Wherever necessary, the case is referred to the appropriate agency for further investigation.

During the last three years and in the current year, there are nine cases relating to alleged irregularities in defence purchases, which the Central Vigilance Commission has referred for inquiry. During this period, the CBI has taken up inquiry/investigation in five cases. No official of the Ministry has been found guilty during the aforesaid period.

### Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account

1317. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked the banks to provide Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA) in the basic banking accounts along with the Automated Teller Machine (ATM)-cum-Debit Cards without any extra charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the BSBDA;

(c) whether instances of violation of the said direction by some banks have come to the notice of the RBI recently and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, bank-wise;

(d) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been able to achieve the All India Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) during the last three years and the current year; and if so, the details thereof, bank and State/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued circular on 10th August, 2012 advising all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to offer a 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' (BSBDA) to all their customers. The salient features of BSBDA, *inter-alia*, are:-

- There is no requirement of minimum balance.
- The services available include deposit and withdrawal of cash at bank branch as well as ATMs; receipt/credit of money through electronic payment channels or by means of collection/deposit of cheques.
- Maximum of 4 withdrawals a month including ATM withdrawal. No such limit for deposits.
- Facility of ATM card or ATM-cum-Debit card.
- These facilities are to be provided without any extra charges.

As per information received from RBI, some complaints relating to lack of awareness among bank staff about BSBDA and banks' unwillingness to promote these accounts were made against some banks and RBI had brought the



issues highlighted in these complaints to the notice of the concerned banks.

(d) and (e) Revised instructions were issued to Scheduled Commercial Banks by the RBI in November, 2005 for implementation of the parameters for monitoring the CD ratio of banks at different levels. Details of Bank-wise and State-wise CD Ratio of Public Sector Banks year-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Bank-wise Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks*

(Rs in Crore)

Bank Name	Gross Bank Credit	Aggregate Deposits	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4
<b>Dec' 2013</b>			
State Bank of India	948499	1241158	76.4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	59932	70096	85.5
State Bank of Hyderabad	94989	119974	79.2
State Bank of Mysore	45372	56117	80.9
State Bank of Patiala	75268	86583	86.9
State Bank of Travancore	68824	92274	74.6
Allahabad Bank	125500	178513	70.3
Andhra Bank	100746	130491	77.2
Bank of Baroda	232843	317904	73.2
Bank of India	230772	327270	70.5
Bank of Maharashtra	86066	111060	77.5
Canara Bank	265623	372898	71.2
Central Bank of India	174876	224607	77.9
Corporation Bank	118996	168615	70.6
Dena Bank	67095	90322	74.3
Indian Bank	102469	142967	71.7
Indian Overseas Bank	151667	198531	76.4
Oriental Bank of Commerce	129521	180782	71.6

1	2	3	4
Punjab and Sind Bank	55142	74080	74.4
Punjab National Bank	287030	375758	76.4
Syndicate Bank	119978	162138	74.0
UCO Bank	127964	164800	77.6
Union Bank of India	196322	262947	74.7
United Bank of India	74808	104587	71.5
Vijaya Bank	69080	111849	61.8
IDBI Bank Limited	166701	168639	98.9
All Public Sector Banks	4176085	5534965	75.4
<b>2013</b>			
State Bank of India	907812	1130898	80.3
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	58509	71226	82.1
State Bank of Hyderabad	91833	121102	75.8
State Bank of Mysore	45990	56767	81.0
State Bank of Patiala	75497	88889	84.9
State Bank of Travancore	68629	84143	81.6
Allahabad Bank	125171	175824	71.2
Andhra Bank	100286	123591	81.1
Bank of Baroda	230922	326734	70.7
Bank of India	203960	291716	69.9
Bank of Maharashtra	76094	91867	82.8
Canara Bank	229904	338279	68.0
Central Bank of India	175890	219896	80.0
Corporation Bank	118262	163557	72.3
Dena Bank	66267	92286	71.8
Indian Bank	103930	133875	77.6
Indian Overseas Bank	147637	195197	75.6
Oriental Bank of Commerce	130153	175764	74.0
Punjab and Sind Bank	51331	64580	79.5
Punjab National Bank	283239	366527	77.3
Syndicate Bank	121907	157798	77.3

1	2	3	4
UCO Bank	120555	134078	89.9
Union Bank of India	193063	249101	77.5
United Bank of India	69492	97516	71.3
Vijaya Bank	70430	96781	72.8
IDBI Bank Limited	187279	198965	94.1
All Public Sector Banks	4054040	5246956	77.3
<b>2012</b>			
State Bank of India	755924	983137	76.9
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	50012	61295	81.6
State Bank of Hyderabad	77633	100607	77.2
State Bank of Mysore	40682	49804	81.7
State Bank of Patiala	64160	79565	80.6
State Bank of Travancore	57279	70646	81.1
Allahabad Bank	109659	157581	69.6
Andhra Bank	84853	105203	80.7
Bank of Baroda	205994	269021	76.6
Bank of India	180325	246384	73.2
Bank of Maharashtra	56959	76412	74.5
Canara Bank	223579	311774	71.7
Central Bank of India	151099	192703	78.4
Corporation Bank	101223	134084	75.5
Dena Bank	56915	73687	77.2
Indian Bank	88353	115673	76.4
Indian Overseas Bank	128504	171371	75.0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	113104	155401	72.8
Punjab and Sind Bank	46244	57925	79.8
Punjab National Bank	274300	354555	77.4
Syndicate Bank	112289	142302	78.9
UCO Bank	108660	139956	77.6
Union Bank of India	166531	211535	78.7
United Bank of India	63903	86414	73.9

1	2	3	4
Vijaya Bank	59540	82549	72.1
IDBI Bank Limited	174035	186217	93.5
All Public Sector Banks	3551756	4615801	76.9
<b>2011</b>			
State Bank of India	661884	859098	77.0
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	41776	53938	77.5
State Bank of Hyderabad	65114	89650	72.6
State Bank of Mysore	34674	42649	81.3
State Bank of Patiala	52336	68449	76.5
State Bank of Travancore	47195	58133	81.2
Allahabad Bank	93573	130367	71.8
andhra Bank	72279	91559	78.9
Bank of Baroda	171708	219679	78.2
Bank of India	164362	249449	65.9
Bank of Maharashtra	48065	66676	72.1
Canara Bank	201613	276615	72.9
Central Bank of India	131267	178307	73.6
Corporation Bank	87860	116602	75.4
Dena Bank	45159	61976	72.9
Indian Bank	74290	102210	72.7
Indian Overseas Bank	102011	139610	73.1
Oriental Bank of Commerce	97597	138697	70.4
Punjab and Sind Bank	42773	55876	76.5
Punjab National Bank	229607	290785	79.0
Syndicate Bank	95172	118917	80.0
UCO Bank	93748	126949	73.8
Union Bank of India	143522	194986	73.6
United Bank of India	53946	75624	71.3
Vijaya Bank	50013	73137	68.4
IDBI Bank Limited	154770	167027	92.7
All Public Sector Banks	3056314	4046966	75.5

Source: RBI

**Statement-II***State-wise Credit-Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks*

(Rs. in crore)

State	Gross Bank Credit	Aggregate Deposits	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4
<b>Dec' 2013</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	943	2434	38.7
Andhra Pradesh	370975	324307	114.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1599	6358	25.1
Assam	23468	66179	35.5
Bihar	41528	154049	27.0
Chandigarh	51732	39767	130.1
Chhattisgarh	39005	70683	55.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	487	1942	25.1
Daman and Diu	454	2417	18.8
Goa	10053	35751	28.1
Gujarat	220500	318873	69.2
Haryana	109998	123852	88.8
Himachal Pradesh	14957	44337	33.7
Jammu and Kashmir	4688	17771	26.4
Jharkhand	29213	101896	28.7
Karnataka	245854	339853	72.3
Kerala	114741	161095	71.2
Lakshadweep	61	670	9.1
Madhya Pradesh	101755	191601	53.1
Maharashtra	1106534	1238859	89.3
Manipur	1516	3699	41.0
Meghalaya	3092	11477	26.9
Mizoram	1012	2768	36.6
Nagaland	1819	4935	36.9
NCT of Delhi	522002	572288	91.2
Odisha	56696	129270	43.9
Puducherry	4969	7020	70.8

1	2	3	4
Punjab	146217	187516	78.0
Rajasthan	127817	146389	87.3
Sikkim	1186	4275	27.7
Tamil Nadu	382480	315480	121.2
Tripura	2346	8894	26.4
Uttar Pradesh	191217	456021	41.9
Uttarakhand	19706	63706	30.9
West Bengal	225464	378533	59.6
All India Public Sector Banks	4176085	5534965	75.4
<b>2013</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	891	2174	41.0
Andhra Pradesh	348044	311341	111.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1471	6790	21.7
Assam	22504	66960	33.6
Bihar	40044	141916	28.2
Chandigarh	50681	36240	139.8
Chhattisgarh	37620	72420	51.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	451	1582	28.5
Daman and Diu	447	2086	21.4
Goa	9371	32992	28.4
Gujarat	203210	293554	69.2
Haryana	103732	114540	90.6
Himachal Pradesh	14614	41157	35.5
Jammu and Kashmir	4492	16225	27.7
Jharkhand	28675	94805	30.2
Karnataka	232833	317518	73.3
Kerala	114146	141536	80.6
Lakshadweep	61	620	9.8
Madhya Pradesh	94733	173702	54.5
Maharashtra	1074630	1211624	88.7
Manipur	1398	4607	30.3
Meghalaya	2802	11971	23.4

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	972	2781	35.0
Nagaland	1711	5373	31.8
NCT of Delhi	531505	552244	96.2
Odisha	54676	116592	46.9
Puducherry	4619	6415	72.0
Punjab	142142	171341	83.0
Rajasthan	132471	136609	97.0
Sikkim	1212	4303	28.2
Tamil Nadu	372442	306267	121.6
Tripura	2288	8534	26.8
Uttar Pradesh	183310	425858	43.0
Uttarakhand	19528	58977	33.1
West Bengal	220314	355303	62.0
All India Public Sector Banks	4054040	5246956	77.3

**2012**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	768	1891	40.6
Andhra Pradesh	304011	269846	112.7
Arunachal Pradesh	1327	5755	23.1
Assam	20230	58504	34.6
Bihar	32964	120685	27.3
Chandigarh	39745	31981	124.3
Chhattisgarh	31468	59044	53.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	364	1242	29.3
Daman and Diu	344	1715	20.1
Goa	8414	30466	27.6
Gujarat	170750	254678	67.0
Haryana	94347	101661	92.8
Himachal Pradesh	13132	34826	37.7
Jammu and Kashmir	3746	14042	26.7
Jharkhand	25990	79960	32.5
Karnataka	213003	286645	74.3
Kerala	98690	124665	79.2
Lakshadweep	55	566	9.7

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	78260	146229	53.5
Maharashtra	947898	1080072	87.8
Manipur	1228	3761	32.7
Meghalaya	2458	9704	25.3
Mizoram	901	2265	39.8
Nagaland	1508	4827	31.2
NCT of Delhi	473643	512269	92.5
Odisha	48564	102346	47.5
Puducherry	3874	6062	63.9
Punjab	126875	150215	84.5
Rajasthan	111772	117748	94.9
Sikkim	1199	3608	33.2
Tamil Nadu	322665	278058	116.0
Tripura	1957	7407	26.4
Uttar Pradesh	156552	358016	43.7
Uttarakhand	17231	50736	34.0
West Bengal	195823	304305	64.4
All India Public Sector Banks	3551756	4615801	76.9

**2011**

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	674	1658	40.7
Andhra Pradesh	259955	229663	113.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1169	5116	22.9
Assam	17378	51530	33.7
Bihar	27912	101801	27.4
Chandigarh	43292	30055	144.0
Chhattisgarh	26014	48814	53.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	917	27.6
Daman and Diu	332	1423	23.3
Goa	7424	26454	28.1
Gujarat	140355	213274	65.8
Haryana	76600	90855	84.3

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	12069	30180	40.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3563	11916	29.9
Jharkhand	23525	68508	34.3
Karnataka	185693	246218	75.4
Kerala	79465	104671	75.9
Lakshadweep	43	526	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	69357	120929	57.4
Maharashtra	837764	978055	85.7
Manipur	1119	3154	35.5
Meghalaya	2037	8562	23.8
Mizoram	889	2012	44.2
Nagaland	1294	4535	28.5
NCT of Delhi	396177	483632	81.9
Odisha	43778	84521	51.8
Puducherry	3117	5551	56.2
Punjab	107294	133576	80.3
Rajasthan	94480	99512	94.9
Sikkim	1161	2821	41.2
Tamil Nadu	274722	241968	113.5
Tripura	1678	6288	26.7
Uttar Pradesh	137293	309310	44.4
Uttarakhand	14762	44404	33.2
West Bengal	163677	254555	64.3
All India Public Sector Banks	3056314	4046966	75.5

Source: RBI

[English]

### Forest Rights Act

1318. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intended benefit under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been given to the forest dwelling communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of claims for distribution of titles received under the Act and the number of titles out of them distributed, rejected and still pending including the total number of claims disposed off/ per centage, with respect to claims received State/ UT-wise and the factors which are impeding effective implementation of the Act;

(c) whether the provisions of the Act has not been implemented in many States including Karnataka: and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the implementation status thereof, State-wise along with steps taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of the legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was enacted with the objective of remedying the historical injustice done to the Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. The Act has substantially met this mandate through distribution of 14,36,290 titles to the eligible claimants under the Act till 31st May, 2014.

(b) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the enclosed Statement. Substantial progress has been made towards implementation of the Act over the years. However, certain operational issues were brought to the notice of the Ministry such as convening of Gram Sabha meetings at the panchayat level, low recognition of community rights relating to minor forest produce, grazing areas, water bodies, habitats of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, pastoralists routes, high rate of rejection of claims etc. These have been suitably addressed by the Ministry and appropriate changes have been effected in the Rules on 06.09.2012 and guidelines issued on 12.07.2012 to ease out the problems and hindrances encountered in the implementation of the Act, and to provide unencumbered access to rights already conferred by the Act.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Ministry has implemented provisions of Forest Rights Act, 2006 including Karnataka. Implementation status is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the information available with the Ministry, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. As on 31.05.2014, more than 37.64 lakh claims have reportedly been filed in various States/UTs and more

than 14.36 lakh titles have been distributed. More than 34 thousand titles were ready for distribution. In the State of Karnataka, 2,54,577 claims have been filed and 7,058 titles distributed so far.

**Statement**

*Details of the claims for distribution of titles received under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and number of titles out of them distributed, rejected and still pending including total number of claims disposed of/per centage with respect of claims received, State/UT wise.*

(As on 31.05.2014)

Sl. No.	State	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	4,11,012 (4,00,053 individual and 10,959 community)	1,69,370 (1,67,263 individual and 2,107 community)	1,65,466	3,34,836 (81.46%)	76,176
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)	57,975
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)	1,258
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,56,062	3,12,250	4,01,784	7,14,034 (94.44%)	42,028
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,399 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,146 (31.91%)	1,30,446
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	2,160	2,506 (44.02%)	3,186
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)	9,749
10.	Karnataka	2,54,577 (2,50,002 individual and 4,575 community)	7,058 (6,962 individual and 96 community)	1,59,116 (1,56,877 individual and 2,239 community)	1,66,174 (65.27%)	88,403
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	24,599	7,889	32,488 (86.55%)	5,047
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,16,189 (4,88,498 individual and 27,691 community)	1,87,392 distributed (1,75,136 individual, 12,256 community and 15,413 ready)	2,81,396 (ST-40.03% OTD-97.14%)	4,68,788 (90.81%)	47,401
13.	Maharashtra	3,46,230 (3,41,085 individual and 5,145 community)	1,03,797 (1,01,426 individual and 2,371 community)	2,33,720 (2,31,641 individual and 2,079 community)	3,37,517 (97.48%)	8,713
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	5,63,154 (5,51,109 individual and 12,045 community)	3,33,001 distributed (3,29,805 individual and 3,196 community)	1,35,937 (1,35,264 individual and 673 community)	4,68,938 (83.26%)	94,216
18.	Rajasthan	69,775 (69,123 individual and 652 community)	34,147 (34,082 individual and 65 community)	33,515	67,662 (96.97%)	2,113
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	-	-	21,781
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)	40,760
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)	1,700
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1(0.54 %)	181
24.	West Bengal	1,38,640 (1,35,442 individual and 3,198 community)	31,809 distributed and 15,285 titles are ready	30,775	62,584 (45.14%)	76,056
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
Total		37,64,315 (36,97,966 individual and 84,349 community)	14,36,290 (14,12,712 individual and 23,578 community) and 34,421 ready for distribution	16,20,836 (16,10,483 individual and 10,353 community)	30,57,126 (81.21%)	7,07,189

### Awareness of Rights to Tribals

1319. SHRI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals in the country are unaware of their constitutional rights;

(b) if so, whether the Government has started awareness campaign about the various provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the modes of communication employed therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been involved in the awareness campaign;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the role played by the State Government in this initiative; and

(f) the success achieved as a result of the awareness campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(d) and (e) A number of States have taken support of local NGOs for conducting awareness programmes, trainings of local level functionaries, Forest Rights Committees and training of master trainers.

(f) As a result of awareness campaign for implementation of FRA, States have put in place systems and mechanism for recognition of rights under FRA, some of the States affected by LWE activities took steps to withdraw old pending forest cases against forest dwellers, States with high rates of rejection of claims have started reviewing the rejected claims, several States linked the right holders with livelihood and other developmental schemes, a number of States have taken a lead in recognizing community rights.

#### **Pending Projects for Approval**

1320. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the list of projects/ proposals lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval as on date and the date of pendency of these projects, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not according approval to these projects;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from the States to accord approval to these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) No project/ proposal is pending for approval with the Planning Commission. Planning Commission approves the projects/ proposals under the scheme such as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for other projects, Special Plan Assistance and State Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The ACA & SPA projects are sent by States for approval within the assistance approved after the Annual State Plan discussions are concluded with States. For the year 2014-15, annual plan discussions are yet to be held.

However, Planning Commission has received requests for additional Central Assistance from the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The Government of Bihar has sought financial assistance for the master plan prepared for 350<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Shri Guru Gobind Singhji during December 2016-17. Government of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has requested financial assistance for the master plan for holding Kumbh Mela in their States to be held during 2016 and 2015-16 respectively. The Government of Odisha has requested for one time Central Assistance for infrastructure development to organize Nabakalebara ceremony in Jagannath temple during 2015.

#### **Border Haats**

1321. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Border Haats presently functional along the Indian border, particularly in the North-Eastern States, location-wise;

(b) the details of proposals for establishing such haats which have been sanctioned by the Government during the last three years and the current year location-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on such haats along with revenue generated therefrom during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal for establishing more Border Haats in the country;

(e) if so, the details and the locations thereof indicating estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(f) the contribution of such haats in boosting economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Two Border Haats in Meghalaya, at Kalaichar in West Garo Hills District and Balat East Khasi Hills District are functional at present.



(b) In addition to the two functional border haats, during the last three years and the current year, Government of India and Government of the People's of Republic Bangladesh have approved four more Border Haats at Kamalasagar, Srinagar, Palbasti and Kamalpur in Tripura.

(c) Till date, the total expenditure sanctioned so far on the construction of the Border Haats is Rs 4,67,60,000/- (Rupees four crores, sixty seven lakhs and sixty thousands only). As per the Memorandum of Understanding between The Government of The Republic of India and The Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, the commodities sold in the designated Border Haats are exempted from the payment of customs duties.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Government of India has shared a list of 22 locations in the State of Meghalaya with the Government of Bangladesh for their concurrence to establish Border Haats.

(f) The Border Haats aim at promoting the wellbeing of the people dwelling in remote areas across the borders of two countries, by establishing traditional system of marketing the local produce through local markets.

[Translation]

**Public Private Partnership Model**

1322. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:  
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been assigned the responsibility for executing development projects in the country at present,

(b) if so, the details of projects being executed in the country on the above model as on date;

(c) whether the Government has made an assessment on the authenticity and efficiency of the system;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve the PPP Model in the country: and

(e) whether Planning Commission has brought out

any consultation paper on PPP Mode healthcare, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has recognised that adequate investment in the development of infrastructure is a prerequisite for higher growth. Accordingly, the Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 55,74,663 crore in infrastructure (defined to include electricity, renewable energy, roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways, irrigation including watershed, water supply & sanitation, ports including inland waterways, airports, oil & gas pipelines and storage) during the Plan period (2012-17). However, in view of scarcity of budgetary resources and lack of capacity within the Government to implement such an ambitious programme, the strategy of the Government relies significantly on promoting investment through a combination of public investment, private participation and various forms of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in financially viable infrastructure projects.

(b) The status of PPP infrastructure projects in the country as on March 31, 2013 is shown below:—

(Rs. crore)			
Sl. No.	Ministry/Sector	No. of Projects	Projects Cost
1	2	3	4
<b>Central Sector</b>			
1.	National Highways	75	31,404
2.	Major Ports	29	12,964
3.	Railways	4	17561
4.	Airports	3	5,883
Total		111	51,812
<b>States Sector</b>			
1.	Roads	166	22,445
2.	Ports	28	33,162
3.	Urban Infrastructure	179	7,568
4.	Power	26	36,580

1	2	3	4
5.	Railways		
6.	Airports		
7.	Other Sectors	183	9,861
Total		582	1,09,615
Grand Total		693	1,61,427

**Central Sector**

1.	National Highways	161	1,55,438
2.	Major Ports	29	8,561
3.	Railways	3	3,441
4.	Airports	2	25,237
Total		195	1,92,677

**States Sector**

1.	Roads	187	65,038
2.	Ports	18	28,411
3.	Urban Infrastructure	144	47,496
4.	Power	121	1,13,491
5.	Railways	2	1,357
6.	Airports	1	141
7.	Other Sectors	126	20,371
Total		599	2,76,305
Grand Total		794	4,68,982

(c) and (d) The Government has not made an assessment on the authenticity and efficiency of the system. However the key benefits of PPP Model in infrastructure projects are as follows:—

- Encourage private investment in the infrastructure sector
- Reducing public direct spending
- Public budget could be used in other priority areas
- Introduce innovation and increased efficiency from the private sector
- Development of local capital market
- Right sizing of public institutions
- Better services to users and early delivery

(e) The Planning Commission is preparing a consultation paper on PPP in Healthcare.

[English]

**Shortage of Arms and Ammunition**

1323. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:  
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of arms and ammunition for the defence forces in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, along with its likely impact on the security of the country; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The proposals for acquisition of capital assets for defence flow from the defence procurement planning process comprising of 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), the Five Year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Additionally, an Ammunition Road Map has been approved for ammunition requirements.

Mismatches occur between requirements and availability, which are addressed regularly. The Armed Forces remain in a state of operational readiness to meet any eventuality.

**GDP Growth**

1324. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI D. K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projected/estimated growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2013-14;

(b) the details of expected contribution of various sectors viz. agriculture, infrastructure and service sectors

etc. in the projected/ estimated GDP for 2013-14;

(c) whether the growth rate of the country is expected to increase during 2014-15; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating projected GDP during 2014-15 and the factors which are likely to contribute for the accelerated GDP?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per the provisional estimates of GDP, published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the rate of growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices was 4.7 per cent in 2013-14.

(b) As per the provisional estimates of GDP, the contribution of agriculture & allied sectors (agriculture, forestry and fishing), industry sector and services sector in the GDP at constant (2004-05) prices during 2013-14 is 13.9 per cent, 26.1 per cent and 59.9 per cent respectively.

(c) and (d) The growth rate of the country is expected to increase during 2014-15, compared to 2013-14. According to the Economic Survey 2013-14, the growth in the Indian economy can be expected to recover gradually to 5.4 to 5.9 per cent in 2014-15. Factors like the revival of industrial growth, improved external economic situation characterized by a stable current account, generally benign outlook on oil prices, improved fiscal situation, modest global growth revival, etc. can be expected to contribute to the gradual recovery in GDP growth during 2014-15.

### Health Policy

1325. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM:

SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the progress of the country in the healthcare sector is grossly inadequate to provide quality healthcare services to the people and if so the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the quantity and quality of healthcare services being delivered under the existing policy/schemes run by the Government;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof including the shortcomings noticed therein;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new health policy to meet adequately the healthcare needs of the people and if so, the details thereof indicating the major changes likely to be effected in the existing policy and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to declare healthcare as a Fundamental right of the citizens and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing good quality health services to the population is that of the State Governments. Under the National Health Mission (NHM) which encompasses the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as its two Sub-Missions, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including support for provision of quality healthcare services to those who access public health facilities.

(b) NRHM/NHM is the flagship scheme of the Ministry. The implementation of NRHM is reviewed through external surveys such as, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS), Annual Health Survey (AHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS). NFHS-4 Survey is presently ongoing. Institute of Economic Growth conducted an evaluation of NRHM on behalf of the Planning Commission. Further, Common Review Missions (CRMs) also undertake a review of NRHM/NHM every year.

(c) The information is available in public domain as under:—

**DLHS 4:** <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/DLHS-4.aspx>

**AHS:** [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHS](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHS)

**SRS:** [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/SRS\\_Report\\_2012/1\\_Contents\\_2012.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2012/1_Contents_2012.pdf)

**Evaluation of NRHM: Institute of Economic Growth:** [http://planningcommission.nic.in/report/peoreport/peoevalu/peo\\_2807.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/report/peoreport/peoevalu/peo_2807.pdf)

**CRM reports:** <http://nrhm.gov.in/monitoring/common-review-mission/7th-common-review-mission.html>

A summary of observations of the Common Review Missions and the external evaluation by the Institute of Economic growth is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry has initiated the process of formulating a new health policy.

(e) At present there is no legislation on Right to Health Care under consideration of the Government.

### **Statement**

#### *Summary of Observations*

- (1) The various Common Review Mission highlighted implementation progress and lacuna for specific States. CRMs being participatory, multi stakeholder analysis, allowed for all components to be reviewed in depth monitoring and recommendations were used for district and State planning. The common observations pertain to Health Human Resource shortages, particularly of specialists, issues of procurement, slow progress on SNCU and facility based new-born care, out of pocket expenditures (although these declined from 2005 levels), Limited progress on PPP, VHSNC and RKS, lack of attention to areas such as family planning, and adolescent health etc.
- (2) The Planning Commission commissioned an external evaluation through the IEG in 2010-2011 in 37 districts seven States of India- five high focus states and two non-high focus states. The study reported that considerable progress was made on the infrastructure front in all states except Jharkhand. The study also reported limited progress on filling HR gaps especially specialists. Regarding Medical Officers, many States were still short of targets. In most high focus States ANM/GNM schools began functioning around 05-06, and it appears that the position has improved around FY 12-13. The findings for ASHA showed that high levels of coordination were reported with ANM and AWW and less so with PRI members. The report also observes that there is less movement of VHSNC and local planning. Overall ASHAs were found to be functional in their roles as facilitator. The study reported poor progress on operationalization of First Referral Units (FRUs) and that Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) were established in most States except J&K. States appear to be on track with regard to

at least establishing the platforms for decentralized management at the district levels, although integration of bank accounts appear to be incomplete.

### **SIT On Black Money**

1326. DR. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI MD. BADARIDDOZA KHAN:

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government investigations against the individuals that had bank accounts in Liechtenstein banks and whose names were disclosed by Germany to India, have since been concluded;

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

(c) whether the terms of reference notified by the Government allow Special Investigation Team (SIT) on black money to proceed further against those account holders in Liechtenstein banks and review the investigation which had already been concluded against them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) In March 2009, information regarding deposits/outstanding amounts in the accounts maintained by 12 trusts/entities with LGT Bank in Liechtenstein was obtained from the German Tax Authorities under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany. The 12 trusts/entities involved 26 individuals of Indian origin/ nationality. Appropriate action under direct tax laws in these cases, including assessment of income, initiation of penalty and prosecution proceedings, wherever applicable, has been taken.

(b) Out of the 26 individuals, 6 individuals were found to be non-residents during the relevant period and therefore, the proceedings initiated under the Income Tax

Act, 1961 [the Act] were dropped. In the case of another trust created by an individual and having 3 beneficiaries including him, reassessment proceedings were dropped in case of other two beneficiaries and income was brought to tax in the hands of creator of the trust. Assessments were completed in 18 cases bringing to tax an amount of Rs.37.58 crore which was attributable to such undisclosed foreign accounts, raising a tax demand of Rs.24.24 crore. Penalties of about Rs.14 crore have been levied under section 271(1)(c) of the Act. Prosecution for willful attempt to evade tax under section 276C(1) of the Act was launched against 17 persons. One person has since expired.

(c) Yes, Madam. By order dated 04.07.2011 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 176 of 2009, Hon'ble Supreme Court, *inter alia*, directed:

"That the Special Investigation Team, constituted pursuant to the orders of today by this Court, shall take over the matter of investigation of the individuals whose names have been disclosed by Germany as having accounts in banks in Liechtenstein, and expeditiously conduct the same. The Special Investigation Team shall review the concluded matters also in this regard to assess whether investigations have been thoroughly and properly conducted or not, and on coming to the conclusion that there is a need for further investigation shall proceed further in the matter....."

(d) Details are as per reply to part (c) above.

#### **Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

1327. SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/programmes being implemented under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the goal to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) of ICDS across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of beneficiaries under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme,

State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under SNP during each of the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the SNP across the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six 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 of the six services *viz.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure.

(b) and (c) Since the existing calorific norms were not adequately meeting the gap between Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI), Government of India after due deliberations and taking into account the recommendations of experts, issued comprehensive revised nutritional and feeding norms on 24.2.2009. These guidelines specified the kind of supplementary nutrition to be provided to children in the age group of 0-6 months, 6 months to 3 years and 3-6 years as well as for pregnant women and lactating mothers. All the States/UTs have been advised to follow these guidelines so that the purpose for which these were issued is achieved.

A Statement-I indicating State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme, including Andhra Pradesh, as on December, 2013 is enclosed.

(d) A Statement-II indicating State/UT-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, grants-in-aid released and expenditure reported including the State share for the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30.6.2014) is enclosed.

(e) Periodical assessment of progress/achievements made by the States/UTs and improvement in functioning of various components of the scheme, including Supplementary Nutrition Programme (No. of days SNP given in a month, method of delivery, adherence to the nutritional and feeding norms, regularity in distribution, etc.), is an on-going and continuous process. This is done largely through monitoring reports and review meetings.

Besides the review meetings at the national and State level, implementation of the scheme is monitored through Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports sent by the States /UTs to the Government of India. Being a highly decentralized programme, a Five-tier Monitoring mechanism with defined tasks has also been assigned to monitor the progress of implementation of the

scheme at all the levels viz. national, State, district, block and the Anganwadi level. MIS has also been revised under the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, recently approved by the Government. Shortcomings, if any, noticed in achieving the desired level of target in respect of above issues are brought to the notice of the States/UTs for necessary remedial actions.

Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS including revision of SNP norms is also a step in the direction for improving the delivery system of SNP. For proper implementation and optimum utilization of funds by the States/UTs under various components of the scheme, including SNP, the release of funds has been linked to their submission and approval of Annual Programme Implementation Plan under restructured ICDS Scheme.

**Statement-I**

*Number of beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on December, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition				
		Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P & LM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2740335	1684884	4425219	1391149	5816368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111296	114811	226107	28720	254827
3.	Assam	1015405	1195597	2211002	400115	2611117
4.	Bihar	5591209	5406175	10997384	1753155	12750539
5.	Chhattisgarh	1183978	871329	2055307	493718	2549025
6.	Goa	33066	17912	50978	15246	66224
7.	Gujarat	1665764	1433314	3099078	755356	3854434
8.	Haryana	730221	368487	1098708	327488	1426196
9.	Himachal Pradesh	272263	164553	436816	102270	539086
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	359617	298654	658271	176399	834670
11.	Jharkhand	1460752	1213668	2674420	714204	3388624
12.	Karnataka	2209378	1666222	3875600	968534	4844134
13.	Kerala	412757	414746	827503	171886	999389
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3185120	2891141	6076261	1372501	7448762
15.	Maharashtra	3022825	2951154	5973979	1172226	7146205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186
17.	Meghalaya	173180	190772	363952	63753	427705
18.	Mizoram	43570	29832	73402	19832	93234
19.	Nagaland	163578	140393	303971	62645	366616
20.	Odisha	2008804	1880716	3889520	818129	4707649
21.	Punjab	473479	395093	868572	224368	1092940
22.	Rajasthan	1748123	1111533	2859656	861861	3721517
23.	Sikkim	12790	12169	24959	3991	28950
24.	Tamil Nadu	1713928	693391	2407319	682977	3090296
25.	Tripura	134018	146099	280117	77315	357432
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11449717	8648766	20098483	4981316	25079799
27.	Uttarakhand	114263	199468	313731	43024	356755
28.	West Bengal	3476332	3494476	6970808	137851	7108659
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9209	3938	13147	3634	16781
30.	Chandigarh	21780	17907	39687	9087	48774
31.	Delhi	525114	384115	909229	170810	1080039
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8453	6677	15130	2941	18071
33.	Daman and Diu	3128	2415	5543	992	6535
34.	Lakshadweep	2360	2289	4649	1665	6314
35.	Puducherry	25063	1044	26107	9334	35441
	All India	46276511	38233280	84509791	18093502	102603293

**Statement-II**

*Funds released & Expenditure reported including State share on Supplementary Nutrition for the year, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30 June, 2014)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Funds released (upto 30th June, 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48307.39	87975.62	37662.72	72278.17	40877.32	95882.08	16454.36
2.	Bihar	35452.88	77217.20	46532.02	102710.29	51022.67	129656.98	25139.25
3.	Chhattisgarh	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	31977.50	15794.18	26113.39	6190.70
4.	Goa	410.97	775.22	314.32	810.99	385.92	145.68	189.26
5.	Gujarat	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	51413.94	17414.66	32538.84	10103.65
6.	Haryana	6391.63	12275.30	7365.95	15301.1	6732.32	13273.90	4066.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2819.49	5638.74	2966	5905.90	3067.82	4329.95	1493.42
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1949.76	5132.94	2677.56	9116.53	5631.95	NR	2815.98
9.	Jharkhand	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	34214.16	18055.44	36908.13	10020.04
10.	Karnataka	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	67708.24	24820.33	47394.42	8113.92
11.	Kerala	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	12902.64	4511.22	8803.66	2693.68
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	104226.68	42386.37	94197.54	24816.15
13.	Maharashtra	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	115271.56	43029.81	73607.87	20737.76
14.	Odisha	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	56667.06	29109.00	74539.13	12205.35
15.	Punjab	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	9900.85	6174.61	3588.44	3054.99
16.	Rajasthan	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	56630.74	24075.05	53197.71	10627.37
17.	Tamil Nadu	17072.64	24892.23	17979.7	53409.86	22639.02	47052.00	6791.69
18.	Uttar Pradesh	131600.18	268028.07	117953.04	239629.62	126054.32	296289.68	58519.52

(Rs in lakh)



19. Uttarakhand	1313.20	3976.34	1041.8	2458.35	1751.25	9436.50	1433.67
20. West Bengal	36926.45	66031.39	33100.13	73477.86	35245.14	39646.01	18835.82
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	120.80	497.16	130.34	498.98	101.37	775.78	117.84
22. Chandigarh	189.23	425.55	253.72	459.70	265.39	516.52	341.99
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.10	0.00	83.44	NR	98.78	NR	123.48
24. Daman and Diu	32.38	181.14	93.42	156.24	100.41	181.80	67.34
25. Lakshadweep	29.69	151.48	44.53	113.91	29.02	93.07	46.96
26. Delhi	2017.30	9140.00	7355.75	13649.5	6249.29	11150.62	2657.43
27. Puducherry	1016.39	663.22	0.00	781.45	177.71	328.30	99.89
28. Arunachal Pradesh	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	3188.94	3492.73	1226.91	1325.33
29. Assam	30082.76	37635.40	33709.63	31897.16	34300.52	14200.37	21183.50
30. Manipur	2248.30	2248.30	2946.24	NR	4449.10	Nil	1989.84
31. Meghalaya	5953.12	6585.16	5778.26	6341.46	6110.80	8110.77	2600.05
32. Mizoram	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	2798.49	2481.65	3036.99	1002.17
33. Nagaland	4855.60	4855.60	3893.84	3893.84	3445.56	3790.12	1781.08
34. Sikkim	563.44	907.42	650.54	849.55	587.68	741.74	134.59
35. Tripura	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	2363.58	4000.16	5815.48	1998.81
Total	630250.79	1117675.07	582176.57	1183004.84	586668.57	1136570.38	280373.34

[Translation]

### Impact of Devaluation of Rupee

1328. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation of Indian Rupee has adversely affected the overall growth of the country and the performance of Indian Companies involved in foreign trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the impact of devaluation in Indian Rupee on economic growth of the country including on foreign trade and the performance of Indian companies; and

(c) the specific steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The overall growth rate of an economy is dependent on many factors that, *inter-alia*,

include the rate of capital formation and savings, utilization of technology, availability of infrastructure, efficiency of resource allocation, quality of institutions, governance and the policy framework in place. The devaluation/depreciation of the currency generally does not impact economic growth directly. It can indirectly impact economic growth through an effect on exports and imports. In view of this, it is difficult to arrive at the precise estimate of the impact of depreciation of Rupee on economic growth. Depreciation can boost certain sectors as exports of Indian companies become cheaper in the international market. On the other hand, imports become dearer which can constrain output in certain sectors/companies which are highly dependent on imported inputs. Depreciation may also have adverse implications for domestic entities with foreign currency debt component in their balance sheets, particularly, if foreign currency liabilities are not adequately hedged. There is no one-to-one direct relationship between depreciation of the rupee and exports and imports of the country, as can be seen from the following table.

Year	Exchange rate of Rupee with US dollar	(+)Appreciation/ (-)Depreciation	Growth of exports (In per cent)	Growth of imports
2011-12	47.9	(-) 4.9	21.8	32.3
2012-13	54.4	(-) 11.9	(-) 1.8	0.3
2013-14	60.5	(-) 10.1	4.1	(-) 8.3

(c) The exchange rate policy is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken a number of steps to augment supply of foreign exchange and to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem the rupee depreciation witnessed during July-September, 2013. These measures, *inter alia*, included: measures aimed at curbing gold imports; liquidity tightening measures to stabilise currency market; opening of a forex swap window by the RBI to meet the entire daily dollar requirements of three public sector oil marketing companies; incentivizing banks to mobilize fresh FCNR (B) deposits from non-residents and swap directly with the RBI; and, measures to moderate foreign currency outflows.

[English]

### Public Shareholding of Listed Companies

1329. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/SEBI has issued directions /guidelines to all listed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to achieve and maintain at least 25% public share holding:

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

(c) the names of the companies which have failed to comply with the said norms and the reason; therefor; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government/SEBI against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Madam. However a proposal to achieve and maintain at least 25% public shareholding by listed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of the reply (a) above.

[Translation]

#### **Circulation of Fake Currency Notes**

1330. SHRI SHAILESH KUMAR:

YOGI ADITYANATH:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rising circulation of fake currency notes in Indian market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the value of such notes circulating in the country and the sources thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Seizure and recovery of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) reported by law enforcement agencies and banking channels do indicate that counterfeit/fake currency notes are being circulated in the country. As per available data, FICN seized and recovered in the country during the last three years and current year is as follows:

Year	Value of FICN seized and recovered
2011	Rs. 27.09 crores
2012	Rs. 45.24 crores
2013	Rs. 38.64 crores
2014 (Up to 30.6.2014)	Rs. 11.86 crores

(c) In terms of available estimates, the volume of fake currency recovered and seized in the country is not more than 0.004% of total value of currency in circulation. As per information received from Central intelligence and investigating agencies, FICN have been sourced from neighboring countries with the help of self sustaining criminal networks operating in South and South-East Asian Region.

(d) The Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, RBI, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. One special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/ information amongst different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency notes in the country. It also coordinates with different security agencies to effect more seizures. This group also coordinates all the matters relating to intelligence collection and collation in India and abroad for the member agencies. CBI and NIA are the Central agencies for investigation of FICN cases. A Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell is functioning in NIA to focus on terror funding & fake currency cases. Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata has been assigned to undertake a study on FICN issues, including estimation of FICN in circulation under the overall supervision of NIA. A simplified mechanism for reporting and filing of FIR in FICN cases has been put in place. The issue has been raised in international multilateral fora constantly.

The Reserve Bank of India has also taken following steps in this regard:-

- (i) RBI regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash.
- (ii) RBI initiated several measures for generating public awareness through posting information on its website, releasing posters/leaflets, conducting awareness programmes etc.

- (iii) Instructions have been issued to banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.
- (iv) The process of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes has been streamlined and rationalized in order to safeguard the interests of common man coming across counterfeit notes unknowingly. Under the revised procedure, all cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities in the following manner:—
- (a) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes upto 4 pieces, in a single transaction, a consolidated report as per the format prescribed is sent to the police authorities at the end of the month.
- (b) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes of 5 or more pieces, in a single transaction, FIRs is lodged with the Nodal Police Station/ Police Authorities as per jurisdiction.
- (v) In order to train bank staff engaged in cash handling on features of Indian banknotes, IBA has been advised to ensure training to all such personnel within a period of 3 years. RBI also provides faculty support and training materials.
- (vi) The banks have been advised to ensure that the notes received over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines.
- (vii) Instructions have been issued to the banks, in terms of which for the counterfeit notes detected at the back office/currency chest of the bank, the banks will be compensated at the rate of 25% of the notional value of counterfeit notes in denomination of Rs. 100 and above for the loss incurred by them towards detection of such

counterfeit notes subject to reporting to RBI and Police.

#### **Indecent Representation of Women**

1331. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of advertisements depicting women indecently has increased in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the National Commission for Women has sought amendment to Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the violation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Instances of obscene and vulgar advertisements on private satellite TV channels are brought to the notice of the Government from time to time and action is taken against the channels on case to case basis.

(c) to (e) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 containing certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions has been introduced in Rajya Sabha and Rajya Sabha has referred the Bill to Parliamentary Standing Committee for consideration. Recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee are under consideration of this Ministry.

*[English]*

#### **Impact of Iraq Turmoil**

1332. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the possible impact of Iraq turmoil on the Indian economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The turmoil in Iraq has the potential to have an impact on international prices of oil. If oil prices rise significantly and remain persistent at higher levels, India's import bill of petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) and the current account deficit may be impacted. Higher international oil prices can also have implications for domestic inflation and fiscal deficit, depending on the pass-through of higher international oil prices to the domestic economy and the rise in energy cost. Further, business sentiments can be affected by such uncertainties. The problems in Iraq had pushed up the international crude oil prices in the second and third week of June, 2014, which, however, declined subsequently. Hardening of international oil prices and market expectations on the same could be the main reason that led to the depreciation of the rupee in the immediate aftermath of the Iraq crisis.

The Government closely monitors the emerging situation and calibrates appropriate policy responses to cope with it. India's exchange rate policy is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner.

#### **Corporate Frauds**

1333. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of frauds/illegal accounts and transactions by companies/corporate houses have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry/investigation in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb such cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) During the last three years (and this year up to 30.06.2014) the Ministry has ordered investigation into the affairs of 152 companies allegedly indulging in fraudulent/illegal activities. Of these, 64 investigations have been completed and reports submitted to the Ministry while in 2 cases, investigations have been stayed by the Courts.

(d) In respect of completed investigations, Ministry has ordered filing of prosecutions against companies/directors/officers in default on account of various non-compliances/offences committed under the Companies Act, 1956 and other Statutes, as recommended in the investigation reports.

(e) Steps taken by the Ministry include:-

(i) Setting up a Market Research and Analysis Unit (MRAU) in the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) with the objectives of analyzing media reports relating to financial frauds and for conducting market surveillance of such corporates.

(ii) A forensic lab with appropriate technology and skilled technical manpower has also been set up in the SFIO as part of MRAU.

(iii) An 'Early Warning System' is being developed that would generate alerts for analysis and early detection of potential frauds. A pilot testing was carried out during the year 2013-14.

*[Translation]*

#### **Kisan Credit Cards**

1334. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) holders in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of loan sanctioned and the target set and achievements made by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in issuing KCCs to the farmers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax the rules to facilitate KCCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The State-wise cumulative number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) as on 31st March, 2013 (since inception) is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The details of the operative KCCs issued by Commercial Banks and the loans sanctioned for the last three years, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the enclosed Statement-II, III & IV.

As regards achievement of targets, the target set for agriculture credit (including through KCCs) has been consistently surpassed by Banks. Details of the agriculture

credit targets/achievements during the last three years are as under:

Year	Target for Agriculture Credit	Achievement of Agriculture Credit
2011-12	4,75,000	5,11,029.09
2012-13	5,75,000	6,07,375.62
2013-14	7,00,000	7,30,765.61

\*Provisional figures

Source: PSBs/NABARD/RBI

(c) and (d) The Government has revised the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. As per the revised Scheme, the KCC is valid for five years subject to an annual review. The farmer is required to furnish one-time documentation at the time of first availment of loan and, thereafter, simple declaration about crop raised/proposed is required to be given from the second year onwards. Besides, Banks have been advised to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto Rs.1,00,000/-. Banks have also been advised to dispense with the requirement of 'no due' certificate for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.

**Statement-I**

KCC Progress as on 31 March, 2013 (Cumulative- Agency-wise)

(Since inception) Rs in crore

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks		RRBs		Commercial Banks @		Total	
		Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.	Cards issued	Amt. sanctd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4296165	7614.12	2730905	6478.75	12226556	48635.96	19253626	62728.83
2.	Assam	26363	120.31	360581	1173.86	637839	1617.55	1024783	2911.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1009	1.55	3467	5.28	28327	75.41	32803	82.24
4.	Bihar	884066	1137.63	1818405	7264	2512033	12386.42	5214504	20788.05
5.	Gujarat	1552101	19805.45	330387	3250.58	1913446	27358.62	3795934	50414.65
6.	Goa <sup>s</sup>	5969	25.04	0	0	14854	165.06	20823	190.1
7.	Haryana	1314291	8221.85	494119	5095.23	1077370	13763.94	2885780	27081.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	232318	1116.96	93406	727.43	319334	2143.51	645058	3987.9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	57020	93.14	46656	312.3	26401	195.44	130077	600.88
10.	Karnataka	2201203	8529.76	1572359	8418	3340405	24514.3	7113967	41462.06
11.	Kerala	1815937	5980.88	613336	2871.83	1851893	9676.61	4281166	18529.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4451970	23030.75	804837	5362.54	2341665	20888.27	7598472	49281.56
13.	Maharashtra	5969721	35411.78	465250	1941.7	4266307	23489.39	10701278	60842.87
14.	Meghalaya	16255	28.87	29371	67.02	70047	212.45	115673	308.34
15.	Mizoram	2434	4.47	13354	76.88	23688	76.3	39476	157.65
16.	Manipur	13532	33.8	2793	6.37	33212	96.6	49537	136.77
17.	Nagaland	3657	2.27	1880	4.03	36465	90.36	42002	96.66
18.	Odisha	4796347	12275.03	909714	2369.55	1683610	5404.68	7389671	20049.26
19.	Punjab	977396	7076.21	209013	3741.26	1677144	27587.85	2863553	38405.32
20.	Rajasthan	3811535	13490.14	768593	9614.64	2488603	31077.11	7068731	54181.89
21.	Sikkim	4003	10.12	0	0	10963	55.21	14966	65.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	2120345	7180.56	480340	1290.85	5499502	28987.48	8100187	37458.89
23.	Tripura	38597	38.3	132132	195.53	105838	262.59	276567	496.42
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7546034	9881.88	5356066	22780.69	8611070	56697.56	21513170	89360.13
25.	West Bengal	1874024	6631.72	854334	4426.59	2061493	7087.35	4789851	18145.66
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4874	20.61	0	0	4037	15.29	8911	35.9
27.	Chandigarh <sup>s</sup>	0	0	0	0	9294	100.89	9294	100.89
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1790	18.19	1790	18.19
29.	New Delhi	2385	11.44	0	0	28688	455.2	31073	466.64
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	3429	34.72	3429	34.72
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1384	5.86	1384	5.86
32.	Puducherry	7955	37.78	626	5.21	81819	427.08	90400	470.07
33.	Jharkhand	305835	577.86	594381	904.87	749345	2575.52	1649561	4058.25
34.	Chhattisgarh	1597744	4352.13	482001	1433.99	391954	2344.41	2471699	8130.53
35.	Uttarakhand	418116	1134.75	70898	391.37	431516	4355.49	920530	5881.61
36.	Other States	0	0	0	0	47	0.12	47	0.12
	Statewise breakup not available for CBs (1998-99)	0	0	0	0	188005	266.04	188005	266.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46349201</b>	<b>173877.16</b>	<b>19239204</b>	<b>90210.35</b>	<b>54749373</b>	<b>353144.82</b>	<b>120337778</b>	<b>617232.33</b>

Source: NABARD



**Statement-II**

*KCC as at end March, 2011 (Card issued in thousands  
& Amt in Rs Billions)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Commercial Banks	
		Cards issued	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,063	75.56
2.	Assam	79	2.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.10
4.	Bihar	305	18.65
5.	Gujarat	171	18.40
6.	Goa	1	0.10
7.	Haryana	98	18.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30	3.19
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0.50
10.	Karnataka	371	40.78
11.	Kerala	179	17.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	239	23.07
13.	Maharashtra	600	32.47
14.	Meghalaya	4	0.22
15.	Mizoram	4	0.13
16.	Manipur	2	0.11
17.	Nagaland	3	0.08
18.	Odisha	177	7.65
19.	Punjab	159	46.55
20.	Rajasthan	311	42.70
21.	Sikkim	1	0.11
22.	Tamil Nadu	614	57.76
23.	Tripura	13	0.47
24.	Uttar Pradesh	748	70.92
25.	West Bengal	196	9.29
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.02
27.	Chandigarh	4	0.22
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0.02

1	2	3	4
29.	New Delhi	2	0.27
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.05
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
32.	Puducherry	9	0.86
33.	Jharkhand	104	5.15
34.	Chhattisgarh	42	3.42
35.	Uttarakhand	47	6.21
Total		5,582	504.38

Source: RBI

**Statement-III**

*KCC as at end March, 2012 (Card issued in thousands  
& Amt in Rs Billions)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Commercial Banks	
		Cards Issued	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>		745	152.7
1.	Haryana	118	25.7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	34	3.6
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.4
4.	New Delhi	5	1.3
5.	Punjab	165	59.5
6.	Rajasthan	416	61.6
7.	Chandigarh	2	0.6
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>		236	7.8
8.	Assam	160	5.4
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0.2
10.	Meghalaya	20	0.7
11.	Mizoram	5	0.3
12.	Manipur	3	0.1
13.	Nagaland	11	0.4
14.	Tripura	28	0.7
15.	Sikkim	2	0.1
<b>Western Region</b>		895	93
16.	Gujarat	200	29

1	2	3	4
17.	Maharashtra	694	63.8
18.	Goa	1	0.2
19.	Daman and Diu	–	0.03
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	0.01
<b>Central Region</b>		1,349	147.4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	946	98.9
22.	Uttarakhand	80	9
23.	Madhya Pradesh	289	36.7
24.	Chhattisgarh	34	2.8
<b>Southern Region</b>		2,509	243.2
25.	Karnataka	427	49.6
26.	Kerala	162	24.3
27.	Andhra Pradesh	1,244	82
28.	Tamil Nadu	662	86.2
29.	Lakshadweep	1	0.02
30.	Puducherry	13	1.1
<b>Eastern Region</b>		1,070	50.9
31.	Odisha	250	8.4
32.	West Bengal	331	14
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.01
34.	Bihar	345	23.4
35.	Jharkhand	143	5.1
<b>Total</b>		6,804	695.1

Source: RBI

**Statement-IV**

*KCC as end March, 2013*  
(Card issued in thousands & Amt in Rs Billions)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Commercial Banks	
		Cards issued	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>		1,090	239.3
1.	Haryana	146	41.1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	35	5.3
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	218	10.3

1	2	3	4
4.	New Delhi	70	3.8
5.	Punjab	244	101.8
6.	Rajasthan	375	75.6
7.	Chandigarh	2	1.5
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>		192	8.9
8.	Assam	133	6.1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0.2
10.	Meghalaya	14	0.6
11.	Mizoram	4	0.2
12.	Manipur	5	0.4
13.	Nagaland	8	0.4
14.	Tripura	21	0.9
15.	Sikkim	3	0.2
<b>Western Region</b>		975	148.6
16.	Gujarat	229	46.5
17.	Maharashtra	741	101.5
18.	Goa	4	0.6
19.	Daman and Diu	-	-
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
<b>Central Region</b>		1,401	193.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	918	114.1
22.	Uttarakhand	63	10.3
23.	Madhya Pradesh	372	63.2
24.	Chhattisgarh	48	6
<b>Southern Region</b>		3,340	348.3
25.	Karnataka	391	72
26.	Kerala	193	33.9
27.	Andhra Pradesh	1,965	141.4
28.	Tamil Nadu	773	98.4
29.	Lakshadweep	-	-
30.	Puducherry	18	2.6
<b>Eastern Region</b>		1,246	72.2
31.	Odisha	231	10
32.	West Bengal	433	22.9

1	2	3	4
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-
34.	Bihar	356	31.8
35.	Jharkhand	226	7.4
Total		8,243	1,010.90

Source: RBI

[English]

### Health Quality Regulator

1335. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up/ proposes to set up a health quality regulator both at the National and the State level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the scope and jurisdiction of the said regulator;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade 100 district hospitals across the country to medical colleges to meet the acute shortage of trained doctors and medical staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a proposal to give more autonomy to the Central Government hospitals along with strengthening the professional and managerial capability in such hospitals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act provides for District Registering Authority at district level for registering and

regulating the clinical establishments of the concerned District. The Act also provides for National Council for Clinical Establishments at national level for publishing a National Register of clinical establishments, categorization of the clinical establishments, developing the minimum standards, collection of the statistics in respect of clinical establishments and perform any other function as determined by the Central Government from time to time. Wherever the Act is applicable, no person can run a clinical establishment unless it is registered under the Act. Norms required to be met prior to permanent registration include:—

- (i) minimum standards of facilities and services; and
- (ii) minimum requirement of personnel.
- (iii) Provision and maintenance of records and reports
- (iv) such other condition as may be prescribed

(c) and (d) There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for “Establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospitals”. Under the Scheme, 58 districts/referral hospitals in the underserved areas of the country have been identified. The details of such districts/referral hospitals State/UT-wise is placed in the enclosed Statement. The Scheme has the provision of fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/Special Category States and 75:25 for other States.

(e) and (f) At present there is no such proposal. As far as strengthening of manpower is concerned, this is done while sanctioning new projects or upgrading existing projects.

### Statement

*List of identified districts under the Scheme for “Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with district/referral hospitals”*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of District/ Referral Hospitals	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	4	Nagaon North Lakhimpur Karbi Anglong at Diphu Dubri

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	3	Samastipur* Saran (Chhapara) Purnia
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajnandgaon Sarguja
4.	Haryana	1	Bhiwani
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Chamba Nahan (Sirmour) Hamirpur
6.	Jharkhand	3	Dumka Palamu Hazaribagh
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	Anatnag Doda Baramullh Kathua Rajauri
8.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Chindwara Ratlam Shivpuri Shahdol Vidisha Datia Khandwa
9.	Maharashtra	1	Gondia
10.	Odisha	5	Balesore Bolangir Koraput Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Puri
11.	Punjab	1	SAS Nagar
12.	Rajasthan	7	Bharatpur Dungapur Barmer Alwar Churu

1	2	3	4
			Bhilwara Pali
13.	West Bengal	5	Birbhum (Rampur Hat) Coochbihar Purulia Uttar Dinajpur (Distt. Hosp. Raiganj) South 24 Paraganas
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Faizabad Bahraich Basti Firozabad Shahjehanpur
15.	Uttarakhand	1	Almora
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Papun Pare General Hosp., Naharlagun, Itanagar
17.	Meghalaya	1	West Garo Hills, Tura
18.	Mizoram	1	Referral Hospital at Falkwan
19.	Nagaland	1	Kohima (Naga Hospital)
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
Total		58	

\* Subject to the availability of 200 beds

### **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram**

1336. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI CHINTAMAN NAVSHA WANAGA:

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

(a) whether a new child health screening and early intervention service *viz.* Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been recently launched in the country;

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

(c) the fund allocated/released/utilised by the States since the launch of the said programme till date, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government for regular monitoring of the programme to ascertain its efficacy including achievements of the goals set thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Yes. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) was launched in February, 2013 under National Rural Health Mission. This initiative aims to screen and manage children from birth to 18 years of age for Defects at Birth, Deficiencies, Diseases and Developmental Delays including disabilities. Around 27 crore children would be covered in a phased manner.

Under this initiative, all newborns delivered at public health facilities and homes are screened for birth defects by health personnel and ASHA. The children in the age group of six weeks to six years include those attending Anganwadi Centres and children in the age group of 6 years to 18 years enrolled in Government and Government aided schools are screened by dedicated Mobile Block Health Teams consisting of two AYUSH doctors (one male and one female), one ANM and one pharmacist. The children identified with any health condition are then referred to an appropriate health facility for further management and linking with tertiary level institutions. The establishment of District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) is also one of the components of the RBSK.

During the financial year 2013-14 a total of Rs. 1176.37 crore have been allocated for implementation of RBSK programme. State/UT-wise budget allocated for the programme during the financial year 2013-14 is placed in the enclosed Statement.

The programme is monitored through the Health Management Information System of NHM and periodic visits to the States by Central and State level teams.

**Statement**

*Funds Allocated/Released in FY 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Financial Allocation
	India	1,17,637.40
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94.46

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Financial Allocation
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,090.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	655.64
4.	Assam	4,854.93
5.	Bihar	4,626.01
6.	Chandigarh	24.87
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,564.4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103.05
9.	Daman	80.31
10.	Delhi	427.61
11.	Goa	213.97
12.	Gujarat	10,686.45
13.	Haryana	2081.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,245.76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,753.04
16.	Jharkhand	3,580.08
17.	Karnataka	4,746.99
18.	Kerala	4,851.69
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,135.98
21.	Maharashtra	12,002.14
22.	Manipur	210.29
23.	Meghalaya	539.89
24.	Mizoram	329.84
25.	Nagaland	698.53
26.	Odisha	5,991.35
27.	Puducherry	38.14
28.	Punjab	2,455.56
29.	Rajasthan	3,026.24
30.	Sikkim	233.83
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,123.49
32.	Tripura	401.57
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15,850.78
34.	Uttarakhand	2,869.97
35.	West Bengal	12,048.78

**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign**

1337. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign to save the girl child in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said campaign; and

(c) the manner in which the funds for the said campaign are likely to be shared between the Union and the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The President of India in his address during the Joint Session of Parliament in June, 2014, had spoken of Government commitment to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao—about launching a mass campaign for saving girl child and enabling her education. Rs. 100 crore has been provided for the same in budget 2014-15.

**Enhancement of MPLAD Fund**

1338. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:  
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) funds sanctioned and utilised in the country during the 15th Lok Sabha, member and constituency-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether several recommendations made by the Members of Parliament have not been implemented during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof, constituency and State-wise and the action being taken by the Government to complete the pending works expeditiously; and

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal to increase the annual allocation of MPLAD Funds particularly to the socially and economically backward

constituencies in the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Cumulative position of constituency-wise and MP-wise funds sanctioned and utilised up to 30.06.2014 under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme in the country, including Bihar, in the 15th Lok Sabha is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), MPs recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets on the basis of locally felt needs. Implementation of the works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities, as per the State Governments technical, administrative and financial rules.

The Guidelines prescribe that all recommended eligible works should be sanctioned by the District Authorities within 75 days from the receipt of the recommendations, and the MPs should be informed regarding rejections if any within 45 days with reasons thereof. The time-limit for completion of the works should generally not exceed one year.

Problems of delay, etc. in sanction and implementation of the works are addressed at the district level, data on which is not maintained at the Central level in the Ministry.

In all cases where references regarding delay, etc. in the sanction or implementation of the works are received in the Ministry, the State Governments/District Authorities are requested to take appropriate action and the cases are monitored for necessary compliance.

(d) The annual allocation of MPLADS funds is the same, Rs.5 crore per year per MP, for every constituency in the country. At present, no proposal to increase the annual allocation of MPLADS funds particularly for socially and economically backward constituencies is under consideration in the Ministry.

**Statement**

*Cumulative Release and Expenditure in respect of 15th Lok Sabha under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) as on 30.06.2014*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Constituency	Member of Parliament	Entitlement Released by Government of India		Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure Incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Nominated</b>						
1.	Ernakulam	Dr. Charles Dias	19	16.5	18.91	13.32
2.	Bilaspur	Smt. Ingrid Mcleod	19	19	15.52	14.85
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1.	Amalapuram(SC)	Shri G. V. Harsha Kumar	19	14	19.22	10.31
2.	Anakapalle	Shri Sabbam Hari	19	16.5	16.98	14.6
3.	Anantapur	Shri Anantha Venkata Rami Reddy	19	19	20.41	18.67
4.	Araku(ST)	Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo	19	19	20.45	16.02
5.	Bapatla(SC)	Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi	19	16.5	19.95	13.42
6.	Chittoor(SC)	Shri Naramalli Sivaprasad	19	19	19.7	16.23
7.	Eluru	Shri Kavuri Sambasiva Rao	19	16.5	19.44	12.27
8.	Guntur	Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao	19	16.5	19.77	14.13
9.	Hindupur	Shri Kristappa Nimmala	19	19	20.59	18.69
10.	Kadapa	Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy	19	16.5	19.41	13.53
11.	Kakinada	Dr. M. Mangapatti Pallam Raju	19	11.5	18.57	8.52
12.	Kurnool	Shri Kotla Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy	19	16.5	19.61	17.53
13.	Machilipatnam	Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao	19	14	17.06	11.2
14.	Nandyal	Shri S.P.Y. Reddy	19	16.5	18.98	14.66
15.	Narasaraopet	Shri Modugula Venugopala Reddy	19	16.5	19.5	14.11
16.	Narasapuram	Shri Bapiraju Kanumuri	19	16.5	19.28	13.15
17.	Nellore	Shri Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy	19	16.5	19.14	14.51
18.	Ongole	Shri Magunta Srinivasulu Reddy	19	16.5	19.74	15.36
19.	Rajahmundry	Shri Aruna Kumar Vundavalli	19	16.5	18.86	12.93
20.	Rajampet	Shri Annayagari Sai Prathap	19	19	19.68	15.85
21.	Srikakulam	Dr. Kruparani Killi	19	16.5	19.4	16.07
22.	Tirupati(SC)	Dr. Chinta Mohan	19	19	19.74	16.96
23.	Vijayawada	Shri Rajagopal Lagadapati	19	11.5	19.71	11.87
24.	Visakhapatnam	Smt. Daggubati Purandeswari	19	19	17.57	15.57
25.	Vizianagaram	Dr. Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha	19	19	20.59	17.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
1.	Arunachal East	Shri Ninong Ering	19	19	16.46	16.45
2.	Arunachal West	Shri Takam Sanjoy	19	19	16.27	16.27
<b>Assam</b>						
1.	Autonomous District(ST)	Dr Biren Singh Engti	19	14	11.82	10.33
2.	Barpeta	Shri Ismail Hussain	19	14	11.26	9.36
3.	Dhubri	Shri Badruddin Ajmal	19	16.5	11.28	9.33
4.	Dibrugarh	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	19	19	18.27	16.08
5.	Guwahati	Smt. Bijoya Chakravarty	19	19	16.58	14.47
6.	Jorhat	Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique	19	19	16.5	16.1
7.	Kaliabor	Shri Dip Gogoi	19	14	10.93	9.59
8.	Karimganj(SC)	Shri Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya	19	19	15.69	14.14
9.	Kokrajhar(ST)	Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary	19	16.5	14.14	12.48
10.	Lakhimpur	Smt. Ranee Narah	19	19	16.6	15.39
11.	Mangaldoi	Shri Ramen Deka	19	19	17.6	16.47
12.	Nowgong	Shri Rajen Gohain	19	19	15.69	14.77
13.	Silchar	Shri Kabindra Purkayastha	19	19	16.1	14.65
14.	Tezpur	Shri Joseph Toppo	19	16.5	14.52	12.76
<b>Bihar</b>						
1.	Araria	Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh	19	16.98	19.86	14.94
2.	Arrah	Smt. Meena Singh	19	19.48	19.94	15.11
3.	Aurangabad	Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	19	16.98	16.88	14.48
4.	Valmiki Nagar	Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahto	19	19.48	17.25	16.42
5.	Paschim Champaran	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	19	19.48	17.14	17.12
6.	Banka	Smt. Putul Kumari	19	14.48	19.75	9.84
7.	Purvi Champaran	Shri Radha Mohan Singh	19	16.98	19.82	15.87
8.	Begusarai	Dr. Monazir Hassan	19	16.98	19.1	15.03
9.	Supaul	Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar	19	19.48	17.69	15.65
10.	Bhagalpur	Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	19	16.98	19.46	10.01
11.	Saran	Shri Lalu Prasad	19	11.98	8.61	8.51
12.	Buxar	Shri Jagadanand Singh	19	19.48	19.55	15.53
13.	Ujjarpur	Smt. Aswamedh Devi	19	19.48	19.27	15.73
14.	Darbhanga	Shri Kirti Azad	19	11.98	14.23	4.74
15.	Gaya(SC)	Shri Hari Manjhi	19	16.98	17.64	11.3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Gopalganj(SC)	Shri Purnmasi Ram	19	19.48	20.46	18.28
17.	Hajipur(SC)	Shri Ram Sundar Das	19	16.98	19.33	14.37
18.	Jahanabad	Shri Jagdish Sharma	19	16.98	17.22	12.39
19.	Jhanjharpur	Shri Mangani Lal Mandal	19	16.98	19.41	12.05
20.	Katihar	Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary	19	16.98	20.05	15.77
21.	Khagaria	Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	19	11.98	19.38	8.64
22.	Kishanganj	Shri Mohammad Asrarul Haque	19	11.98	19.27	10.26
23.	Madhepura	Shri Sharad Yadav	19	16.98	16.73	15.01
24.	Madhubani	Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav	19	16.98	19.43	11.8
25.	Maharajganj	Shri Prabhu Nath Singh	19	11.98	9.05	5.52
26.	Munger	Shri Rajiv Ranjan (Lalan) Singh	19	14.48	17.71	10.06
27.	Pataliputra	Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav	19	16.98	20.29	13.24
28.	Muzaffarpur	Capt. Jainarain Prasad Nishad	19	14.48	15.3	11.81
29.	Nalanda	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	19	19.48	18.96	17.44
30.	Nawada	Dr. Bholu Singh	19	19.48	16.98	16.58
31.	Patna Sahib	Shri Shatrughan Prasad Sinha	19	11.98	19.05	7.25
32.	Karakat	Shri Mahabali Singh	19	19.48	17.77	15
33.	Jamui(SC)	Shri Bhudeo Choudhary	19	16.98	22.63	11.67
34.	Samastipur(SC)	Shri Maheshwar Hazari	19	19.48	19.56	19.56
35.	Sasaram(SC)	Smt. Meira Kumar	19	19.48	16.94	15.65
36.	Sheohar	Smt. Rama Devi	19	19.48	18.6	14.62
37.	Sitamarhi	Shri Arjun Roy	19	16.98	15.53	10.28
38.	Siwan	Shri Om Prakash Yadav	19	14.48	19.33	12.05
39.	Vaishali	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	19	16.98	20.05	14.08
40.	Purnea	Mr. Uday Singh	19	16.98	20.94	17.57
<b>Goa</b>						
1.	North Goa	Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	19	15	17.31	11.22
2.	South Goa	Shri Francisco Sardinha	19	14	16.79	11.17
<b>Gujarat</b>						
1.	Ahmedabad East	Shri Harin Pathak	19	19.08	19.26	16.87
2.	Amreli	Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	19	19.08	20.17	17.63
3.	Anand	Shri Bharatbhai Madhavsinh Solanki	19	14.08	18.24	14.1
4.	Banaskantha	Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi	19	11.58	16.01	10.41
5.	Vadodara	Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla (Balu Shukla)	19	14.08	16.43	11.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Bhavnagar	Shri Rajendra Sinh Ghanashyam Sinh Rana	19	14.08	20.14	14.94
7.	Bharuch	Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	19	16.58	18.26	14.38
8.	Ahmedabad West(SC)	Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	19	19.08	20.54	18.4
9.	Chhota Udaipur(ST)	Shri Ramsinh Patalyabhai Rathwa	19	14.08	19.13	12.18
10.	Kheda	Shri Dinsha J. Patel	19	16.58	18.54	15.08
11.	Dahod(ST)	Dr. (Smt.)Prabha Kishore Taviad	19	14.08	19.74	13.11
12.	Gandhinagar	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	19	14.08	13.22	10.92
13.	Panchmahal	Shri Prabhatsinh Chauhan	19	19.08	19.23	16.58
14.	Jamnagar	Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Maadam	19	16.58	20.22	15.5
15.	Junagadh	Shri Dinubhai Boghabhai Solanki	19	11.58	18.08	9.97
16.	Bardoli(ST)	Shri Tusharbhai A. Chaudhary	19	16.58	20.29	13.66
17.	Navsari	Shri C. R. Patil	19	14.08	17.89	12.87
18.	Kachchh(SC)	Smt. Poonam Veljibhai Jat	19	14.08	16.87	11.63
19.	Valsad(ST)	Shri Kishanbhai Vestabhai Patel	19	19.08	19.83	17.03
20.	Mahesana	Smt Jayshreeben Kanubhai Patel	19	16.58	18.96	15.65
21.	Patan	Shri Jagdish Thakor	19	16.58	19.2	17.53
22.	Porbandar	Shri Vitthalbhai Hansrajibhai Radadiya	19	16.58	16.51	10.67
23.	Rajkot	Shri Kuvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia	19	16.58	19.15	12.48
24.	Sabarkantha	Dr. Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	19	16.58	18.87	12.53
25.	Surat	Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh	19	16.58	18.78	13.04
26.	Surendranagar	Shri Somabhai Gandalal Koli Patel	19	19.08	19.82	18.61
<b>Haryana</b>						
1.	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	Smt. Shruti Choudhry	19	19	19.98	16.94
2.	Faridabad	Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana	19	19	19.09	18.19
3.	Hisar	Shri Kuldeep Bishnoi	19	16.5	16.54	12.9
4.	Karnal	Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma	19	19	19.43	16.7
5.	Kurukshetra	Shri Naveen Jindal	19	19	19.31	17.12
6.	Gurgaon	Shri Inderjit Singh Rao	19	19	17.05	15.03
7.	Rohtak	Shri Deepender Singh Hooda	19	19	19.3	16.65
8.	Sirsa(SC)	Shri Ashok Tanwar	19	19	19.37	15.04
9.	Sonepat	Shri Jitender Singh Malik	19	19	16.86	14.54
10.	Ambala(SC)	Kumari Selja	19	16.5	13.5	10.49
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>						
1.	Hamirpur	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	19	19	19.66	15.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Kangra	Dr. Rajan Sushant	19	19	20.14	20.14
3.	Mandi	Smt. Pratibha Singh	19	19	20.13	18.92
4.	Shimla (SC)	Shri Virender Kashyap	19	19	19.83	16.52
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
1.	Anantnag	Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg	19	16.5	18.98	13.75
2.	Baramullah	Shri Sharifuddin Shariq	19	17.5	21.15	17.47
3.	Jammu	Shri Madan Lal Sharma	19	19	20.15	18.67
4.	Ladakh	Shri Hassan Khan	19	19.5	17.07	14.68
5.	Srinagar	Dr. Farooq Abdullah	19	15	19.71	13.33
6.	Udhampur	Shri Chaudhary Lal Singh	19	20	18.76	16.01
<b>Karnataka</b>						
1.	Bagalkot	Shri P.C. Gaddigoudar	19	17.11	20.32	15.28
2.	Bangalore North	Shri D. B. Chandre Gowda	19	19.61	19.61	17.31
3.	Bangalore South	Shri Ananth Kumar	19	17.11	19.84	14.28
4.	Belgaum	Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi	19	14.61	11.51	10.05
5.	Bellary(ST)	Smt. J. Shantha	19	12.11	7.22	5.89
6.	Bidar	Shri N. Dharam Singh	19	17.11	18.78	13.07
7.	Bijapur(SC)	Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	19	14.61	14.27	10.49
8.	Chamarajanagar(SC)	Shri Rangaswamy Dhruvanarayana	19	19.61	17.25	15.08
9.	Chikballapur	Dr. M. Veerappa Moily	3.93	17.11	13.63	11.9
10.	Chikkodi	Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti	19	17.11	17.94	11.74
11.	Udupi Chikmagalur	Shri Jayaprakash Hegde	19	17.11	17.91	14.91
12.	Chitradurga(SC)	Shri Janardhana Swamy	19	17.11	18.57	15.77
13.	Davanagere	Shri G.M. Siddeswara	19	17.11	16.12	15.77
14.	Dharwad	Shri Pralhad Venkatesh Joshi	19	12.11	16.44	13.8
15.	Haveri	Shri Udasi Shivkumar Chanabasappa	19	17.11	13.66	12.9
16.	Gulbarga(SC)	Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	19	19.61	20.29	16.92
17.	Hassan	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	19	17.11	13.74	12.16
18.	Uttara Kannada	Shri Ananth kumar Hegde	19	12.11	18.14	8.77
19.	Dakshina Kannada	Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel	19	19.61	17.66	15.96
20.	Kolar(SC)	Shri K.H. Muniyappa	19	17.11	12.66	11.56
21.	Koppal	Shri Shivarama Gouda	19	14.61	16.29	11.1
22.	Mandya	Km. Ramya Divya	19	14.61	16.68	5.4
23.	Bangalore Rural	Shri D.K. Suresh	19	19.61	17.13	15
24.	Mysore	Shri Adagooru H. Vishwanath	19	17.11	16.64	12.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Raichur(ST)	Shri S. Pakkirappa	19	17.11	15.38	14.91
26.	Shimoga	Shri Raghavendra Yeddyurappa	19	17.11	19.44	14.98
27.	Tumkur	Shri G. S. Basavaraj	19	14.61	15.08	11.15
28.	Bangalore Central	Shri P. C. Mohan	19	14.61	19.59	11.37
<b>Kerala</b>						
1.	Kannur	Shri Kumbakudi Sudhakaran	19	14.6	21.22	14.11
2.	Alappuzha	Shri K. C. Venugopal	19	19.6	20.2	16.27
3.	Vadakara	Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	19	14.6	20.86	13.93
4.	Kozhikode	Shri M. K. Raghavan	19	17.1	21.09	15.63
5.	Wayanad	Shri M. I. Shanavas	19	19.6	20.35	17.13
6.	Malappuram	Shri E. Ahamed	19	17.1	20.76	15.26
7.	Ernakulam	Prof. K. Varkey Thomas	19	14.6	19.95	11.95
8.	Idukki	Shri P. T. Thomas	19	17.1	19.7	16.19
9.	Kasaragod	Shri P. Karunakaran	19	14.6	20.52	12.97
10.	Kottayam	Shri Jose K. Mani	19	17.1	20.59	14.46
11.	Alathur(SC)	Shri P. Kuttappan Biju	19	17.1	20.28	15.36
12.	Mavelikkara(SC)	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	19	17.1	20.26	15.31
13.	Chalakyady	Shri K. P. Dhanapalan	19	17.1	19.8	13.57
14.	Pathanamthitta	Shri Anto Antony	19	14.6	20.64	14.17
15.	Palakkad	Shri M. B. Rajesh	19	19.6	20.19	17.82
16.	Ponnani	Shri E. T. Mohammed Basheer	19	17.1	20.23	15.75
17.	Kollam	Shri N. Peethambara Kurup	19	14.6	19.93	15.27
18.	Thrissur	Shri P. C. Chacko	19	17.1	19.78	15.44
19.	Thiruvananthapuram	Dr. Sashi Tharoor	19	17.1	20.18	16.42
20.	Attingal	Shri Anirudhan Sampath	19	19.6	20.48	17.72
<b>Madhya pradesh</b>						
1.	Balaghat	Shri K. D. Deshmukh	19	16.53	16.85	16.85
2.	Betul(ST)	Smt. Jyoti Dhurve	19	16.53	18.76	17.12
3.	Bhind(SC)	Shri Ashok Argal	19	16.53	19.42	16.93
4.	Bhopal	Shri Kailash Joshi	19	14.03	12.71	11.55
5.	Chhindwara	Shri Kamal Nath	19	16.53	19.33	15.8
6.	Damoh	Shri Shivraj Singh Lodhi	19	19.03	19.47	17.49
7.	Dhar(ST)	Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedhi	19	19.03	19.58	17.42
8.	Guna	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia	19	19.03	17.89	15.02
9.	Gwalior	Smt. Yashodhara Raje Scindia	19	16.53	17.14	14.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Hoshangabad	Shri Uday Pratap Singh	19	16.53	16.67	14.3
11.	Indore	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan	19	19.03	18.94	16.08
12.	Jabalpur	Shri Rakesh Singh	19	19.03	17.07	16.86
13.	Tikamgarh(SC)	Shri Virendra Kumar	19	14.03	15.77	13.36
14.	Khajuraho	Shri Jeetendra Singh Bundela	19	16.53	18.86	14.89
15.	Khandwa	Shri Arun Subhashchandra Yadav	19	16.53	16.74	14.79
16.	Khargone(ST)	Shri Makhan Singh Solanki (Babuji)	19	16.53	17.69	16.89
17.	Mandla(ST)	Shri Basori Singh Masram	19	19.03	16.04	15.18
18.	Mandsour	Km. Meenakshi Natrajan	19	19.03	18.23	15.72
19.	Morena	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	19	19.03	19.33	15.95
20.	Rajgarh	Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe	19	19.03	19.14	15.65
21.	Rewa	Shri Deoraj Singh Patel	19	19.03	19.56	19.01
22.	Sagar	Shri Bhoopendra Singh	19	19.03	19.55	18.49
23.	Satna	Shri Ganesh Singh	19	19.03	19.54	17.87
24.	Dewas(SC)	Shri. Sajjan Singh Verma	19	19.03	16.96	15.96
25.	Shahdol (ST)	Smt. Rajesh Nandini Singh	19	19.03	19.09	17.66
26.	Ratlam(ST)	Shri Kantilal Bhuria	19	16.53	13.15	11.15
27.	Sidhi	Shri Govind Prasad Mishra	19	16.53	19.76	14.9
28.	Ujjain(SC)	Shri Premchand Guddu	19	19.03	19.52	19.52
29.	Vidisha	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	19	19.03	19.39	19.39
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
1.	Ahmednagar	Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi	19	16.85	18.73	12.22
2.	Akola	Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	19	16.85	20.59	17.31
3.	Amravati(SC)	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	19	16.85	20.75	16.46
4.	Aurangabad	Shri Chandrakant Bhauroo Khaire	19	16.85	20.56	16.41
5.	Baramati	Smt. Supriya Sadanand Sule	19	16.85	20.85	13.24
6.	Bhandara-Gondiya	Shri Praful Manoharbhai Patel	19	11.85	20.41	12.6
7.	Beed	Shri Gopinath Pandurang Munde	19	14.35	16.99	11.11
8.	Mumbai North	Shri Sanjay Nirupam	19	11.85	20.48	12.81
9.	Mumbai North-Central	Smt. Priya Sunil Dutt	19	11.85	20.2	12.14
10.	Mumbai North East	Shri Sanjay Dina Patil	19	11.85	20.39	13.08
11.	Mumbai North West	Shri Gurudas Vasant Kamat	19	11.85	20.24	9.73
12.	Mumbai South	Shri Milind Murli Deora	19	11.85	19.5	13.31
13.	Mumbai South Central	Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad	19	11.85	20.41	13.26
14.	Buldhana	Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	19	11.85	20.76	13.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Chandrapur	Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir	19	16.85	15.55	12.34
16.	Gadchiroli-Chimur(ST)	Shri Marotrao Sainuji Kowase	19	14.35	20.4	15.67
17.	Raver	Shri Haribhau Madhav Jawale	19	16.85	16.17	10.92
18.	Dhule	Shri Pratap Narayanrao Sonawane	19	14.35	20.48	15.65
19.	Dindori(ST)	Shri Harishchandra Deoram Chavan	19	14.35	20.66	15.34
20.	Hingoli	Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede	19	16.85	12.82	10.9
21.	Palghar(ST)	Shri Baliram Sukur Jadhav	19	14.35	20.11	13.48
22.	Jalgaon	Shri A. T. Nana Patil	19	16.85	20.53	11.36
23.	Jalna	Shri Raosaheb Danve Patil	19	16.85	20.76	13.24
24.	Bhiwandi	Shri Suresh Kashinath Taware	19	14.35	20.38	12.45
25.	Kalyan	Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe	19	14.35	20.04	13.31
26.	Maval	Shri Gajanan Dharmshi Babar	19	19.35	20.8	18.67
27.	Kolhapur	Shri Sadashiv Rao Dadoba Mandlik	19	14.35	20.96	14.4
28.	Raigad	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	19	14.35	17.26	11
29.	Latur(SC)	Shri Jaywant Gangaram Awale	19	14.35	20.56	15.41
30.	Shirur	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	19	16.85	20.89	16.01
31.	Nagpur	Shri Vilas Baburao Muttemwar	19	11.85	20.65	10.78
32.	Nanded	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar Patil	19	16.85	20.78	13.72
33.	Nandurbar(ST)	Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit	19	16.85	17.96	14.06
34.	Nashik	Shri Sameer Magan Bhujbal	19	14.35	19.6	13.02
35.	Osmanabad	Dr. Padamsinha Bajirao Patil	19	14.35	20.55	15.65
36.	Shirdi(SC)	Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	19	16.85	18.55	12.56
37.	Parbhani	Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	19	16.85	19.91	16.07
38.	Pune	Shri Suresh Kalmadi	19	14.35	20.91	13.12
39.	Madha	Shri Sharad Chandra Govindrao Pawar	19	14.35	19.88	14.71
40.	Ramtek(SC)	Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik	19	11.85	20.42	10.99
41.	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg	Dr. Nilesh Narayan Rane	19	14.35	20.28	13.82
42.	Sangli	Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil	19	16.85	20.4	15.46
43.	Satara	Shri Udayanraje Pratapsingh Bhonsle	19	16.85	20.37	13.65
44.	Solapur(SC)	Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde	19	11.85	19.62	11.35
45.	Thane	Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik	19	11.85	14.3	10.68
46.	Wardha	Shri Datta Raghobaji Meghe	19	16.85	20.4	16.37
47.	Hatkanangle	Shri Raju Alias Devappa Anna Shetti	19	14.35	21	15.43
48.	Yavatmal-Washim	Smt. Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	19	14.35	18.04	12.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Manipur</b>						
1.	Inner Manipur	Dr. Thokchom Meinya	19	19	19	19
2.	Outer Manipur(ST)	Shri Thangso Baite	19	19	19	18.17
<b>Meghalaya</b>						
1.	Shillong(ST)	Shri Vicent H. Pala	19	19	16.98	16.45
2.	Tura(ST)	Km. Agatha K. Sangma	19	19	18.98	16.93
<b>Mizoram</b>						
1.	Mizoram(ST)	Shri C. L. Ruala	19	19	17.95	17.68
<b>Nagaland</b>						
1.	Nagaland	Shri C. M. Chang	19	19	16.53	16.53
<b>Odisha</b>						
1.	Aska	Shri Nityananda Pradhan	19	14	16.56	10.79
2.	Balasore	Shri Srikant Kumar Jena	19	19	19.46	12.82
3.	Berhampur	Shri Sidhant Mohapatra	19	16.5	16.93	11.06
4.	Bhadrak(SC)	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	19	19	16.82	14.38
5.	Bhubaneswar	Dr. (Prof.) Prasanna Kumar Patasani	19	19	19.44	15.31
6.	Bolangir	Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	19	19	18.9	14.95
7.	Cuttack	Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	19	16.5	12.25	11.31
8.	Kandhamal	Shri Rudra Madhab Ray	19	19	16.6	14.35
9.	Dhenkanal	Shri Tathagata Satpathy	19	14	14.07	12.41
10.	Jagatsinghpur(SC)	Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai	19	19	15.85	14.86
11.	Jajpur(SC)	Shri Mohan Jena	19	16.5	14.56	11.97
12.	Kalahandi	Shri Bhakta Charan Das	19	16.5	16.21	14.77
13.	Kendrapara	Shri Baijayant Panda	19	16.5	18.76	12.39
14.	Keonjhar(ST)	Shri Yashbant Narayan Singh Laguri	19	16.5	17.63	14.32
15.	Koraput(ST)	Shri Jayaram Pangi	19	14	11.88	9.57
16.	Mayurbhanj(ST)	Shri Laxman Tudu	19	19	19.36	15.65
17.	Nabarangpur(ST)	Shri Pradeep Majhi	19	16.5	13.44	10.69
18.	Bargarh	Shri Sunjay Bhoi	19	14	11.17	9.27
19.	Puri	Shri Pinaki Misra	19	16.5	18.55	15.62
20.	Sambalpur	Shri Amarnath Pradhan	19	19	19.17	17.11
21.	Sundargarh (ST)	Shri Hemanand Biswal	19	16.5	19.51	16.17
<b>Punjab</b>						
1.	Amritsar	Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu	19	16.5	19.36	13.7
2.	Bhatinda	Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal	19	19	19.64	16.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Faridkot(SC)	Smt. Paramjit Kaur Gulshan	19	19	19.29	19.28
4.	Ferozpur	Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya	19	19	19.2	17.62
5.	Gurdaspur	Shri Partap Singh Bajwa	19	16.5	17.02	14.52
6.	Hoshiarpur(SC)	Smt. Santosh Chowdhary	19	19	19.36	16.32
7.	Jalandhar(SC)	Shri Mohinder Singh Kaypee	19	16.5	17.08	15.61
8.	Ludhiana	Shri Manish Tewari	19	19	16.87	14.69
9.	Patiala	Smt. Preneet Kaur	19	19	19.25	16.28
10.	Fatehgarh Sahib(SC)	Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra	19	16.5	17.2	15.72
11.	Anandpur Sahib	Shri Ravneet Singh	19	19	19.73	17
12.	Sangrur	Shri Vijay Inder Singla	19	19	19.4	18.19
13.	Khadoor Sahib	Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala	19	19	16.84	15.92
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
1.	Ajmer	Shri Sachin Pilot	19	16.5	14.55	11.5
2.	Alwar	Shri Jitendra Singh	19	16.5	18.9	12.02
3.	Banswara(ST)	Shri Tarachand Bhagora	19	16.5	18.39	14.33
4.	Barmer	Shri Harish Choudhary	19	16.5	15.22	13.66
5.	Rajsamand	Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat	19	19	17.2	14.33
6.	Bharatpur(SC)	Shri Ratan Singh	19	19	18.44	15.53
7.	Bhilwara	Dr. C. P. Joshi	19	16.5	13.49	10.99
8.	Bikaner(SC)	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	19	16.5	19.25	15.4
9.	Chittorgarh	Dr. (Kum.) Girija Vyas	19	19	18.44	16.8
10.	Churu	Shri Ram Singh Kaswan	19	19	18.78	14.94
11.	Dausa(ST)	Shri Kirodilal Lal Meena	19	16.5	19.5	16.96
12.	Ganganagar(SC)	Shri Bharat Ram Meghwal	19	19	19.61	15.54
13.	Jaipur Rural	Shri Lal Chand Kataria	19	16.5	18.01	16.99
14.	Jalore	Shri Devji Mansingram Patel	19	16.5	18.2	14.53
15.	Jhalawar-Baran	Shri Dushyant Singh	19	19	16.01	14.02
16.	Jhunjhunu	Shri Sheesh Ram Ola	19	16.5	17.08	15.68
17.	Jodhpur	Smt. Chandresh Kumari Katoch	19	14	14.84	12.37
18.	Kota	Shri Ijyaraj Singh	19	16.5	14.96	11.91
19.	Nagaur	Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Mirdha	19	14	16.63	12.88
20.	Pali	Shri Badri Ram Jakhar	19	16.5	12.66	10.07
21.	Karauli-Dholpur(SC)	Shri Khiladi Lal Bairwa	19	16.5	15.03	12.98
22.	Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	Shri Namoo Narain Meena	19	19	18.36	15.8
23.	Sikar	Shri Mahadeo Singh Khandela	19	19	19.33	16.94



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Jaipur	Dr. Mahesh Joshi	19	16.5	19.61	16.87
25.	Udaipur(ST)	Shri Raghuvir Singh Meena	19	19	18.54	17.56
<b>Sikkim</b>						
1.	Sikkim	Shri Prem Das Rai	19	19	19.12	16.21
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
1.	Arakkonam	Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan	19	19.03	19.4	18.75
2.	Kancheepuram(SC)	Shri Viswanathan Perumal	19	16.53	19.02	16.62
3.	Chidambaram(SC)	Shri Thirumaa Valavan Thol	19	19.03	18.79	16.63
4.	Coimbatore	Shri P. R. Natarajan	19	16.53	18.65	13.43
5.	Cuddalore	Shri Sambandam Keerapalayam Alagiri	19	19.03	18.86	16.96
6.	Dharamapuri	Shri R. Thamaraiselvan	19	16.53	18.69	11.14
7.	Dindigul	Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	19	16.53	19.62	14.82
8.	Arani	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	19	19.03	18.92	17.39
9.	Karur	Shri Munisamy Thambidurai	19	19.03	18.72	16.59
10.	Krishnagiri	Shri E.G. Sugavanam	19	19.03	18.69	17.24
11.	Chennai Central	Shri Dayanidhi Maran	19	6.53	12.75	2.98
12.	Chennai North	Shri T. K.S. Elangovan	19	11.53	10.19	8.86
13.	Chennai South	Shri C. Rajendran	19	14.03	16.48	11.96
14.	Madurai	Shri M. K. Alagiri	19	16.53	18.69	16.65
15.	Mayiladuthurai	Shri O. S. Manian	19	14.03	19.87	14.34
16.	Nagapattinam(SC)	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	19	16.53	16.43	13.98
17.	Viluppuram(SC)	Shri K. Murugesan Anandan	19	16.53	18.81	16.33
18.	Nilgiris(SC)	Shri Andimuthu Raja	19	16.53	18.78	12.8
19.	Kallakurichi	Shri Adhi Sankar	19	16.53	19.05	16.61
20.	Tiruvallur(SC)	Dr. Ponnusamy Venugopal	19	16.53	18.58	14.55
21.	Perambalur	Shri D. Napoleon	19	19.03	18.69	16.65
22.	Pollachi	Shri K. Sugumar	19	16.53	18.14	13.09
23.	Namakkal	Shri S. Gandhiselvan	19	16.53	18.46	13.46
24.	Ramanathapuram	Shri K.J. K. Ritheesh Shivakumar	19	19.03	18.97	16.58
25.	Erode	Shri A. Ganeshamurthi	19	19.03	19.34	16.23
26.	Salem	Shri S. Semmalai	19	16.53	18.27	15.29
27.	Sivaganga	Shri Palaniappan Chidambaram	19	19.03	18.88	15.47
28.	Tiruppur	Shri C. Sivasami	19	16.53	18.65	13.87
29.	Sriperumbudur	Shri Thalikkottai Rajuthevar Baalu	19	14.03	19.47	9.66
30.	Tenkasi(SC)	Shri P. Lingam	19	16.53	19.24	16.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Thanjavur	Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	19	19.03	18.5	16.56
32.	Tiruvannamalai	Shri Danapal Venugopal	19	19.03	19.42	16.54
33.	Thoothukkudi	Shri S. R. Jeyadurai	19	19.03	19.05	18.14
34.	Theni	Shri J.M. Aaroon Rasheed	19	16.53	16.69	11.63
35.	Tiruchirappalli	Shri P. Kumar	19	11.53	18.65	11.16
36.	Tirunelveli	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	19	19.03	19.15	17.33
37.	Virudhunagar	Shri Manicka Tagore	19	16.53	17.93	13.17
38.	Kanniyakumari	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	19	19.03	18.91	18.85
39.	Vellore	Shri Abdul Rahman	19	19.03	19.22	19.22
<b>Telangana</b>						
1.	Adilabad(ST)	Shri Rathod Ramesh	19	16.5	16.02	11
2.	Bhongir	Shri Komatireddy Raj Gopal Reddy	19	16.5	19.4	15.31
3.	Chelvella	Shri Jaipal Sudini Reddy	19	14	18.66	13.87
4.	Hyderabad	Shri Asaduddin Owaisi	19	14	18.39	14.79
5.	Karimnagar	Shri Ponnamp Prabhakar	19	11.5	14.68	10
6.	Khammam	Shri. Nama Nageswara Rao	19	16.5	19.01	14.71
7.	Mahabubabad(ST)	Shri Porika Naik Balram	19	16.5	19.69	15.72
8.	Mahabubnagar	Shri K. K. Chandrasekhar Rao	19	16.5	19.58	16.76
9.	Malkajgiri	Shri. Sarvey Sathyanarayana	19	14	18.53	14.02
10.	Medak	Smt. M. Vijaya Shanthi	19	16.5	19.28	15.3
11.	Nagarkurnool(SC)	Dr. Manda Jagannath	19	19	19.18	17
12.	Nalgonda	Shri Sukender Reddy Gutha	19	16.5	19.82	15.57
13.	Nizamabad	Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi	19	11.5	17.64	9.04
14.	Peddapalle(SC)	Dr. Gaddam Vivekanand	19	14	15.65	10.97
15.	Secunderabad	Shri M. Anjan Kumar Yadav	19	19	19.89	16.74
16.	Warangal(SC)	Shri Rajaiah Siricilla	19	11.5	19.72	9.29
17.	Zahirabad	Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar	19	16.5	18.94	15.07
<b>Tripura</b>						
1.	Tripura East(ST)	Shri Baju Ban Riyan	19	7.5	11.43	7.37
2.	Tripura West	Shri Khagen Das	19	19	16.58	15.61
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1.	Agra(SC)	Dr. (Prof.) Ram Shankar Verma	19	19.06	19.03	15.39
2.	Akbarpur	Shri Raja Ram Pal	19	16.56	19.44	16.91
3.	Aligarh	Smt. Raj Kumari Chauhan	19	19.06	19.53	19.5
4.	Allahabad	Shri Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh	19	19.06	16.07	14.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Amethi	Shri Rahul Gandhi	19	16.56	14.09	11.56
6.	Amroha	Shri Devendra Nagpal	19	19.06	17.32	14.58
7.	Aonla	Smt. Maneka Gandhi	19	16.56	13.78	11.64
8.	Azamgarh	Shri Ramakant Yadav	19	19.06	19.52	14.98
9.	Baghpat	Shri Ajit Singh	19	19.06	16.85	16.6
10.	Bahraich(SC)	Shri Kamal Kishor	19	19.06	19.24	15.06
11.	Ballia	Shri Neeraj Shekhar	19	19.06	17.88	14.49
12.	Shrawasti	Shri Vinay Kumar Vinnu Pandey	19	19.06	16.79	15.3
13.	Bansgaon(SC)	Shri Kamlesh Paswan	19	16.56	11.92	9.58
14.	Banda	Shri R. K. Singh Patel	19	16.56	15.4	12.06
15.	Barabanki(SC)	Shri P. L. Punia	19	19.06	16.73	15.96
16.	Bareilly	Shri Praveen Singh Aron	19	19.06	16.5	14.59
17.	Basti	Shri Arvind Kumar Chaudhary	19	19.06	19.23	17.63
18.	Bijnor	Shri Sanjay Singh Chauhan	19	19.06	19.35	16.45
19.	Bhadohi	Shri Gorakh Nath Pandey	19	19.06	16.63	15.46
20.	Badaun	Shri Dharmendra Yadav	19	19.06	16.12	14.58
21.	Bulandshahr(SC)	Shri Kamlesh Balmiki	19	19.06	19.51	16.32
22.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar	19	16.56	13.99	10.39
23.	Chandauli	Shri Ram Kishun	19	19.06	19.23	16.67
24.	Deoria	Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal	19	19.06	16.9	15.88
25.	Domariyaganj	Shri Jagdambika Pal	19	19.06	19.37	18.59
26.	Etah	Shri Kalyan Singh	19	14.06	14.35	11.05
27.	Etawah(SC)	Shri Premdas Katheria	19	19.06	16.38	14.49
28.	Faizabad	Shri Nirmal Khatri	19	19.06	19.31	17.91
29.	Farrukhabad	Shri Salman Khursheed	19	16.56	19.17	11.87
30.	Fatehpur	Shri Rakesh Sachan	19	16.56	18.96	12.81
31.	Firozabad	Shri Raj Babbar	19	19.06	16.4	14.43
32.	Ambedkar Nagar	Shri Rakesh Pandey	19	19.06	16.55	14.48
33.	Ghazipur	Shri Radhey Mohan Singh	19	19.06	16.73	14.84
34.	Ghosi	Shri Dara Singh Chauhan	19	19.06	19.69	16.9
35.	Gonda	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	19	19.06	19.27	15.51
36.	Gorakhpur	Shri Yogi Adityanath	19	16.56	14.07	10.95
37.	Hamirpur	Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	19	16.56	17.82	14.62
38.	Nagina(SC)	Shri Yashvir Singh	19	19.06	19.45	16.06
39.	Hardoi(SC)	Smt. Usha Verma	19	19.06	16.11	14.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	Hathras(SC)	Smt. Sarika Devendra Singh Baghel	19	19.06	19.49	18.11
41.	Jalaun(SC)	Shri Ghansyam Anuragi	19	16.56	16.91	14.5
42.	Sant Kabir Nagar	Shri Bhism Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari	19	19.06	16.21	16.21
43.	Jaunpur	Shri Dhananjay Singh	19	16.56	11.93	10.73
44.	Jhansi	Shri Pradeep Kumar Jain (Aditya)	19	16.56	16.8	13.56
45.	Kairana	Smt. Begum Tabassum Hasan	19	19.06	16.03	14.69
46.	Kaiserganj	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	19	19.06	19.36	17.23
47.	Kannauj	Smt. Dimple Yadav	19	16.56	14.8	12.08
48.	Kanpur	Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal	19	16.56	19.64	16.66
49.	Kaushambi(SC)	Shri Shailendra Kumar	19	16.56	11.92	11.6
50.	Kheri	Shri Zafar Ali Naqvi	19	19.06	19.27	16.74
51.	Dhaurahra	Shri Kunwar Jitin Prasad	19	19.06	19.53	16.98
52.	Lucknow	Shri Lal Ji Tandon	19	16.56	14.28	11.18
53.	Machhlishahr(SC)	Shri Soraj Tufani	19	19.06	16.04	14.51
54.	Maharajganj	Shri Harsh Vardhan	19	16.56	12.1	9.85
55.	Mainpuri	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	19	19.06	19.24	16.86
56.	Mathura	Shri Jayant Chaudhary	19	19.06	21.22	17.68
57.	Meerut	Shri Rajendra Agarwal	19	19.06	18.73	15.86
58.	Mirzapur	Shri Bal Kumar Patel	19	19.06	19.52	16.28
59.	Misrikh(SC)	Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat	19	19.06	17.75	15.21
60.	Mohanlalganj(SC)	Smt. Sushila Saroj	19	19.06	16.8	14.75
61.	Muzaffarnagar	Shri Kadir Rana	19	19.06	16.39	14.77
62.	Ghaziabad	Shri Rajnath Singh	19	19.06	16.91	14.49
63.	Phulpur	Shri Kapil Muni Karwariya	19	19.06	16.7	14.4
64.	Pilibhit	Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi	19	19.06	17.08	16.28
65.	Pratapgarh	Smt. Rajkumari Ratna Singh	19	19.06	16.72	14.73
66.	Rae Bareli	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	19	16.56	17.73	13.61
67.	Rampur	Smt. Jaya Prada Nahata	19	19.06	16.15	15.47
68.	Robertsganj(SC)	Shri Pakauri Lal	19	19.06	16.05	14.55
69.	Saharanpur	Shri Jagdish Singh Rana	19	19.06	19.55	18.29
70.	Kushi Nagar	Ku. Ratanjeet Pratap Narain Singh	19	19.06	16.75	16.15
71.	Salempur	Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	19	19.06	16.5	14.53
72.	Sambhal	Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq	19	16.56	11.98	11.92
73.	Fatehpur Sikri	Smt. Seema Upadhyay	19	19.06	19.11	16.11
74.	Shahjahanpur(SC)	Shri Mithlesh Kumar	19	19.06	16.7	14.57
75.	Sitapur	Smt. Qaiser Jahan	19	19.06	19.39	18.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76.	Sultanpur	Dr. Sanjay Singh	19	14.06	14.31	10.3
77.	Unnao	Smt. Annu Tandon	19	14.06	11.53	10.07
78.	Varanasi	Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi	19	19.06	19.24	14.78
79.	Moradabad	Shri Mohammed Azharuddin	19	19.06	16.85	14.76
80.	Lalganj(SC)	Dr. Baliram .	19	16.56	19.71	12.52
<b>West Bengal</b>						
1.	Alipurduars(ST)	Shri Manohar Tirkey	19	17.64	16.1	11.86
2.	Arambag(SC)	Shri Sakti Mohan Malik	19	12.64	15.58	7.93
3.	Asansol	Shri Bansa Gopal Choudhary	19	15.14	20.91	12.41
4.	Balurghat	Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	19	12.64	13.81	11.13
5.	Bankura	Shri Basudeb Acharia	19	15.14	21.68	12.67
6.	Barasat	Dr. (Smt.) Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar	19	20.14	21.76	20.69
7.	Barrackpur	Shri Dinesh Trivedi	19	20.14	21.15	20.81
8.	Basirhat	Shri Sk. Nurul Islam	19	20.14	21.59	20.94
9.	Baharampur	Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	19	17.64	21.03	16.38
10.	Birbhum	Smt. Satabdi Roy	19	20.14	19.27	17.05
11.	Bolpur(SC)	Dr. Ram Chandra Dome	19	15.14	15.63	12.11
12.	Bardhaman-Durgapur	Shri Sk. Saidul Haque	19	12.64	20.73	11.01
13.	Bardhaman Purba(SC)	Shri Anup Kumar Saha	19	12.64	20.48	12.22
14.	Medinipur	Shri Prabodh Panda	19	17.64	20.75	17.21
15.	Kolkata Dakshin	Kum. Subrata Bakshi	19	17.64	20.98	16.21
16.	Kanthi	Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari	19	20.14	20.33	17.5
17.	Coochbehar(SC)	Shri Nripendra Nath Roy	19	20.14	17.9	17.9
18.	Darjeeling	Shri Jaswant Singh	19	12.64	13.6	13.6
19.	Diamond Harbour	Shri Somendra Nath Mitra	19	12.64	14.65	10.95
20.	Dum Dum	Prof. Saugata Roy	19	20.14	20.75	20.27
21.	Bishnupur(SC)	Smt. Susmita Bauri	19	12.64	20.26	8.15
22.	Hooghly	Dr. Ratna De (Nag)	19	20.14	21.08	16.77
23.	Howrah	Shri Prasun Banerjee	19	17.64	17.04	13.57
24.	Jadavpur	Shri Kabir Suman	19	12.64	14.63	10.1
25.	Jalpaiguri(SC)	Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy	19	17.64	16.22	11.66
26.	Jangipur	Shri Abhijit Mukherjee	19	17.64	20.72	11.91
27.	Jhargram(ST)	Dr. Pulin Bihari Baske	19	20.14	21.31	19.94
28.	Jaynagar(SC)	Dr. Tarun Mandal	19	17.64	16.61	11.29
29.	Maldaha Dakshin	Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury	19	12.64	9.74	8.26
30.	Krishnanagar	Shri Tapas Paul	19	20.14	21.02	18.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Maldaha Uttar	Km. Mausam Noor	19	12.64	11.84	10.27
32.	Mathurapur(SC)	Shri Mohan Jatua Choudhury	19	20.14	19.16	16.28
33.	Ghatal	Shri Gurudas Dasgupta	19	20.14	20.7	18.06
34.	Murshidabad	Shri Abdul Mannan Hossain	19	20.14	21.17	17.38
35.	Sreerampur	Shri Kalyan Banerjee	19	20.14	21.5	16.4
36.	Kolkata Uttar	Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	19	17.64	20.48	16.06
37.	Purulia	Shri Narahari Mahato	19	15.14	13.82	11.85
38.	Raiganj	Smt. Deepa Dasmunsi	19	17.64	18.48	11.85
39.	Ranaghat(SC)	Shri Sucharu Ranjan Haldar	19	20.14	20.94	18.8
40.	Tamluk	Shri Suvendu Adhikari	19	20.14	20.35	18.45
41.	Uluberia	Shri Sultan Ahmed	19	17.64	19.31	15.8
42.	Bangaon(SC)	Shri Gobinda Chandra Naskar	19	20.14	21.9	20.98
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Shri Bishnu Pada Ray	19	20	21.81	20.96
<b>Chandigarh</b>						
1.	Chandigarh	Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	19	17.5	20.65	17.48
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>						
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli(ST)	Shri Natubhai Gomanbhai Patel	19	17.5	22.18	18.28
<b>Daman and Diu</b>						
1.	Daman and Diu	Shri Lalubhai Babubhai Patel	19	19	15.99	15.94
<b>Delhi</b>						
1.	West Delhi	Shri Mahabal Mishra	19	15.5	24.99	13.39
2.	East Delhi	Shri Sandeep Dikshit	19	5	16.01	4.09
3.	North West Delhi(SC)	Smt. Krishna Tirath	19	7	13.15	8.16
4.	New Delhi	Shri Ajay Maken	19	18	25.61	18.67
5.	North East Delhi	Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	19	15.5	21.4	17.07
6.	South Delhi	Shri Ramesh Kumar	19	7	5.01	3.71
7.	Chandini Chowk	Shri Kapil Sibal	19	15.5	23.07	14.85
<b>Lakshadweep</b>						
1.	Lakshadweep(ST)	Shri Hamdullah Sayeed	19	17.5	30.75	17.72
<b>Puducherry</b>						
1.	Puducherry	Shri V. Narayanasamy	19	12.5	19.79	10.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>						
1.	Bastar(ST)	Shri Dinesh Kashyap	19	16.59	18.99	15.4
2.	Bilaspur	Shri Dilip Singh Judev	19	16.59	15.43	15.43
3.	Durg	Kum. Saraj Pandey	19	16.59	11.71	15.75
4.	Janjgir Champa(SC)	Smt Kamla Devi Patle	19	19.09	16.3	15.55
5.	Kanker(ST)	Shri Sohan Potai	19	19.09	17.04	14.81
6.	Mahasamund	Shri Chandulal Sahu (Chandu Bhaiya)	19	16.59	17.04	13.24
7.	Raigarh(ST)	Shri Vishnu Deo Sai	19	16.59	16.58	14.21
8.	Raipur	Shri Ramesh Bais	19	16.59	18.54	17.28
9.	Rajnandgaon	Shri Madhusudan Yadav	19	16.59	18.67	17.89
10.	Korba	Dr. Charan Das Mahant	19	16.59	17.5	15.54
11.	Sarguja(ST)	Shri Murarilal Singh	19	16.59	19.16	15.82
<b>Uttarakhand</b>						
1.	Almora(SC)	Shri Pradeep Tamta	19	16.5	16.97	14.06
2.	Garhwal	Shri Satpal Maharaj	19	14	14.99	9.59
3.	Hardwar	Shri Harish Rawat	19	16.5	11.84	11.84
4.	Nainital Udham Singh Nagar	Shri K.C. Singh Baba	19	19	16.83	14.8
5.	Tehri Garhwal	Smt Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah	19	11.5	11.89	11.49
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
1.	Chatra(SC)	Shri Inder Singh Namdhari	19	19.14	16.61	14.64
2.	Dhanbad	Shri Pashupati Nath Singh	19	19.14	16.57	15.59
3.	Dumka(ST)	Shri Shibu Soren	19	14.14	20.57	15.82
4.	Giridih	Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey	19	16.64	18.44	16.22
5.	Godda	Shri Nishikant Dubey	19	11.64	15.72	11.94
6.	Hazaribagh	Shri Yashwant Sinha	19	19.14	16.94	14.67
7.	Jamshedpur	Dr. Ajay Kumar	19	19.14	18.87	18.29
8.	Khunti(ST)	Shri Karia Munda	19	16.64	14.13	12.64
9.	Kodarma	Shri Babulal Marandi	19	16.64	11.9	11.1
10.	Lohardaga(ST)	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	19	19.14	18.75	15.53
11.	Palamu(SC)	Shri Kameshwar Baitha	19	19.14	16.54	14.59
12.	Rajmahal(ST)	Shri. Devidhan Besra	19	11.64	11.5	10.87
13.	Ranchi	Shri Subodh Kant Sahay	19	19.14	17.36	14.86
14.	Singhbhum(ST)	Shri Madhu Kora	19	11.64	7.17	5.34
Grand Total			10339.93	9208.5	9809.12	7846.19

[Translation]

### **Outsourcing of Banking Services**

1339. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued / proposes to issue guidelines regarding outsourcing of banking services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) being the regulator of the banks, has issued a circular dated November 3rd, 2006 on guidelines on "Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by Banks" laying down a framework for managing the attendant risks in outsourcing of financial services by banks. In terms of the said guidelines, banks are not permitted to outsource core management functions including internal audit, compliance and decision-making functions like determining compliance with Know Your Customers (KYC) norms for opening deposit accounts, according sanction for loans and management of investment portfolio. Further, it is entirely for the banks to take a view on the desirability of outsourcing a permissible activity related to financial services having regard to all relevant factors, including the commercial aspects of the decision. However, should a bank, in its own judgment, decide to outsource a financial services activity, necessary safeguards for addressing the risks inherent in such outsourcing should be put in place, as detailed in the aforementioned guidelines. Moreover, the outsourcing of any activity by a bank does not diminish its obligations, and those of its Board and senior management, who have the ultimate responsibility for the outsourced activity. Also outsourcing, whether the service provider is located in India or abroad, should not impede or interfere with the ability of the bank to effectively oversee and manage its activities nor should it impede the Reserve Bank of India in carrying out its supervisory functions and objectives.

### **Medical Education**

1340. SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken of various irregularities and malpractices in conduct of entrance examinations and admission of students in medical colleges including demand of capitation fee across the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon, State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct common entrance examination for admission to Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide free coaching classes to the students belonging to weaker section of the society for preparation of medical entrance examination and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to change the duration of medical courses and period of internship, necessary for award of medical degree in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to bring uniformity and raise the quality and standards of medical education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) In order to stop irregularities and malpractices in conduct of entrance examinations and admission of students in medical colleges including demand of capitation fee across the country, National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to MBBS and Postgraduate medical courses for the academic year 2013-14 was conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education and National Board of Examinations respectively. However, a few private medical colleges and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu filed writ petitions in the respective High Courts seeking exemption from NEET. These petitions were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The



Hon'ble Apex Court *vide* its judgement dated 18.07.2013 in NEET related cases quashed the implementation of NEET. The Central Government has filed a petition before the Hon'ble Apex Court to review its decision.

(c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has a scheme *viz.* "Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students"-to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates to enable them to appear in Competitive examination and succeed in appropriate job in Public/Private sector which *inter-alia* includes preparation of premier entrance examination for admission in medical courses.

(d) No.

(e) As stated in (a) & (b) above

[English]

#### **Literacy Rate among Tribal Girls**

1341. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy rates and its comparison *vis-a-vis* the overall literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether improvement in the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from socio-economic development;

(c) if so, the measures taken or schemes being implemented to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal girls along with the funds, released and utilised under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for 100 per cent enrolment of tribal girls and reducing dropouts at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI

VASAVA): (a) The present literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes (STs) indicating the break-up of male and female literacy rates and its comparison *vis-a-vis* the overall literacy rate in the country, State/UT-wise; is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for implementation of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years including tribal girls. Under SSA programme, 109 tribal concentrated districts have been identified to focus programmatic interventions. 12% of the total outlay for SSA is targetted to these 109 tribal concentrated districts in 2014-15.

To improve the enrolment rates of tribal children, SSA provides for opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms, additional teachers as per Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), free textbooks to all children from classes I-VII, free uniforms (two sets) to all girls and children belonging to SC/ST/BPL. Several others interventions, such as residential schools/hostels, escort/transport facilities, special training for out-of-school children to be mainstreamed to age-appropriate classes, and multi-lingual education with focus on home language are being implemented along with awareness campaigns and local community participation in school management in order to bring more and more tribal children into the fold of education.

Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, primary focuses on adult non-literate women of rural areas of 410 eligible districts (adult female literacy rate below 50 per cent as per Census 2001 and all Left Wing Extremism Affected districts irrespective of literacy rate) with the principal target of imparting functional literacy to 70 million adults including 8 million STs in the age group of 15 years and beyond.

The funds released under Saakshar Bharat during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a specific Scheme for ST girls Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts. The other schemes of this Ministry which promote education among Scheduled Tribes children are: (i) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with an objective to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribes, (ii) Scheme

of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, (iv) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students, (v) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X (*i.e.* 01.07.2012), (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (States component) (vii) National Overseas scholarship (NOS), (viii) Top Class Education and (ix) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF). A Statement of funds released and utilized under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-III to XI.

**Statement-I**

*Literacy rates among STs*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Literacy Rate					
		Among Total population			Among STs		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.2	76.8	56.4	50.6	60.6	39.7
2.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	89.5	75.9	73.6	83.2	64.2
3.	Uttarakhand	78.8	87.4	70.0	73.9	83.6	63.9
4.	Rajasthan	66.1	79.2	52.1	52.8	67.6	37.3
5.	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	77.3	57.2	55.7	67.1	43.7
6.	Bihar	61.8	71.2	51.5	51.1	61.3	40.4
7.	Sikkim	81.4	86.6	75.6	79.7	85.0	74.3
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	72.6	57.7	64.6	71.5	58.0
9.	Nagaland	79.6	82.8	76.1	80.0	83.1	76.9
10.	Manipur	76.9	83.6	70.3	72.6	77.3	67.8
11.	Mizoram	91.3	93.3	89.3	91.5	93.6	89.5
12.	Tripura	87.2	91.5	82.7	79.1	86.4	71.6
13.	Meghalaya	74.4	76.0	72.9	74.5	75.5	73.5
14.	Assam	72.2	77.8	66.3	72.1	79.0	65.1
15.	West Bengal	76.3	81.7	70.5	57.9	68.2	47.7
16.	Jharkhand	66.4	76.8	55.4	57.1	68.2	46.2
17.	Odisha	72.9	81.6	64.0	52.2	63.7	41.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Chhattisgarh	70.3	80.3	60.2	59.1	69.7	48.8
19.	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	78.7	59.2	50.6	59.6	41.5
20.	Gujarat	78.0	85.8	69.7	62.5	71.7	53.2
21.	Daman and Diu	87.1	91.5	79.5	78.8	86.2	71.2
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.2	85.2	64.3	61.9	73.6	50.3
23.	Maharashtra	82.3	88.4	75.9	65.7	74.3	57.0
24.	Andhra Pradesh	67.0	74.9	59.1	49.2	58.3	40.1
25.	Karnataka	75.4	82.5	68.1	62.1	71.1	53.0
26.	Goa	88.7	92.6	84.7	79.1	87.2	71.5
27.	Lakshadweep	91.8	95.6	87.9	91.7	95.7	87.8
28.	Kerala	94.0	96.1	92.1	75.8	80.8	71.1
29.	Tamil Nadu	80.1	86.8	73.4	54.3	61.8	46.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.6	90.3	82.4	75.6	80.9	69.9
	India	73.0	80.9	64.6	59.0	68.5	49.4

**Statement-II***Details of year-wise Central share released under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6454.92	11605.83	6921.76	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2260.53	0	1417.84	0
3.	Assam	0	0	1620	0
4.	Bihar	37.63	703.88	6226.09	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2867.51	9347.2	1875	0
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1440.12	925.12	0	0
8.	Haryana	511.12	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	71.62	269.84	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	46.41	2581.46	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	887.24	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	4011.44	1575.19	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2817.61	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	474.84	0	274.48	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	119.81	327.1	198	0
18.	Odisha	964.37	1512.12	228.16	0
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	8111.11	0	4017	0
21.	Sikkim	0	0	66.8	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	155.74	1375.04	2597.4	0
23.	Tripura	0	123.82	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15542.09	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	2841.73	547.53	1563.12	0
26.	West Bengal	0	2952.05	72.13	0
Total		45604.4	36282.43	28652.97	0

**Statement-III**

*Details of Funds released to State Societies/NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts during 2011-12 to 2014-15.*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 14.07.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118832038	0	1295053	5207920
2.	Chhattisgarh	3663316	3723818	4407038	—
3.	Gujarat	8244694	0	145999463	—
4.	Jharkhand	3602800	1846586	0	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	61280555	0	68593579	—
6.	Maharashtra	5159400	5948849	9473800	—
7.	Odisha	98668331	62330103	162255734	3002700
8.	Rajasthan	8891580	300000	10976580	—
Total		308342714	74149356	403001247	8210620

**Statement-IV**

Release of funds under "Ekklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs)" during 2011-12 to 2013-14.

Sl. No.	States	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14			(Rs. in lakh)
		Recurring	Total Release		Non Recurring	Total Release		Non Recurring	Total Release		
			Recurring	for EMRS		Recurring	for EMRS		Recurring	for EMRS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	997.65	1200.00	2197.65	1512.00	0.00	1512.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.48	522.70	570.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.40	146.00	193.40	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1033.20	1600.30	2633.50	1160.00	2200.00	3360.00	1494.11	2100.00	3594.11	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1649.64	2736.00	4385.64	2100.52	0.00	2100.52	2083.20	1100.00	3183.20	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	74.34	0.00	74.34	36.33	0.00	36.33	78.12	0.00	78.12	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	400.00	1155.17	1555.17	373.90	633.62	1007.52	498.54	725.00	1223.54	0.00
11.	Karnataka	441.35	600	1041.35	499.00	600.00	1099.00	400.00	1000.00	1400.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	204.96	0.00	204.96	200.00	0.00	200.00	80.00	120.00	200.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2054.08	1500.00	3554.08	2507.94	2183.20	4691.14	2562.84	2183.20	4746.04	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	554.82	0.00	554.82	520.00	0.00	520.00	805.60	4400.00	5205.60	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	63.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	475.14	475.14	84.00	0.00	84.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Naga land	140.00	0.00	140.00	134.00	0.00	134.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
19.	Odisha	1712.76	3000.00	4712.76	2245.32	1800.00	4045.32	2300.76	0.00	2300.76
20.	Rajasthan	1079.40	3345.20	4424.60	0.00	2155.00	2155.00	1230.60	1199.80	2430.40
21.	Sikkim	188.58	0.00	188.58	272.78	0.00	272.78	284.00	0.00	284.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	325.50	0.00	325.50	134.00	0.00	134.00	705.60	0.00	705.60
23.	Tripura	478.80	300.00	778.80	577.08	450.00	1027.08	682.92	0.00	682.92
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75.60	1200.00	1275.60	138.60	0.00	138.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.60	168.66	244.26
26.	West Bengal	819.42	0.00	819.42	758.52	0.00	758.52	870.24	0.00	870.24
	Total	12340.58	17159.37	29499.95	13169.99	10496.96	23666.95	14433.53	13442.66	27876.19

#### Statement-V

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/ University	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)		
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.30	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	0.00	N/A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1201.64	1201.64	279.81	UC awaited	846.72812	UC not due	0.00	0.00	N/A
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	187.06	187.06	939.33103	UC not due	0.00	0.00	N/A
4.	Himachal Pradesh	223.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	0.00	N/A

(Rs. in lakh)

5.	Jharkhand	716.00	716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
6.	Karnataka	283.995	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
7.	Kerala	250.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	553.45	1949.62540	UC not due	UC not due	1949.62540	UC not due
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1223.43	1223.43	2291.57	2291.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
9.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	1697.50	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
10.	Mizoram	392.33	392.33	0.00	0.00	2289.43500	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
11.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	810.94500	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
12.	Rajasthan	1000.00	270.04	1500.00	1500.00	2646.87000	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
13.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	460.29	460.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.72530	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
15.	Tripura	1553.83	1553.83	883.77	883.77	1906.01125	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
16.	Uttarakhand	37.48	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
17.	Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0.00	0.00	62.92	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
18.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	304.99264	UC not due	UC not due	304.99264	UC not due
19.	Mizoram University	182.00	182.00	437.08	437.08	0.00	195.00736	UC not due	UC not due	195.00736	UC not due
20.	National Law School of India University, Banglore	100.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
21.	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	218.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N/A
Total		7800.00	5521.74	7800.00	5759.77	10105.4957	2449.6254				

**Statement-VI**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	988.49	UC awaited	371.875	UC not due	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	749.60	UC not due	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattishgarh	0.00	0.00	530.36	530.36	0	0	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	300.00	UC awaited	0	0	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1025.02	UC awaited	0	0	0.00	0.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2815.11	2815.11	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2474.63375	UC not due	0.00	0.00
10.	Odisha	2550.00	2550.00	2458.90	2458.90	2091.09500	UC not due	0.00	0.00
11.	Rajasthan	634.89	382.95	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575.27625	UC not due	0.00	0.00
13.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	797.23	797.23	954.52	UC not due	0.00	0.00
	Total	7500.00	7248.06	6100.00	3786.49	7217.00	0	0.00	0.00

\*Further UC awaited



## Statement-VII

Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized	Funds Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16697.74	16697.74	19438.70	19438.70	4895.16	UC not due	0.00	UC not due
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	633.00	633.00	1366.85	UC not due	2.29	UC not due
3.	Assam	4210.81	4208.82	4537.69	3392.62	4756.81	UC not due	1114.00	UC not due
4.	Bihar	298.42	UC awaited	90.00	90.00	23.00	UC not due	23.00	UC not due
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034.11	3407.11	3150.31	UC awaited	1341.48	UC not due	787.00	UC not due
6.	Goa	26.77	UC awaited	8.00	UC awaited	2.00	UC not due	2.00	UC not due
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	8482.59	2460.71	2460.71	7138.58	UC not due	615.00	UC not due
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.84	988.89	948.52	891.69	282.83	UC not due	237.00	UC not due
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	733.48	733.48	710.06	710.06	177.00	UC not due	177.00	UC not due
10.	Jharkhand	3374.06	3374.06	1344.21	1344.21	3267.40	UC not due	336.00	UC not due
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	6149.11	2522.75	2522.75	3340.76	UC not due	630.00	UC not due
12.	Kerala	957.08	957.08	329.45	329.45	625.53	UC not due	82.00	UC not due
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4591.57	4591.57	9542.45	9542.45	5276.71	UC not due	2385.00	UC not due
14.	Maharashtra	8820.42	5965.00	4604.38	4604.38	11996.04	UC not due	1151.00	UC not due
15.	Manipur	4742.29	4731.05	4243.64	4243.64	6111.01	UC not due	1060.00	UC not due
16.	Meghalaya	2752.38	2752.38	1753.42	UC awaited	3438.00	UC not due	438.00	UC not due

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Mizoram	3732.93	376.30	3546.61	3546.61	5393.89	UC not due	886.00	UC not due
18.	Nagaland	2813.71	2573.10	2191.09	2191.09	2626.19	UC not due	547.00	UC not due
19.	Odisha	1809.47	1766.26	5405.95	5405.95	3459.87	UC not due	535.00	UC not due
20.	Rajasthan	6031.54	6031.54	2142.99	2142.99	2216.02	UC not due	1351.00	UC not due
21.	Sikkim	198.00	65.00	414.15	414.15	845.49	UC not due	103.00	UC not due
22.	Tamil Nadu	78.91	0.00	178.66	178.66	1436.02	UC not due	44.00	UC not due
23.	Tripura	1358.95	1358.95	1036.47	1036.47	1390.99	UC not due	259.00	UC not due
24.	Uttar Pradesh	755.72	25.00	227.00	UC awaited	56.00	UC not due	56.00	UC not due
25.	Uttarakhand	702.78	702.78	657.98	657.98	1086.50	UC not due	164.00	UC not due
26.	West Bengal	2045.22	1542.57	949.16	949.16	2277.63	UC not due	237.00	UC not due
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	10.00	3.00	UC awaited	0.75	UC not due	0.75	UC not due
28.	Daman and Diu	14.76	UC awaited	4.00	4.00	10.90	UC not due	1.00	UC not due
Total		86564.66	77490.38	73074.35	54997.18	74839.41		13223.04	

**Statement-VIII**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X during last two years & current financial year i.e. 2012-13 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	500.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
3.	Assam	90.00	90.00	211.88	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
5.	Chhattisgarh	593.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
7.	Gujarat	500.00	500.00	2835.28	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	45.73	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
10.	Jharkhand	1472.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
11.	Karnataka	260.00	260.00	3320.05	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
12.	Kerala	57.00	57.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3400.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
14.	Maharashtra	251.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
15.	Manipur	100.00	100.00	729.70	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
16.	Meghalaya	15.00	15.00	296.762	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
17.	Mizoram	70.00	70.00	123.185	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
18.	Nagaland	0.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
19.	Odisha	3128.00	3128.00	5601.08375	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	UC awaited	4792.55	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
21.	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
22.	Tamil Nadu	26.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
23.	Tripura	340.00	340.00	674.332	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	28.00	28.00	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
25.	Uttarakhand	26.00	26.00	460.2	UC not due	0.00	N.A.
26.	West Bengal	260.00	UC awaited	2620	UC not due	0.00	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	33.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	UC awaited	0.00	UC not due	0.00	N.A
29.	Daman and Diu	0.00	UC awaited	0.00		0.00	N.A
Grand Total		11173.00	5138.00	21943.19			

**Statement-IX**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during last three years & current financial year i.e. from 2010-11 to 2012-13 and current financial year 2013-14.*

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.015	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	89.00	89.00	276.21	276.21	485.70000	0.00
3.	Chhattishgarh	107.865	107.865	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	228.960	87.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50.160	50.160	88.00	88.00	150.74	UC not due	0.00	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	100.000	100.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	88.00	88.00	69.68	UC not due	0.00	0.00
Total		600.00	345.805	265.00	265.00	265.000	276.21	485.70	

**Statement-X**

*Details of Funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	FUNDS RELEASED	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.38	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	54.60	45.00	17.70	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Gujarat	17.60	17.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.39	0.39	0.39	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	92.88	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Rajasthan	1.74	1.31	7.175	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	UC not due	0.00	0.00
8.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	UC not due	0.00	0.00
9.	West Bengal	7.23	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		197.06	181.65	31.505	6.24	6.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Statement-XI**

*Details of Funds released to (i) University Grants Commission (ii) Ministry of External Affairs and concerned Institutes under the Scheme of (i) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS), (ii) Top Class Education and (ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) during last three years & current financial year i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current financial year 2014-15.*

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)	
		Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	Utilized	Fund released	
1.	National Overseas Scholarship for STs	78.31	78.31	100.00	100.00	68.00	68.00	0.00	
2.	Top Class Education for ST students	697.00	697.00	1011.00	1011.00	950.00	950.00	192.01992	
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs	8463.00	3963.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
						(Rs. 9000.00 lakh is already available with UGC as previous unspent amount. No additional fund has been released for the year 2013-14).		(No additional fund has been released as Rs. 9000.00 is still available with UGC)	

**Infrastructural Mega Projects**

1342. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether time and cost overruns in completion of

power projects have caused huge losses to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the total number of such power projects;

(c) whether the cost of basic infrastructural mega projects such as rail and road projects have gone up due to delays in their completion;

(d) if so, the number of years since when such

projects have remained in the pipeline, project-wise along with the total cost overruns so far;

(e) the total number of such mega projects which have been scrapped due to increase in their costs; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to monitor and expeditious completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies.

As on 1st May, 2014, 100 on-going projects costing Rs 150 crore and above in the Power sector are on the monitor of this Ministry. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I. 54 of these projects have reported time overruns and 17 have reported cost overruns.

As on 1st May, 2014, 107 on-going mega projects costing Rs 1000 crore and above in the Railways and Road Transport & Highway Sectors are on the monitor of this Ministry. Details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II. 34 of these projects have reported time overruns and 54 have reported cost overruns. 8 projects have reported both time and cost overruns.

As per records of the last 3 years in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, no on-going project costing Rs 150 crore and above in the Power, Railways or Road & Highways Sectors has been scrapped due to time or cost overruns.

Major steps undertaken to ensure timely completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects include rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned Administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

**Statement-I**  
**List of Ongoing Projects of Power Sector (As on 01.05.2014)**

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing Agency*	Date of Approval (Month/Year)	Original Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Revised Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Cost Original (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Revised (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Anticipated (Rs. In Crore)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Overrun (%)	Time Overrun (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Agartala Gas Turbine Plant Combined Cycle Extension Project (51 MW)	NEEPCO	07/2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	296.87	N.A.	296.87	173.77		
2.	Kameng Hydroelectric Project (NEEPCO)	NEEPCO	12/2004	12/2009	06/2016	03/2017	2496.90	N.A.	4653.95	2816.40	86.39	87
3.	Pare Hydro Electric Project	NEEPCO	12/2008	08/2013	09/2015	09/2015	573.99	N.A.	1128.38	811.78	96.59	25
4.	Tripura Gas Based Power Project	NEEPCO	07/2009	07/2013	N.A.	11/2014	421.01	623.44	951.48	745.55	126.00	16
5.	Tuirial Hydro Electric Project (60MW)	NEEPCO	01/2011	07/2006	12/2015	12/2015	913.63	N.A.	913.63	573.22		113
6.	Kishanganga HEP	NHPC	07/2007	01/2016	N.A.	11/2016	2238.67	3642.04	5497.72	3331.00	145.58	10
7.	Parbati H.E.P. Stage -III (NHPC)	NHPC	10/2005	10/2010	N.A.	08/2014	2304.56	N.A.	2716.00	2349.46	17.85	46
8.	Parbati HEP (NHPC) II	NHPC	09/2002	09/2009	N.A.	07/2018	3919.59	N.A.	5366.00	4439.96	36.90	106
9.	Subansiri Lower H.E.P (NHPC)	NHPC	09/2003	09/2010	N.A.	09/2018	6285.33	N.A.	10667.00	6839.53	69.71	96
10.	Teesta Low Dam HEP, Stage-IV (NHPC)	NHPC	09/2005	09/2009	N.A.	09/2015	1061.38	N.A.	1501.75	1491.81	41.49	72
11.	Barh STPP Stage -II	NTPC	02/2008	08/2013	N.A.	03/2015	7341.04	N.A.	7341.04	7472.00		19
12.	Barh STPP (3X660mw) NTPC	NTPC	12/2003	12/2009	N.A.	03/2017	8692.97	N.A.	8693.00	9959.00		87
13.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project	NTPC	01/2008	07/2011	N.A.	08/2016	4375.35	N.A.	4375.35	4481.00		61
14.	Gadawara Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	NTPC	02/2013	09/2017	N.A.	09/2017	11638.55	N.A.	11638.55	1118.00		
15.	Koldam HEP (NTPC)	NTPC	10/2002	04/2009	N.A.	05/2015	4527.15	7220.00	7220.00	5886.00	59.48	73
16.	Kudgi STPP Stage 1	NTPC	12/2011	12/2016	N.A.	12/2016	15166.19	N.A.	15166.19	3814.00		
17.	Lara Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2 X 800 MW)	NTPC	11/2012	05/2017	N.A.	05/2017	11846.00	N.A.	11846.00	1580.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18.	Lata-Tapovan Hydro Electric Power Project 3X57 MW	NTPC	07/2012	08/2017	N.A.	08/2017	1527.00	N.A.	1527.00	71.00		
19.	Mouda STPP	NTPC	11/2008	08/2012	N.A.	03/2013	5459.28	N.A.	6010.89	4056.00	10.10	
20.	Mouda STPP Stage 2	NTPC	03/2012	09/2016	N.A.	09/2016	7921.47	N.A.	7921.47	2392.00		
21.	Rihand STTP Stage-III (2X500 MW)	NTPC	01/2009	10/2012	N.A.	10/2013	6230.81	N.A.	6230.81	4357.00		
22.	Solapur STPP	NTPC	03/2012	11/2016	N.A.	11/2016	9395.18	N.A.	9395.18	2443.00		
23.	Tapovan-Vishnugad HEP (4X130MW)	NTPC	11/2006	03/2013	N.A.	03/2017	2978.48	N.A.	3846.30	2091.00	29.14	48
24.	Vindhyachal STPP Stage-V	NTPC	12/2011	08/2015	N.A.	08/2015	3180.40	N.A.	3180.40	980.00		
25.	Vindhyachal STTP Stage-IV	NTPC	01/2009	10/2012	N.A.	03/2013	5915.00	N.A.	5915.00	3401.00		
26.	765 KV Pooling Station and Network with DVC and Maithob RBC	PGCIL	08/2008	08/2012	N.A.	06/2014	7075.33	N.A.	7075.33	6322.56		22
27.	Augmentation of Transformers in Northern Region - Part B	PGCIL	03/2014	03/2016	N.A.	03/2016	155.57	N.A.	155.57	0.00		
28.	Augmentation of Transformers in Northern Region - Part A	PGCIL	12/2012	10/2014	N.A.	10/2014	156.04	N.A.	156.04	37.56		
29.	Common System Associated with East Coast Energy Pvt Ltd and NCC Power Projects Ltd LTOA Gen Part- B	PGCIL	03/2013	12/2015	N.A.	12/2015	2514.88	N.A.	2514.88	29.65		
30.	Common System Associated with Coastal Energen Private Limited and Ind-Barath Power (Madras) Limited	PGCIL	09/2011	09/2014	N.A.	12/2014	1940.13	N.A.	1940.13	1282.36		3
31.	Common System Associated with East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. & NCC Power Projects Ltd. LTOA Generation	PGCIL	06/2012	06/2015	N.A.	06/2015	1909.24	N.A.	1909.24	400.43		
32.	Common System Associated with ISGS Projects in Krishnapattnam of Andhra Pradesh (PGCIL)	PGCIL	08/2011	08/2014	N.A.	08/2014	1637.34	N.A.	1637.34	1381.55		



33. Common System Associated with ISGS Projects in Vemagiri Area of Andhra Pradesh Part-A1	PGCIL	03/2012	06/2014	N.A.	06/2014	206.44	N.A.	206.44	43.17
34. Common Transmission System Associated with East Coast and NCC Power Projects in Srikakulam Area A. P. Part-C	PGCIL	03/2013	06/2015	N.A.	06/2015	514.20	N.A.	514.20	0.00
35. Common Transmission Scheme with ISSG Projects in Nagapattinam/ Cuddalor of Tamil Nadu-Part A1	PGCIL	01/2013	10/2014	N.A.	10/2014	182.80	N.A.	182.80	13.93
36. Eastern Region Strengthening Scheme-III	PGCIL	07/2010	11/2012	N.A.	06/2015	1272.80	N.A.	1272.80	826.23
37. Eastern Region Strengthening Scheme-V	PGCIL	10/2013	05/2016	N.A.	04/2016	1364.52	N.A.	1364.52	13.34
38. Eastern Region Strengthening Scheme-XII	PGCIL	05/2014	11/2016	N.A.	11/2016	522.29	N.A.	522.29	0.00
39. Establishment of Fiber Optic Communication System in Northern Region	PGCIL	03/2012	09/2014	N.A.	09/2014	198.63	N.A.	198.63	0.00
40. Establishment of Pooling Stations At Champa and Raigarh for IPP Generation Project in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	05/2011	05/2014	N.A.	09/2014	1961.87	N.A.	1961.87	1412.45
41. Immediate Evacuation System With Barh-II TPS	PGCIL	12/2011	08/2014	N.A.	08/2014	901.77	N.A.	901.77	609.80
42. Installation of Bus Rector and ICT in Western Region	PGCIL	05/2014	07/2016	N.A.	07/2016	303.07	N.A.	303.07	0.00
43. Integration of Pooling Station in Chhattisgarh with Central Part of WR for IPP Generation Projects in	PGCIL	08/2011	12/2013	N.A.	11/2014	1391.97	N.A.	1391.97	1359.35
44. Inter-Regional System Strengthening Scheme in WR and NR (Part-A)	PGCIL	10/2013	11/2016	N.A.	03/2016	1315.90	N.A.	1315.90	40.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
45.	Kaiga 3 and 4 Transmission System (PGCIL)	PGCIL	03/2005	12/2007	12/2009	N.A.	596.45	N.A.	1007.16	941.31	68.86	
46.	Kunadankulam APP Trans System (PGCIL)	PGCIL	05/2005	09/2008	N.A.	03/2013	1779.29	2159.07	2159.07	1877.15	21.34	
47.	North-East North Western Interconnector I Project	PGCIL	02/2009	08/2013	N.A.	06/2015	11130.19	N.A.	11130.19	8056.80		22
48.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XXXII	PGCIL	02/2014	06/2016	N.A.	06/2016	908.08	N.A.	908.08	0.00		
49.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme XVI	PGCIL	07/2010	07/2013	N.A.	03/2015	752.64	N.A.	752.64	379.82		20
50.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XIX	PGCIL	02/2009	02/2012	N.A.	12/2013	410.29	N.A.	410.29	282.27		
51.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XVIII	PGCIL	02/2009	11/2011	N.A.	N.A.	509.66	N.A.	509.66	399.76		
52.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XXX	PGCIL	02/2014	06/2016	N.A.	06/2016	539.82	N.A.	539.82	0.00		
53.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXI	PGCIL	08/2010	04/2013	N.A.	12/2014	1677.57	N.A.	1677.57	1029.02		20
54.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXIV	PGCIL	11/2011	11/2014	N.A.	11/2014	723.63	N.A.	723.63	315.22		
55.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXV	PGCIL	09/2013	03/2016	N.A.	03/2016	680.69	N.A.	680.69	33.49		
56.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXVI	PGCIL	09/2012	03/2015	N.A.	03/2015	803.34	N.A.	803.34	222.89		
57.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-XXVIII	PGCIL	09/2012	04/2015	N.A.	05/2015	524.40	N.A.	524.40	79.92		1
58.	Northern Region Transmission Strengthening Scheme	PGCIL	03/2010	11/2012	N.A.	05/2014	965.58	N.A.	965.58	657.74		18
59.	Static Var Compensators (SVCS) in Northern Region	PGCIL	05/2014	09/2016	N.A.	09/2016	829.98	N.A.	829.98	0.00		
60.	Sub-Station Ext. Works Associated with Trans. System Required for Evacuation of Power from Kudgi TPS	PGCIL	02/2014	12/2015	N.A.	12/2015	167.40	N.A.	167.40	0.00		

61. Supplementary Transmission Associated with DVC and Maithon RBC	PGCIL	08/2008	08/2012	N.A.	09/2014	2360.95	N.A.	2580.90	2117.11	9.32	25
62. System Strengthening - XVII in Southern Regional Grid	PGCIL	09/2012	06/2016	N.A.	12/2015	1508.74	N.A.	1508.74	291.18		
63. System Strengthening Common for WR and NR (Line Bays and Reactor Provision)	PGCIL	03/2012	03/2014	N.A.	06/2014	213.78	N.A.	213.78	117.44		3
64. System Strengthening in North/ West Part of WR for IPP Projects in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	12/2011	08/2014	N.A.	05/2015	1746.65	N.A.	1746.65	337.63		9
65. System Strengthening in NR for Sasan & Mundra (UMPP)	PGCIL	12/2009	08/2012	N.A.	12/2014	1216.83	N.A.	1216.83	985.29		28
66. System Strengthening in Southern Region - XXII	PGCIL	02/2014	08/2014	N.A.	08/2016	243.53	N.A.	243.53	0.00		24
67. System Strengthening in Wardha- Aurangabad Corridor for IPP Projects in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	02/2012	02/2015	N.A.	02/2015	1310.85	N.A.	1310.85	741.43		
68. System Strengthening-XII of SR	PGCIL	02/2010	06/2012	N.A.	06/2014	232.34	N.A.	232.34	176.79		24
69. System Strengthening-XIX in Southern Regional Grid	PGCIL	09/2012	12/2014	N.A.	11/2014	1935.35	N.A.	1935.35	632.68		
70. System Strengthening-XVIII in Southern Region Grid	PGCIL	06/2012	11/2014	N.A.	11/2014	1263.26	N.A.	1263.26	624.48		
71. System Strengthening in Raipur- Wardha Corridor for Ipp Projects in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	01/2012	01/2015	N.A.	01/2015	1422.85	N.A.	1422.85	655.12		
72. System Strengthening of Southern Region - XIV	PGCIL	12/2011	08/2014	N.A.	08/2014	297.33	N.A.	297.33	218.57		
73. System Strengthening XIII of SR Grid	PGCIL	10/2011	06/2014	N.A.	09/2014	487.49	N.A.	487.49	282.42		3
74. Tr System for Establishment of 400/220 Kv Gis Substation At Magarwada in Ut DD	PGCIL	01/2012	01/2014	N.A.	09/2014	259.28	N.A.	259.28	148.12		8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
75.	Tr. System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal-Part-A2	PGCIL	12/2011	08/2014	N.A.	06/2015	2422.66	N.A.	2422.66	963.76		10
76.	Tr. Sys. for Phase-I Proj. in Jharkhan and West Bengal Part-B	PGCIL	02/2012	10/2014	N.A.	06/2015	3201.44	N.A.	3201.44	1470.41		8
77.	Tr. System Associated with Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project	PGCIL	10/2008	10/2012	N.A.	03/2015	4824.12	N.A.	4824.12	3868.48		29
78.	Tr. System Associated with Rampur HEP	PGCIL	02/2009	11/2011	N.A.	06/2014	184.19	N.A.	184.19	161.72		31
79.	Trans. System Associated with Pallatana GBPP & BPTS.	PGCIL	02/2010	12/2012	N.A.	06/2015	2144.00	N.A.	2144.00	1696.00		30
80.	Transm System for Development of Pooling Stn. in NR Part of West Bengal and Transfer of Power From B	PGCIL	04/2010	01/2015	N.A.	12/2015	4404.57	N.A.	4404.57	470.75		11
81.	Transmission Sys Associated With Krishnapatnam UMPP-Part C1	PGCIL	02/2012	08/2014	N.A.	08/2014	324.33	N.A.	324.33	176.06		
82.	Transmission System Associated with Krishnapatnam UMPP-Part B	PGCIL	02/2012	10/2014	N.A.	10/2014	1927.16	N.A.	1927.16	1026.27		
83.	Transmission System Associated with Mauda Stage-II	PGCIL	09/2013	05/2016	N.A.	05/2016	1575.30	N.A.	1575.30	0.00		
84.	Transmission System for Connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	PGCIL	12/2011	02/2014	N.A.	06/2014	552.44	N.A.	552.44	402.60		4
85.	Transmission System for Connectivity of MB Power Limited	PGCIL	08/2011	10/2013	N.A.	06/2014	425.51	N.A.	425.51	374.82		8
86.	Transmission System for IPP Generation Projects in MP and Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	09/2011	12/2013	N.A.	06/2014	1366.34	N.A.	1366.34	987.66		6
87.	Transmission System for Phase-1 Generation Projects in Jharkhand and West Bengal-Part-A1	PGCIL	10/2011	11/2013	N.A.	03/2015	558.26	N.A.	558.26	245.81		16
88.	Transmission System for Phase-I Gen Project in Odisha - Part-A	PGCIL	09/2010	03/2013	N.A.	09/2014	2074.86	N.A.	2074.86	1507.24		18

89. Transmission System for Phase-I Gen. Proj. in Odisha Part-C	PGCIL	03/2011	03/2014	N.A.	12/2014	2569.25	N.A.	2569.25	2391.47	9
90. Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Odisha- Part B	PGCIL	12/2010	12/2013	N.A.	12/2014	2743.19	N.A.	2743.19	2086.80	12
91. Transmission System for Transfer of Power From Gen.Proj in Sikkim to NR/WR Part-A	PGCIL	05/2010	01/2013	N.A.	06/2015	250.03	N.A.	250.03	68.10	29
92. Transmission System for Transfer of Power From Gen. Proj in Sikkim to NR/WR Part-B	PGCIL	03/2011	11/2013	N.A.	06/2015	1585.12	N.A.	1585.12	1206.46	19
93. Transmission System of Vindhuachal -IV and Rihand -III Gen. Proj.	PGCIL	03/2010	11/2012	N.A.	03/2015	4672.99	N.A.	4672.99	3065.97	28
94. Transmission System Strengthening in Western Part of WR for IPPS Generation Projects in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	11/2011	07/2014	N.A.	12/2014	2127.51	N.A.	2127.51	1798.33	5
95. Unified Real Time Dynamic State Measurement Phase-I	PGCIL	01/2014	04/2016	N.A.	04/2016	374.63	N.A.	374.63	0.00	
96. Western Region Strengthening Scheme-V	PGCIL	12/2007	09/2010	N.A.	06/2014	477.69	N.A.	477.69	483.79	45
97. WR-NR HVDC interconnector for IPP Projects in Chhattisgarh	PGCIL	03/2012	06/2015	N.A.	12/2015	9569.76	N.A.	9569.76	1649.59	6
98. Rampur HEP(412 MW)	SJVNL	01/2007	01/2012	N.A.	09/2014	2047.03	N.A.	2047.03	3115.91	32
99. Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1000MW)	THDCL	07/2006	07/2010	02/2016	02/2017	1657.00	2978.86	2978.86	700.96	79
100. Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	THDCL	08/2008	07/2014	N.A.	07/2018	2491.58	N.A.	3745.08	483.40	48

\*Abbreviations used:

NEEPCO - North East Electric Power Corporation

NHPC - National Hydro Power Corporation

NTPC - National Thermal Power Corporation

PGCIL - Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

SJVNL - Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited

THDCL - Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited

N.A. - Not Available

**Statement-II****List of Mega Projects of Railways and Road Transport and Highways (As on 01.05.2014)**

Sl. Project No.	Implementing Agency*	Date of Approval (Month/Year)	Original Date Of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Revised Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (Month/Year)	Cost Original (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Revised (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Anticipated (Rs. In Crore)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. In Crore)	Cost Overrun (%)	Time Overrun (Months)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Railways</b>												
1.	Kadapa-Bangalore (NI), Kadapa-Pendlimarri Ph-I	SCOR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	12/2014	2050.00	N.A.	2050.00	87.88		
2.	Kazipet-Vijayawada 3rd Line with Electrification	SCOR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1054.35	N.A.	1054.35	0.42		
3.	Manuguru-Ramagundam	SCOR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1112.00	N.A.	1112.00	0.00		
4.	Nadikude-Sri Kalahasti	SCOR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1313.48	N.A.	1313.48	0.89		
5.	Akola-Khandwa GC Akola-Akot	SCOR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	184.26	N.A.	2000.00	17.32	985.42	
6.	Wardha-Nanded Maharashtra	CR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	697.00	N.A.	2501.05	68.88	258.83	
7.	Ahmednagar-Parli Vajinath(NL) CR	CR	02/1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	353.08	N.A.	2820.00	309.40	698.69	
8.	Khurda Road-Bolangir(NL) ECR	ECOR	04/1994	N.A.	N.A.	12/2014	470.21	470.21	1995.25	301.86	324.33	
9.	Rail-Cum-Road Bridge at Munger (NL), ECR	ECR	04/2002	03/2009	12/2012	12/2014	921.00	2363.00	2363.00	1343.55	156.57	69
10.	Patna Ganga Bridge (NL), ECR	ECR	04/2001	10/2007	12/2012	12/2015	624.47	2921.00	2921.00	2075.62	367.76	98
11.	Jayanagar-Darbhanga-Narkatia Ganj(GC), ECR	ECR	04/1997	03/2012	08/2012	N.A.	233.00	501.69	1043.56	732.94	347.88	
12.	Koderma-Fanchi Via Barkakana (NL), ECR	ECR	03/1999	07/2005	N.A.	N.A.	491.19	2957.21	2957.21	1786.63	502.05	
13.	Bardhaman-Katwa (GC)	ER	04/2007	12/2010	03/2011	03/2011	245.15	1106.62	1106.62	234.88	351.41	
14.	Tarakeswar - Bishnupur New BG Line (NL), ER	ER	04/2000	N.A.	12/2009	02/2012	157.96	1188.91	1188.91	674.09	652.67	

15.	Tollyganj-Garia with Extension to Dum Dum-Noapara and Noapara-NSCB Airport(MTP)	MRTP	03/2000	12/2006	08/2010	08/2010	08/2010	1049.69	3156.32	3176.10	3503.29	202.58
16.	Belapur-Seawood-Uran Electrified Double Line(MTP)	MRTP	03/1996	03/2004	12/2010	12/2010	12/2014	401.81	495.44	1814.48	369.66	351.58
17.	East West Metro Corridor from Howrah Maidan to Salt Lake	MRTP	03/2013	03/2016	N.A.	N.A.	03/2016	4874.58	N.A.	4874.58	100.00	
18.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-II	MRTP	04/2008	03/2014	03/2016	03/2016	12/2016	5300.00	5300.00	6213.84	1739.04	17.24
19.	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with Extension To Gangapurcity and Mohari-Tanpur & Tanpur-Bansi Paharpur	NCR	04/2010	02/2019	N.A.	N.A.	02/2019	622.41	2030.50	2030.50	2.32	226.23
20.	Gwalior-Seopurkala with Extension to Kota (GC)	NCR	04/2011	02/2020	N.A.	N.A.	02/2020	1176.09	3845.60	3845.60	1.92	226.98
21.	Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singruli NL, (NCR)	NCR	09/1998	05/2008	03/2011	03/2011	N.A.	925.00	N.A.	1630.97	430.45	76.32
22.	Rangia-Murkongselek, (GC) Along with Linked Fingers NEFR	NEFR	01/2004	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	03/2015	915.70	915.70	3019.17	2754.53	229.71
23.	Sevok Rangpo, NEFR	NEFR	04/2008	12/2015	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	1339.48	N.A.	3375.42	84.67	151.99
24.	New Line from Dimapur to Zubza(Kohima) National Project (NEFR)	NEFR	04/2006	03/2015	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	850.00	850.00	2446.57	9.23	187.83
25.	Bhairabi Sairong, NL, NEFR	NEFR	04/2008	04/2014	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	619.34	N.A.	2393.48	171.82	286.46
26.	Agartala Sabroom, NL, NEFR	NEFR	04/2008	03/2014	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	813.34	813.34	1741.00	562.77	114.06
27.	Jiribam to Imphal (Tupui)(NI)(NEFR)	NEFR	04/2003	03/2011	03/2014	03/2014	03/2017	727.56	727.53	5996.00	2152.99	724.12
28.	Lumding-Silchar Jiribam, Badarpur-Baraigram Kumarghat National Project	NEFR	04/1996	03/2009	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	1676.31	1676.31	5114.91	4142.69	205.13
29.	New Maynaguri to Jogighopa Via Changrabandha (NL), NEFR	NEFR	04/2000	12/2008	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	733.00	733.00	2483.04	1575.90	238.75
30.	Construction of NL from Kumarghat-Agartala	NEFR	04/1999	03/2007	N.A.	N.A.	03/2017	895.00	N.A.	1242.25	959.41	38.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31.	Bputra Bridge at Bogibil and Link Lines, NEFR	NEFR	09/1997	04/2008	03/2014	12/2017	1000.00	1500.00	4996.19	3118.65	399.62	116
32.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon including BR. Line and MM for Chalsa-Naxal& Rajabhatkhowa-Jai	NEFR	04/1999	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	523.17	N.A.	1327.78	949.35	153.80	
33.	New Bongaigaon-Fangia-Kamakghya Doubling	NEFR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1798.00	N.A.	1798.00	0.00		
34.	New BG Line From Byrnihat to Shillong	NEFR	04/2010	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4083.02	N.A.	4083.02	3.69		
35.	Dimapur-Tizit NL	NEFR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4274.00	N.A.	4274.00	0.00		
36.	Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura (GC),Ner	NER	03/1997	N.A.	N.A.	03/2015	395.00	1577.45	1708.41	1561.91	332.51	
37.	Utratia-Zafraabad, NR (Line Doubling)	NR	04/2006	03/2010	03/2017	03/2017	325.00	N.A.	1116.53	283.53	243.55	84
38.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla (NL), NR	NR	03/1995	11/2002	N.A.	12/2017	2500.00	2500.00	20000.00	8805.00	700.00	181
39.	Nangaldam-Talwara(NL), NR	NR	03/1981	07/2012	N.A.	N.A.	37.68	450.00	1036.78	384.20	2651.54	
40.	Delhi-Sohna-Nuh-Firozpur-Jhirka-Alwar	NR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1239.00	N.A.	1239.00	0.00		
41.	Bhanupali-Bilaspur Beri NL	NR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1046.88	N.A.	2966.99	40.79	183.41	
42.	Ratlam-Dungarpur Via Banswara (NL)	NWR	04/2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2082.75	N.A.	2082.75	22.23		
43.	New Work for Construction of Metro Railway from Baranagar to Barrackpore and Dakshineswar (MTP)	RVNL	04/2010	03/2014	N.A.	03/2014	2298.42	N.A.	2298.42	64.64		
44.	New Work for Construction of Metro Railway From Joka to Binoy Badal Dinesh Bagh.	RVNL	04/2010	03/2016	N.A.	03/2016	2913.51	N.A.	2913.51	441.08		
45.	New Work for Construction of Metro Railway From Nscb Airport to New Garia Via Rajarhat (MTP)	RVNL	04/2010	03/2016	N.A.	03/2016	3951.98	N.A.	3951.98	417.81		



46.	New Work for Construction of Metro Railway from Noapara-Barasai Via Bimanbander (MTP)	RVNL	04/2010	03/2016	N.A.	06/2016	2397.72	N.A.	2397.72	84.44	3
47.	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam(RVNL)	RVNL	07/2006	03/2008	06/2008	N.A.	743.00	N.A.	1117.11	425.14	50.35
48.	Haridaspur-Paradeep(NL)	RVNL	04/1996	N.A.	09/2009	N.A.	301.64	N.A.	1185.64	295.52	293.06
49.	Kotipalli-Narasapur (NL) (SCR)	SCR	12/2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	330.00	1047.00	1045.20	0.03	216.73
50.	Gondia-Jabalpur(GC),(SECR)	SECR	02/1997	03/1998	N.A.	N.A.	386.30	1038.00	1038.00	590.26	168.70
51.	Tamilk Digha,Line Doubling (SER)	SER	03/1984	06/2005	07/2011	06/2016	293.97	1013.74	1074.45	457.52	265.50
52.	Bankura - Damodar (GC) (SER)	SER	03/1998	03/2005	12/2008	12/2016	111.90	1039.29	1423.98	479.18	1172.55
53.	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tenkasi-Virudhunagar(SR) (GC)	SR	03/1998	N.A.	N.A.	03/2013	280.00	N.A.	1122.00	838.28	300.71
54.	Quilon-Tirunelveli - Trichendur, Tenkasi	SR	04/1999	01/1999	N.A.	N.A.	460.94	N.A.	1030.00	804.20	123.46
55.	Chennai-Cuddalore Via Mamallapuram	SR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	523.52	N.A.	1200.00	2.03	129.22
56.	Villupuram-Dindigul with Electrification	SR	04/2008	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	822.39	N.A.	1280.83	0.84	55.74
57.	Mayladuthurai-Thiruvarur-Karaikudi-Thiru 'Pondi'-Agastiyampalli	SR	09/2007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	404.19	404.19	1383.45	407.20	242.28
58.	Angamali-Sabarimala (N.L.) (SR)	SR	10/1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	550.00	517.70	1566.00	138.10	184.73
59.	Hassan-Bangalore Via Shravana-Belgola (NL), SWR	SWR	02/1997	N.A.	N.A.	01/2013	295.00	N.A.	1289.92	877.71	337.26
60.	Munirabad (Gingera) -Raichur NL	SWR	04/2007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	179.65	N.A.	1350.91	257.78	651.97
61.	Banglore - Satyamangalam (NL) (SWR)	SWR	02/1999	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	138.00	N.A.	1382.78	1.58	902.01
62.	Tumkur-Chitradurga-Davengere NL	SWR	04/2011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	913.00	N.A.	1801.01	1.29	97.26
63.	Gadag-Wadi NL	SWR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1117.00	N.A.	1922.00	0.10	72.07
64.	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Vascoadagama DL	SWR	04/2010	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2127.00	N.A.	2127.00	46.57	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
65.	Hubli-Ankola (NL), SWR	SWR	04/1997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	227.00	997.58	2135.00	110.11	840.53	
66.	Ramganjmundi-Bhopal (NL), WCR	WCR	04/2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	727.13	727.13	1225.90	238.69	68.59	
67.	Udhna-Jalgaon with Electrification(Doubling) (WR)	WR	04/2008	03/2014	N.A.	03/2014	1389.62	N.A.	1389.62	745.28		
68.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (GC)	WR	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	N.A.	603.04	N.A.	1421.25	327.41	135.68	
69.	Palanpur-Samakhayali (DL)	WR	04/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1266.89	N.A.	1266.89	0.00		
70.	Chottaudepur-Dhar (NL)	WR	04/2007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1347.26	N.A.	1347.26	147.45		
71.	Dahod-indore Via Sardarpur, Jhabua and Dhar (NL)	WR	04/2007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1640.04	N.A.	1640.04	161.27		
72.	Chhapra-Setting Up of Wheel Manufacturing Plant	WS&PU	03/2005	N.A.	N.A.	03/2012	470.09	1417.97	1417.97	1011.09	201.64	
Road Transport and Highways												
73.	Panipat-Jalandhar 6 Lane (Km 96 to 387.1 Km)	NHAI	05/2009	11/2011	N.A.	11/2011	1108.00	N.A.	2288.00	3466.00	106.50	
74.	Pune-Sholapur,PKG1	NHAI	11/2009	05/2012	N.A.	03/2012	1110.00	N.A.	1110.00	1826.00		
75.	4 Lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	NHAI	12/2010	06/2013	N.A.	06/2013	1008.50	N.A.	1008.50	1378.00		
76.	New 4 Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Airport-Maduravoyal NH No.4	NHAI	09/2010	09/2013	N.A.	09/2013	1655.00	N.A.	1655.00	541.70		
77.	Six Lanning of Nellore-Chilikaluripet Km.1182.802 to Km.1366.547	NHAI	11/2011	05/2014	N.A.	05/2014	1535.00	N.A.	1535.00	1328.00		
78.	Six Laning of Chandikhot-Jagatpur-Bhubaneswar	NHAI	12/2011	06/2014	N.A.	06/2014	1047.00	N.A.	1047.00	267.30		
79.	Srinagar to Banihal	NHAI	06/2011	06/2014	N.A.	06/2014	1100.70	N.A.	1100.70	254.30		
80.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	NHAI	12/2011	06/2014	N.A.	06/2014	2388.00	N.A.	2388.00	2043.00		
81.	Six Lanning of Krishmagiri-Walajahpet Section Km.0.00 to Km.148.3 NH-46	NHAI	09/2011	12/2013	N.A.	06/2014	1250.00	N.A.	1250.00	1258.00		6

82.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh NH-91	NHAI	02/2011	08/2013	06/2014	06/2014	1141.00	1141.00	1141.00	2024.00	10
83.	Jammu-Udhampur Km.27.5 to Km.67.00	NHAI	07/2010	07/2013	N.A.	06/2014	1813.76	N.A.	1813.76	1007.00	11
84.	Muradabad-Bareilly	NHAI	04/2010	06/2013	N.A.	06/2014	1267.00	N.A.	1267.00	2230.00	12
85.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool Km-167.750-356.502 Km	NHAI	11/2010	05/2013	N.A.	06/2014	1585.00	N.A.	1585.00	957.80	13
86.	Surat- Dahisar(Six Lane) Km 263 to Km 502	NHAI	02/2009	08/2011	N.A.	06/2014	1693.75	N.A.	1693.75	2762.00	34
87.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujrat/MP	NHAI	10/2010	04/2013	N.A.	08/2014	1175.00	N.A.	1175.00	138.70	16
88.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Bordersurat-Hazira Port Section	NHAI	03/2010	09/2012	N.A.	08/2014	1509.10	N.A.	1509.10	2398.00	23
89.	6-Laning of Dhankuni-Kharagpur Section	NHAI	04/2012	09/2014	N.A.	09/2014	1396.18	N.A.	1396.18	1602.00	
90.	2-Laning with Paved Sholders of Multai Chhindwara Seoni Sec	NHAI	10/2011	10/2014	N.A.	10/2014	1565.00	N.A.	1565.00	1293.00	
91.	Bareilly-Sitapur	NHAI	03/2011	09/2013	N.A.	12/2014	1046.00	N.A.	1046.00	375.20	15
92.	4-Laning of Faraka-Raiganj	NHAI	02/2011	08/2013	N.A.	12/2014	1078.84	N.A.	1078.84	1607.00	16
93.	Pune-Satara(Nh-4)	NHAI	10/2010	03/2013	N.A.	12/2014	1724.55	N.A.	1724.55	1207.00	21
94.	Varanasi-Aurangabad Km.786 to Km.978.40	NHAI	09/2011	03/2014	N.A.	03/2015	2848.00	N.A.	2848.00	1038.00	12
95.	Delhi Agra Approved Length 180.0 Km	NHAI	10/2012	04/2015	N.A.	04/2015	1928.22	N.A.	1928.22	470.90	
96.	Ranchi-Rarga-Jamsethpur	NHAI	12/2012	06/2015	N.A.	06/2015	1479.00	N.A.	1479.00	334.70	
97.	4 Laning of Nagpur-Betul	NHAI	02/2011	08/2014	N.A.	07/2015	2498.76	N.A.	2498.76	2642.00	11
98.	Four Laning of Odisha Chattisshgarh Border	NHAI	02/2013	08/2015	N.A.	08/2015	1232.00	N.A.	1232.00	423.00	
99.	Etawah Chakeri	NHAI	03/2013	09/2015	N.A.	09/2015	1573.00	N.A.	1573.00	808.10	
100.	Panikholi-Rimoli	NHAI	03/2012	09/2014	N.A.	10/2015	1410.00	N.A.	1410.00	645.00	13
101.	Walajapet Poonamalee Km 106.8 to Km 13.8	NHAI	06/2013	11/2015	N.A.	11/2015	1287.95	N.A.	1287.95	540.10	
102.	Ahmedabad to Vadodara Section	NHAI	01/2013	12/2015	N.A.	12/2015	2125.24	N.A.	2125.24	100.30	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
103.	Nashri Chanani	NHAI	06/2010	06/2015	N.A.	05/2016	2159.00	N.A.	2159.00	472.90		11
104.	Quazigund-Banihal Km.220.00 to Km.188.00	NHAI	07/2010	07/2015	N.A.	06/2016	1987.00	N.A.	1987.00	1135.00		11
105.	4 Lanning of MH-KNT Border Sangareddy Section of Nh-9	NHAI	04/2014	09/2016	N.A.	09/2016	1266.60	N.A.	1266.60	0.00		
106.	Four Lanning of Kiratpur Near Chouk Section (73.20 Km to 186.50 Km)	NHAI	11/2013	11/2016	N.A.	11/2016	1916.79	N.A.	1916.79	262.40		
107.	Widening of Khed-Sinnar Stretch of Pune Nashik Section of NH-50	NHAI	05/2013	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1348.20	N.A.	1348.20	0.00		

\* Abbreviations used:

CR	- Central Railways	NER	- North Eastern Railway	SER	- South Eastern Railway
ECOR	- East Coast Railway	NHAI	- National Highways Authority of India	SR	- Southern Railway
ECR	- East Central Railways	NR	- Northern Railway	SWR	- South Western Railway
ER	- Eastern Railways	NWR	- North Western Railway	WCR	- West Central Railway
MRTTP	- Metropolitan Rapid Transport Projects	RVNL	- Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.	WR	- Western Railway
NCR	- North Central Railway	SCR	- South Central Railway	WS&PU	- Workshops & Production Unit
NEFR	- North East Frontier Railway	SCOR	- South Coast Railway	N.A.	- Not Available

**Shortage of Medicines in Government Hospitals**

1343. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether a large number of medicines remained out of stock in Central Government Hospitals and its associated hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Post Graduate Institutes (PGI) leading to deaths of patients as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, hospital-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of medicines in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, supply orders for procurement of medicines are placed well in advance and also buffer stock is maintained to overcome any exigencies. If at any occasion life saving medicine is not available in the hospital medical store the same is procured by the hospital from the authorized local chemist or by utilizing imprest money available at the disposal of competent authorities. No shortage of life saving or essential medicines is noticed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). No case of death due to unavailability of medicines is reported in these hospitals and AIIMS.

**Routing of Government Funds**

1344. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India is reported to have become overloaded on account of most of the Government funds being released through it;

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

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India

(RBI) has any proposal to release Government fund through other nationalized banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Madam.

Allocation of Government business to the banks is done on the basis of the request of the concerned Ministry/Department. No instance of any overload on account of Government funds released through State bank of India has been reported by the concerned Ministries/Departments

(b) Not applicable in view of above.

(c) Governments funds are released through various nationalized banks.

(d) List of the Ministries/Departments and their accredited banks is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Not applicable in view of above.

**Statement***List of Civil Ministries/Department accredited with Banks*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Name of the Bank
1	2	3
1.	Art & Culture, HRD	Canara Bank
2.	CBDT	State Bank of India
3.	CBEC	State Bank of India
4.	CGA	AXIS Bank
5.	Civil Aviation	ICICI Bank
6.	CPAO	Punjab National Bank
7.	CPWD M/o UD	State Bank of India
B.	D/o Disinvestment, M/o Finance	State Bank of India
' 9.	PAO Revenue	Allahabad Bank
10.	PAO, Govt. Opium & Alkaloid, Neemuch	State Bank of India
11.	D/o Women and Child Dev.	State Bank of Patiala
12.	Deptt: of Atomic Energy	State Bank of India

1	2	3
13.	Deptt. of Petrochemical & Fertilizers	State Bank of Patiala
14.	Deptt. of Chemical	State Bank of India
15.	Deptt. of Corporate Affairs	Puniab National Bank
16.	Deptt. of Statistics	Union Bank of India
17.	Deptt. of Supply	State Bank of India
18.	Directorate General of Audit, Delhi	State Bank of India
19.	Directorate of Printing, M/o UD	IDBI
20.	Earth Science	State Bank of India
21.	Election Commission of India	Punjab National Bank
22.	Electoral Office, M/o Law, Justice & SCI	Indian Bank
23.	Deptt. of Consumer Affairs	Central Bank of India
24.	Food	State Bank of India
25.	Public Distribution	RBI
26.	Food Processing Industry	Central Bank of India
27.	Information Technology	Bank of India
28.	INGAF	AXIS Bank
29.	Labour	Union Bank of India
30.	Legal Affairs	Dena Bank
31.	Lok Sabha	State Bank of India
32.	M/o Agriculture	State Bank of India
33.	M/o Commerce & Textile	Central Bank of India
34.	M/o Env., Forest & Wild Life	Union Bank of India
35.	M/o External Affairs	State Bank of India
36.	M/o Health & Family Welfare	Bank of Baroda
37.	M/o Industry	Central Bank of India
38.	M/o Information & Broadcasting	State Bank of India
39.	M/o Legislative Department	State Bank of Patiala
40.	M/o Non-Conv. Energy Sources	State Bank of Hyderabad
41.	M/o Overseas Indian Affairs	State Bank of India
42.	M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas	State Bank of Patiala
43.	M/o Road Transport. & Highway	Syndicate Bank
44.	M/o Science & Technology	Union Bank of India
45.	Ministry of Welfare	State Bank of Patiala
46.	Ministry of Coal	United Bank of India

1	2	3
47.	Ministry of Finance, Deptt of Expenditure	State Bank of India
48.	Ministry of Home Affairs	State Bank of India
49.	Ministry of Mines	UCO Bank
50.	Ministry of Power	State Bank of India
51.	Ministry of Steel	Bank of India
52.	Minority Affairs	State Bank of Patiala
53.	NCT of Delhi	State Bank of India
54.	PAO-DPAR, Cabinet Affairs, CAT M/o PPG&P	Punjab National Bank
55.	Planrring Commission	Indian Overseas Bank
56.	PAO, CBI (PPG&P)	State Bank of India
57.	President Secretariat	United Bank of India
58.	Rajya Sahha	State Bank of India
59.	Rural Development	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
60.	Sec. Edu. & Higher Edu. (M/o HRD)	Canara Bank
61.	Shipping	Syndicate Bank
62.	Supreme Court	UCO Bank
63.	Tourism	Punjab National Bank
64.	Tribal Affairs	State Bank of Patiala
65.	UPSC	Bank of Maharashtra
66.	Urban Affairs (PAO Sectt]	AXIS Bank
67.	Water Resources	State Bank of India
68.	Youth Affairs & Sports	Canara Bank
69.	PAO (UIDAI)	Canara bank

[Translation]

#### Clinical Trials

1345. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA:  
SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:

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

(a) the number of applications received and approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) for conducting clinical trials on human beings in the country

during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the cases of irregularities, malpractices and violation of guidelines reported and the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government thereon during the said period;

(c) the number of clinical trial related injuries and deaths reported and the compensation paid in each of these cases indicating the criteria/method adopted for the purpose during the said period;

(d) the number of complaints for non-payment of compensation received along with the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government thereon during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to strengthen regulatory and monitoring mechanism for proper conduct of clinical trials and to ensure safety/protection of rights of trial participants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The number of clinical trial related applications received and number of permissions granted by CDSCO during last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	No. of Application Received	No. of Permission Granted
2011	306	283
2012	480	253
2013	207	73
2014 (till 30th June, 2014)	104	95

(b) A Statement containing the details of irregularities reported during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the CDSCO is enclosed.

(c) and (d) As per the available information:—

(i) The number of clinical trial related Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of injuries reported during the year 2011 and 2012 were 140 and 112, respectively.

(ii) The number of clinical trial related Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of deaths reported during each of the year 2011 and 2012 were 16.

(iii) So far, orders for payment of compensation have been issued to the clinical trial applicants/ sponsors in 19 cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2013 and in 8 out of these 19 cases, the respective Clinical Trial Applicants/Sponsors have already paid the compensation.

(iv) Consequent to the amendments made in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.1.2013 specifying procedures to analyze the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines, a formula has been prepared by the Expert Committee constituted under the Appendix XII of Schedule Y of the Rules to determine the quantum of compensation in cases of clinical trial related deaths. The quantum of compensation in such cases is being determined according to the said formula.

(v) No complaints for the non-payment of the compensation have been received.

(e) The following measures have been taken by the Government to strengthen the approval procedure for clinical trials, monitoring mechanism and to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial subjects are protected:—

- Amendment in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.1.2013 specifying procedures to analyze the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
- Amendment in the Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 1.2.2013

- specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, mandatory registration of clinical trial in clinical trial registry of India, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
- Amendment in the Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 72(E) dated 8.2.2013 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committees.
  - An Expert Committee has been constituted to examine the reports of deaths in clinical trials. The Committee has prepared a formula for determining the quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths which is available in CDSCO website.
  - In compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 3.1.2013 in the case of Swasthya Adhikar Manch, Indore Vs Union of India & others, a system of supervision of clinical trial has been put in place by constituting a Technical Committee under Chairmanship of DGHS and an Apex Committee under Chairmanship of Secretary, Health and Family Welfare.
- Order dated 30.8.2013 has been issued by CDSCO making it mandatory for the sponsor or his representatives to furnish the details of the contract entered by the Sponsor with the Investigator/Institutions with regard to financial support, fees, honorarium, payments in kind etc., to be paid to the Investigator.
  - In light of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 21.10.2013, it has been made mandatory with effect from 30.11.2013 that in all clinical trials, in addition to the requirement of obtaining written informed consent, audio-visual recording of the informed consent process of each trial subject, is required to be done.
  - The Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ranjit Roy Chaudhury on clinical trial and new drugs has submitted its report. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare examined the recommendations and pursuant to the same, orders were issued by CDSCO on 3.7.2014 for various measures to strengthen the regulation of clinical trials.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of irregularities reported and action taken by the CDSCO*

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Firm/Sponsor/CRO/Principal Investigator	Name of Site/State	Investigational Medicinal Product (IMP)	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2010	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an Inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for



1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines, etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position <i>vide</i> letter dated 28.09.2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23.12.2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
2.	2010	Path, A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi-110067 (in Collaboration with ICMR)	1.Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	<p>This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April, 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. Based on the findings of report, a warning letter was issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies/violation are not repeated in future and also to ensure strict compliance of Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing study and proposed to be started in future research studies</p>
3.	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research	BioMime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	<p>The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.		The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The sponsor was warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.
4.	2011	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter, open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC), Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006. In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February, 2011 to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines, etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08.12.2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG(I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	2011	M/s. Organon India Ltd.	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of (a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and (b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03.03.2011 to 04.03.2011. The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines, etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08.12.2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG(I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG(I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.
6.	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part),	Bio-availability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti- Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)	M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Miyapur, Hyderabad- 500050 & (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.		The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.
7.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of alleged flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12.07.2011 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10-08-2011 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18.09.2005 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication - male

1	2	3	4	5	6	
					erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, the CDSCO vide their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.	
8.	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad; M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	Fixed dose combination capsule of Paraxetine HCl controlled release & Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin		An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form / Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents, etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines. However, the Principal Investigators had enrolled subjects as per inclusion and exclusion criteria of approved protocol and found to be mentally sound as observed from available documents maintained at investigator's site. Investigating team also met and interacted with some of the subjects participating in clinical trial of Dapoxetine and found them with normal behaviour, their signatures were matching with the signature of Informed Consent Form. CDSCO(HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators - Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team. Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices. Considering the findings of the inspections

1	2	3	4	5	6
					and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India. In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.
9.	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ G-Meningococcal conjugate Vaccine</li> <li>▲ Diphtheria-Tetanus-whole cell Pertussis-Hepatitis B and LBVH0101 Haemophilus influenzae type b tetanus toxoid conjugate Vaccine</li> <li>▲ Diphtheria-Tetanus-whole cell Pertussis-Hepatitis B Vaccine</li> <li>▲ Rabeparazole</li> <li>▲ Virosomal hepatitis A virus (HAV) Vaccine</li> <li>▲ Monovalent Type 1 Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine</li> <li>▲ Bivalent Oral Poliovirus Vaccine (bOPV)</li> </ul>	<p>Based on press reports and the complaint regarding conduct of illegal clinical trials on children at M/s. Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore by Dr. Hemant Jain, a team of officials from CDSCO had carried out inspection (from 16th to 20th April, 2012) of clinical trials conducted at this site.</p> <p>It was observed that 26 clinical trials were conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain during the period 2006 to 2010. The Office of DCGI issued warning letters to the following sponsors/CROs for the clinical trials conducted under the investigator Dr. Hemant Jain:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M/s. Glaxo SmithKline Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Mumbai.</li> <li>2. M/s. Siro Clinpharm Pvt. Ltd. Thane.</li> <li>3. M/s. LG Life Sciences India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.</li> <li>4. M/s. Quintiles Research (India) Private Limited, Bangalore.</li> <li>5. M/s. Progenitor Clinical Research Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.</li> <li>6. M/s. PPD Pharmaceutical Development India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai.</li> </ol> <p>The Office of DCG(I) after issuing show cause notices and obtaining their replies reviewed the matter further and restricted the following from conduct of any new clinical trial for a period of 3 months <i>vide</i> orders dated 5th December, 2013.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
				▲ Haemophilus influenzae b conjugate Vaccine	1. Dr. Hemant Jain, M. G. M. Medical College & M. Y. Hospital, Indore, M.P. (Principal Investigator)
				▲ Easyfive TM Vaccine	2. Ethics Committee, M. G. M. Medical College & M. Y. Hospital, Indore, M.P.
				▲ DTwP Vaccine	3. M/s Panacea Biotec Ltd, New Delhi
				▲ Inactivated Polio Vaccine	4. M/s MSD Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon.
				▲ Monovalent H1N1 Influenza A	
				▲ Valsartan	
				▲ Multivalent Human Papillomavirus [HPV] L1 Virus-Like Particle [VLP] Vaccine	
				▲ Montelukast	

[English]

### Trade Relation Between India USA

1346. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has registered protest at the WTO over India's solar power programme;

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

(c) the details of other trade related issues between USA and India raised at the WTO along with their impact, if any, on bilateral trade during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The USA has filed a dispute case (DS456) under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism (DSU) of the World

Trade Organization (WTO), aggrieved by the Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) under phase I (Batch I & II) and Batch I of Phase II Programs under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), administered by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

The USA has raised claims on WTO inconsistency of DCR in these Programs citing violation of WTO Agreements such as National Treatment (NT) Principle of GATT 1994, Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) etc. Consultations were held with the USA in March, 2013 and March, 2014 under DSU for the claims raised by USA against DCR in both Batches of Phase I and Batch I of Phase II respectively of JNNSM Programme. Since the Consultations could not result into satisfactory outcome, on the request of the USA, the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) established the WTO Dispute Panel in May, 2014. Once the Panel is composed, the panel proceedings shall be finalized by the WTO Secretariat.

Government of India is preparing the defence strategy based on WTO principles and jurisprudence.

(c) Other trade related issues between USA and India raised at the WTO are:—

- (i) Exorbitant Countervailing Duty (CVD) imposed by the USA on certain hot rolled carbon steel products originating from India (DS436-India as complainant) resulting into significant impact on India's exports of the said product;
- (ii) Certain measures of India related to import prohibition of poultry and poultry products from the country infected with Avian Influenza viral strains (DS430-USA as complainant).

Besides the above issues, both sides have raised certain issues at WTO SPS/TBT Committee meetings. The Indian side has raised the issue relating to fixing of Minimum Residual Levels (MRLs) on basmati rice. The US side has raised the issues relating to (i) Food Safety and Standards Regulation - Food labelling requirements (ID 298); (ii) Toys and Toy Products (Compulsory Registration) Order (ID 309); (iii) E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2010 (ID 310); (iv) Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 (ID 367); (v) Proposed Amendment to 2008 Hazardous Waste Law (ID 373).

#### **Vector Borne Diseases**

1347. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
 YOGI ADITYANATH:  
 SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY:  
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL  
 GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of cases of vector-borne diseases and attributable deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, disease and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of cases of vectorborne diseases, particularly malaria related cases and deaths reportedly go undetected in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the measures taken and the financial/technical assistance and logistics support provided to deal with the vector-borne diseases along with their

proper detection indicating the status of their utilisation during the said period, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether certain tribal groups have been found to be resistant to malaria in the country and if so, the details of the findings of the study carried out in this regard; and

(e) the fresh measures being taken by the Government for effective management of vector-borne and other heat and monsoon related diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), six vector borne diseases are covered namely Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Kala-azar and Filaria. The number of cases and attributable deaths reported due to these vector borne diseases during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement I to VI. The diseases Chikungunya and Lymphatic Filariasis are not fatal.

(b) The cases of Malaria are reported in the system after confirmation by microscopy or Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits. The Deaths due to Malaria are reported in the system after Investigation by Medical officer/District VBD Officer mainly from Public Health System in the country. However, it is likely that the cases of Vector Borne Diseases particularly malaria being treated in private sector are not completely reported to the National Programme.

(c) Government of India provides technical assistance to States by providing guidelines, training, additional human resources and guidance during field visits. In addition, Government also provides commodities like DDT, diagnostic kits, drugs, etc.

Financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for implementation of programme activities towards prevention and control of vector borne diseases and procurement of certain drugs, diagnostics, larvicides and insecticides etc.

The State/UT- wise financial assistance (cash and commodity) provided by the Government during the last three years are in the enclosed Statement-VII.

(d) It has been informed by National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), New Delhi that no such study has been carried out by the Institute in this regard.



(e) Fresh measures undertaken for prevention and control of vector borne diseases include the following:—

- Launch of National Programme for prevention and control of JE/AES;
- Introduction of Bivalent rapid diagnostic kit for Malaria.
- New artemisinin combination therapy for malaria in the North East Region.
- Strengthening Inter sectoral coordination
- JE vaccination drive is completed in 149 districts (for children in the age group 1-15 years). Further, GOI has now introduced two doses of JE under routine immunization with first dose at 9-12 months and second dose at 16-24 months.

A special campaign for JE vaccination was carried out in identified districts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh on 22nd and 23rd June, 2014 to cover missed out cases.

The monsoon related diseases other than vector borne diseases are mainly due to contaminated water which are diarrhea, cholera, hepatitis and typhoid.

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is implemented in all the States and UTs with the aim to strengthen disease surveillance in the country to detect and respond to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases. Under IDSP the districts and States have been strengthened by providing, *inter alia*, additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases at districts and State level and ICT equipment for data entry.

**Statement-I**

*Number of reported Malaria Cases and Deaths in the country, State/UT-Wise*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34949	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13950	17

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
3.	Assam	47397	45
4.	Bihar	2643	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	136899	42
6.	Goa	1187	3
7.	Gujarat	89764	127
8.	Haryana	33401	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	247	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091	0
11.	Jharkhand	160653	17
12.	Karnataka	24237	0
13.	Kerala	1993	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91851	109
15.	Maharashtra	96577	118
16.	Manipur	714	1
17.	Meghalaya	25143	53
18.	Mizoram	8861	30
19.	Nagaland	3363	4
20.	Odisha	308968	99
21.	Punjab	2693	3
22.	Rajasthan	54294	45
23.	Sikkim	51	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22171	0
25.	Tripura	14417	12
26.	Uttarakhand	1277	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56968	0
28.	West Bengal	66368	19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1918	0
30.	Chandigarh	582	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5150	0
32.	Daman and Diu	262	0
33.	Delhi	413	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0
35.	Puducherry	196	1
	All India Total	1310656	754

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
<b>2012</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24699	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8368	15
3.	Assam	29999	13
4.	Bihar	2605	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	124006	90
6.	Goa	1714	0
7.	Gujarat	76246	29
8.	Haryana	26819	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	216	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	864	0
11.	Jharkhand	131476	10
12.	Karnataka	16466	0
13.	Kerala	2036	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76538	43
15.	Maharashtra	58517	96
16.	Manipur	255	0
17.	Meghalaya	20834	52
18.	Mizoram	9883	25
19.	Nagaland	2891	1
20.	Odisha	262842	79
21.	Punjab	1689	0
22.	Rajasthan	45809	22
23.	Sikkim	77	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18869	0
25.	Tripura	11565	7
26.	Uttarakhand	1948	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47400	0
28.	West Bengal	55793	30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1539	0
30.	Chandigarh	201	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4940	1
32.	Daman and Diu	186	0
33.	Delhi	382	0

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0
35.	Puducherry	143	0
All India Total		1067824	519
<b>2013</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19787	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6398	21
3.	Assam	19542	7
4.	Bihar	2693	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	110145	43
6.	Goa	1530	0
7.	Gujarat	58513	38
8.	Haryana	14471	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	698	0
11.	Jharkhand	97786	8
12.	Karnataka	13302	0
13.	Kerala	1634	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78260	49
15.	Maharashtra	43677	80
16.	Manipur	120	0
17.	Meghalaya	24727	62
18.	Mizoram	11747	21
19.	Nagaland	2285	1
20.	Odisha	228858	67
21.	Punjab	1760	0
22.	Rajasthan	33139	15
23.	Sikkim	39	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	15081	0
25.	Tripura	7396	7
26.	Uttarakhand	1426	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48346	0
28.	West Bengal	34717	17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1005	0
30.	Chandigarh	150	0

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1778	0
32.	Daman and Diu	91	0
33.	Delhi	353	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0
35.	Puducherry	127	0
All India Total		881730	440

**2014\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5872	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1224	0
3.	Assam	2794	0
4.	Bihar	347	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	32920	0
6.	Goa	167	0
7.	Gujarat	9779	0
8.	Haryana	493	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	0
11.	Jharkhand	20432	0
12.	Karnataka	4784	2
13.	Kerala	450	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13601	1
15.	Maharashtra	10073	10
16.	Manipur	21	0
17.	Meghalaya	6516	7
18.	Mizoram	3001	2
19.	Nagaland	405	0
20.	Odisha	96685	13
21.	Punjab	100	0
22.	Rajasthan	2087	0
23.	Sikkim	12	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2952	0
25.	Tripura	2654	2
26.	Uttarakhand	129	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6473	0

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
28.	West Bengal	4580	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269	0
30.	Chandigarh	13	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	0
33.	Delhi	11	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	22	0
All India Total		229161	48

\*upto May, 2014

**Statement-II**

*Number of reported Dengue Cases and Deaths in the country, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1209	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	21	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	313	11
6.	Goa	26	0
7.	Gujarat	1693	9
8.	Haryana	267	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0
11.	Jharkhand	36	0
12.	Karnataka	405	5
13.	Kerala	1304	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	1138	25
17.	Manipur	220	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
20.	Odisha	1816	33
21.	Punjab	3921	33
22.	Rajasthan	1072	4
23.	Sikkim	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2501	9
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	155	5
27.	Uttarakhand	454	5
28.	West Bengal	510	0
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6	0
30.	Chandigarh	73	0
31.	Delhi	1131	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Puducherry	463	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18860</b>	<b>169</b>

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	346	0
3.	Assam	1058	5
4.	Bihar	872	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	0
6.	Goa	39	0
7.	Gujarat	3067	6
8.	Haryana	768	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	1
11.	Jharkhand	42	0
12.	Karnataka	3924	21
13.	Kerala	4172	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239	6
15.	Meghalaya	27	2
16.	Maharashtra	2931	59
17.	Manipur	6	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	2255	6
21.	Punjab	770	9
22.	Rajasthan	1295	10
23.	Sikkim	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	12826	66
25.	Tripura	9	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	342	4
27.	Uttarakhand	110	2
28.	West Bengal	6456	11
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	24	0
30.	Chandigarh	351	2
31.	Delhi	2093	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	1
33.	Daman and Diu	96	0
34.	Puducherry	3506	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50222</b>	<b>242</b>

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	4526	2
4.	Bihar	1246	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	83	2
6.	Goa	198	2
7.	Gujarat	6272	15
8.	Haryana	1784	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837	3
11.	Jharkhand	161	0
12.	Karnataka	6408	12
13.	Kerala	7938	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1255	9
15.	Meghalaya	43	0

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
16.	Maharashtra	5610	48
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	7132	6
21.	Punjab	4117	25
22.	Rajasthan	4413	10
23.	Sikkim	38	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6122	0
25.	Tripura	8	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1414	5
27.	Uttarakhand	54	0
28.	West Bengal	5920	6
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	67	0
30.	Chandigarh	107	0
31.	Delhi	5574	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	0
33.	Daman and Diu	61	0
34.	Puducherry	2215	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75808</b>	<b>193</b>

**2014 (Prov till 30 June)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	12	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	97	0
7.	Gujarat	220	0
8.	Haryana	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka	528	0
13.	Kerala	801	2

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Cases	Deaths
14.	Madhya Pradesh	174	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	1035	0
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	0
21.	Punjab	33	0
22.	Rajasthan	89	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	710	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0
28.	West Bengal	59	0
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	34	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Delhi	12	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Puducherry	175	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4092</b>	<b>2</b>

**Statement-III***State/UT-wise Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Cases in the Country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	2827
2.	Assam	0	0
3.	Bihar	91	34
4.	Goa	664	571
5.	Gujarat	1042	1317
6.	Haryana	215	8
7.	Jharkhand	816	86

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2011	2012
8.	Karnataka	1941	2382
9.	Kerala	183	66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	280	20
11.	Meghalaya	168	0
12.	Maharashtra	5113	1544
13.	Odisha	236	129
14.	Punjab	0	1
15.	Rajasthan	608	172
16.	Tamil Nadu	4194	5018
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3	13
18.	Uttarakhand	18	0
19.	West Bengal	4482	1381
20.	Andman and Nicobar Island	96	256
21.	Chandigarh	1	1
22.	Delhi	110	6
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	100
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0
25.	Puducherry	42	45
Total		20402	15977

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013	2014 (Prov till 30 June)
1	2	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4827	895
2.	Assam	742	0
3.	Bihar	0	0
4.	Goa	1049	455
5.	Gujarat	2890	200
6.	Haryana	1	1
7.	Jharkhand	61	0
8.	Karnataka	5295	1584
9.	Kerala	273	18
10.	Madhya Pradesh	139	71

1	2	5	6
11.	Meghalaya	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	1578	926
13.	Odisha	35	10
14.	Punjab	0	1
15.	Rajasthan	76	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	859	203
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0
19.	West Bengal	646	190
20.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	202	64
21.	Chandigarh	1	0
22.	Delhi	18	1
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0
25.	Puducherry	146	184
Total		18840	4803

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise reported JE cases and deaths  
in the country*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	489	113
4.	Bihar	145	18
5.	Delhi	9	0
6.	Goa	1	0
7.	Haryana	12	3
8.	Jharkhand	101	5
9.	Karnataka	23	0
10.	Kerala	37	3
11.	Meghalaya	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
12.	Maharashtra	6	0
13.	Manipur	9	0
14.	Nagaland	29	5
15.	Punjab	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	24	3
17.	Tripura	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	224	27
20.	West Bengal	101	3
Total		1214	181

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	463	100
4.	Bihar	8	0
5.	Delhi	0	0
6.	Goa	9	0
7.	Haryana	3	0
8.	Jharkhand	1	0
9.	Karnataka	1	0
10.	Kerala	2	0
11.	Meghalaya	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	3	0
13.	Manipur	0	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0
15.	Punjab	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	25	4
17.	Tripura	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	1	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	139	23
20.	West Bengal	87	13
Total		745	140

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
3.	Assam	495	134
4.	Bihar	14	0
5.	Delhi	0	0
6.	Goa	3	1
7.	Haryana	2	0
8.	Jharkhand	89	5
9.	Karnataka	2	0
10.	Kerala	2	0
11.	Meghalaya	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	0	0
13.	Manipur	0	0
14.	Nagaland	4	0
15.	Punjab	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	33	0
17.	Tripura	14	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	281	47
20.	West Bengal	140	12
Total		1086	202

**2014(P) 10.7.2014**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	107	8
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0
9.	Karnataka	4	0
10.	Kerala	2	2
11.	Meghalaya	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	0	0
13.	Manipur	0	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0
15.	Punjab	0	0

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
16.	Tamil Nadu	7	1
17.	Tripura	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
20.	West Bengal	8	3
Total		130	14

**Statement-V**

*Number of reported KALA-AZAR cases and deaths  
Since 2011*

Sl.No.	Affected States	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Bihar	25222	76
2.	Jharkhand	5960	3
3.	West Bengal	1962	0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0
6.	Delhi	19	0
7.	Assam	5	0
8.	Sikkim	7	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0
11.	Punjab	0	0
Total		33187	80

<b>2012</b>			
1.	Bihar	16036	27
2.	Jharkhand	3535	1
3.	West Bengal	995	0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	5	0
5.	Uttarakhand	7	1
6.	Delhi	11	0
7.	Assam	6	0
8.	Sikkim	5	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Punjab	0	0
Total		20600	29

Sl.No.	Affected States	Cases	Deaths
<b>2013</b>			
1.	Bihar	10730	17
2.	Jharkhand	2515	0
3.	West Bengal	595	2
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0
6.	Delhi	6	0
7.	Assam	4	0
8.	Sikkim	8	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Punjab	0	0
Total		13869	20

**2014(P)**

1.	Bihar	3529	3
2.	Jharkhand	578	0
3.	West Bengal	238	0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0
5.	Uttarakhand	2	0
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Assam	0	0
8.	Sikkim	3	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11.	Punjab	0	0
Total		4357	3

**Statement-VI**

*Updated Line Listing of Lymphoedema and Hydrocele  
Cases till 2013*

Sl. No.	LF endemic district	2013	
		Lymphoedema	Hydrocele
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158187	7163
2.	Assam	1421	1783
3.	Bihar	216666	173306
4.	Chhattisgarh	6087	7834



1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	149	0
6.	Gujarat	4591	1169
7.	Jharkhand	96993	41671
8.	Karnataka	16772	3338
9.	Kerala	17585	1332
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4046	4551
11.	Maharashtra	48989	35884
12.	Odisha	79912	37085
13.	Tamil Nadu	39905	19618
14.	Uttar Pradesh	104607	41415
15.	West Bengal	79798	30831
16.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	121	67
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	40
18.	Daman and Diu	136	0
19.	Lakshadweep	254	87
20.	Puducherry	1304	133
Total		877594	407307

**Statement-VII**

*State/UT wise Central Financial Assistance  
(cash and commodity) under NVBDCP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011- 12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3457.42	735.4	650.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1526.82	835.43	1016.31
3.	Assam	3774.39	1701.76	3813.45
4.	Bihar	4891.27	5931.06	4633.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	4960.09	2592.03	1150.42
6.	Goa	77.9	100	55.87
7.	Gujarat	501.34	812.54	736.94
8.	Haryana	138.5	276.9	87.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.52	60.21	54.01

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	43.88	76.11
11.	Jharkhand	5014.76	1404.27	1161.29
12.	Karnataka	639.34	811.39	796.39
13.	Kerala	361.18	500.11	642.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3919.85	927.93	877.79
15.	Maharashtra	436.98	1055.51	817.05
16.	Manipur	410.76	228.35	211.63
17.	Meghalaya	640.12	770.21	445.54
18.	Mizoram	702.31	737.62	614.19
19.	Nagaland	997.73	930.15	439.32
20.	Odisha	7894.82	2041.05	2483.66
21.	Punjab	127.38	289.26	53.94
22.	Rajasthan	1342.52	1337.13	578.36
23.	Sikkim	22.6	33.3	27.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	341.41	150	1971.75
25.	Tripura	401.82	905.64	735.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2431.94	1019.89	2694.72
27.	Uttarakhand	85	162.51	0.71
28.	West Bengal	2457.13	1216.35	3057.17
29.	Delhi	0	4.65	232.12
30.	Puducherry	29.31	78.36	7.73
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	459.63	525.78	556.32
32.	Chandigarh	34.87	64.77	63.19
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61.09	108.69	50.74
34.	Daman and Diu	51.94	38.91	23.56
35.	Lakshadweep	11.4	29.55	6.93
Total		48251.14	28460.59	30823.79

**Medical Seats**

1348. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:  
SHRI B. SREERAMULU

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

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Medical Council of India (MCI) to increase the number of seats in the Government and private medical colleges, separately and the permission granted for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether MCI has recently scrapped a number of MBBS seats in the medical colleges across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has scrutinized the said decision of MCI as mostly Government medical colleges have suffered on account of the said decision while private medical colleges having less facilities have been given favourable treatment and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/MCI has received any representation/request in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government/MCI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The proposals received by the Medical Council of India to increase the

number of seats in the Govt. and Private medical colleges and permission granted for the same during each of the last three years and also for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) MCI had recommended for disapproval of 119 medical colleges for renewal of permission for admission in 8667 MBBS seats for the academic session 2014-15 including 1 college for disapproval for recognition. The compliance reports submitted by the concerned medical colleges were forwarded by the Government to MCI for consideration. The Executive Committee of the Council at the meeting held on 08.07.2014 and 12.07.2014 considered the compliance reports and MCI has recommended for renewal of permission for 73 Government medical colleges with 4747 MBBS seats. The MCI has recommended for disapproval of renewal of permission for 46 medical colleges (including 1 medical college for disapproval of recognition) with 3920 MBBS seats for the year 2014-15. The State-wise details of medical colleges with MBBS seats for disapproval of renewal of permission by this Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-II. MCI has also recommended for increase of 600 MBBS seats in 10 medical colleges for the academic year 2014-15.

#### **Statement-I**

*Number of proposals received and approved for increase of seats in existing medical colleges from the years 2011-12\*, 2012-13\*, 2013-14\* and 2014-15\**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Received		Approved		Total	
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2011-12</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	5	0	1	7	1
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	2	2	0	0	4	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	2	0	1	0	2	1
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	0
8.	Gujarat	2	1	1	0	3	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	1	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	1	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Jharkhand	3	0	1	0	3	1
13.	Karnataka	15	5	6	2	20	8
14.	Kerala	2	6	1	1	8	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	0	1	4	1
16.	Maharashtra	0	13	0	4	13	4
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Puducherry	0	3	0	0	3	0
21.	Punjab	0	1	0	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	6	1	3	1	7	4
23.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	5	0	1	7	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2	3	1	7	4
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	9	1	2	0	10	2
Total		55	49	20	13	104	33

**2012-13**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	5	3	2	15	5
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	1	1	0	1	2	1
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	1	0	1	0	1	1
8.	Gujarat	2	1	2	0	3	2
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	1	7	0	3	8	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Kerala	0	1	0	1	1	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	1	1	1
16.	Maharashtra	0	8	0	4	8	4
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	0	1	0	0	1	0
20.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	1	1	0	0	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	1	4	3
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	0	2	3	2
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	0	1	0	1	1
Total		21	30	9	15	51	24

**2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4	6	1	11	7
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	4	0	0	0	4	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0	1	1
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	1	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	1	0
13.	Karnataka	1	9	0	5	10	5
14.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	1	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	2	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	4	0	1	4	1
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Odisha	1	2	1	0	3	1
20.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	1	0
21.	Punjab	2	1	1	1	3	2
22.	Rajasthan	5	0	5	0	5	5
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	3	1	5	4
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	2	0	4	2
27.	Uttaranchal	0	2	0	1	2	1
28.	West Bengal	2	0	2	0	2	2
Total		31	29	21	10	60	31

**2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	6	0	2	6	2
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	1	0	0	1	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	1	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	0	4	0	0	4	0
14.	Kerala	0	5	0	0	5	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	6	0	2	6	2
17.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2	2	0	2	4	2
20.	Puducherry	0	2	0	2	2	2
21.	Punjab	2	2	1	0	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	1	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	0	0	2	0
25.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	0	1	3	1
27.	Uttaranchal	0	1	0	0	1	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		4	38	1	9	42	10

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise disapproval for renewal of permission given by this Ministry to Medical Colleges for admission in MBBS seats during the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Medical Colleges	Total Disapproved Seats
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	550
2.	Bihar	1	100
3.	Jharkhand	3	160
4.	Haryana	1	100
5.	Karnataka	8	450
6.	Kerala	3	300
7.	Madhya Pradesh	3	110
8.	Maharashtra	4	285
9.	Odisha	1	100
10.	Punjab	1	150
11.	Rajasthan	2	100
12.	Sikkim	1	50
13.	Tamil Nadu	6	900
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6	565
Total		46	3920

**Ashram Schools for Tribal Girls**

1349. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a scheme to open new Ashram Schools for tribal girl students throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with proposals received from various States/UTs including Rajasthan for the purpose and funds released thereunder;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more such schools during the 12th Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof State/UT/location-wise including Rajasthan;

(d) whether Government implements National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for scheduled tribes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the performance of the scheme along with the number of students benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas for construction of Ashram Schools for tribal boys and girls students throughout the country.

(b) Under the Scheme, 100% Central Assistance is provided only for construction cost to State Governments / UT Administrations of all ST girls ashram schools. Running and maintenance of the schools is solely the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The Scheme is demand driven and need based and funds are released on the basis of receipt of complete proposals including utilization certificates and progress report of funds released earlier from the State Governments/UT Administration and subject to availability of funds under

the scheme. The details of funds released to State Government/UT Administration including Rajasthan under the Scheme during the last three year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since the scheme is need based and demand driven, the opening of more Ashram Schools during the 12th Five Year Plan depends upon the needs and requirements of State Governments/UT Administrations in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and availability of funds with the Ministry. The requirement of an Ashram School at a particular location is decided by the concerned State/UT.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Scheme namely National Overseas Scholarship scheme for scheduled tribes through the Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) Scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post-Graduation, Ph. D and Post-Doctoral studies abroad. There are 17 awards to Scheduled

Tribe students and three to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group students. The selected students are given cost of tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign university etc, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. Grants are released through the Indian Mission. The selection is subject to certain criteria laid down in the scheme guidelines.

Details of *grants-in-aid* released and number of students during the last three years and current year is follows:-

Financial Year	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Selected Candidates
2011-12	78.31	7
2012-13	100.00	13
2013-14	68.00	Selection under process
2014-15	0.00	Selection under process

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Releases of Funds under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas for Girls and Boys during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 15.07.2014)
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	988.49	371.87	0
2.	Assam	0	0	749.60	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	530.36	0	0
4.	Goa	0	300.00	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1500	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	0	1025.02	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2815.11	0	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	2474.63	0
9.	Odisha	2550.00	2458.90	2091.10	0
10.	Rajasthan	634.89	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	575.28	0
12.	Tripura	0	797.23	954.52	0
Total		7500	6100.00	7217.00	0

*Note:* On receipt of proposal from State Govt., Education Division, Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases consolidated amount for establishment of Ashram Schools for Girls and Boys. Hence, no specific fund allocation statement for Girls Ashram Schools is available.

### **Diagnosis of Tuberculosis**

1350. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the prevalent methods being used for diagnosis of tuberculosis in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of a new alternative method that do not rely on sputum samples and correctly diagnose people, particularly children with TB disease;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce the said test and other modern and affordable alternatives for TB diagnosis in th country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) The diagnosis of tuberculosis patients under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is mainly based on sputum smear microscopy conducted at quality assured Designated Microscopy Centers (DMC) spread across the country.

The RNTCP is also conducting TB diagnosis through culture and drug susceptibility test (DST) by solid and liquid culture and using modern methods like Line Probe Assay (LPA) and Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing (CBNAAT).

Under RNTCP, sputum is the main sample used for the purpose of diagnosing tuberculosis of the lungs (Pulmonary Tuberculosis). For the purpose of diagnosing TB in organs other than the lungs (extra-pulmonary TB) or, in cases where a sputum sample cannot be obtained, other suitable testing techniques are used, for example, Histopathology, CBNAAT or Culture techniques.

All diagnostic facilities are provided free of cost under the programme.

### **Anganwadi Centres**

1351. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:  
SHRI POONAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether there is a huge gap between the number of approved, sanctioned and operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country and if so, the details thereof, as on date, State/ UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the number of AWCs operational in the country, as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note that the existing operational AWCs lack of drinking water, toilet, separate kitchen etc. and other basic facilities/infrastructure and if so , the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage the use of technology in the working/ functioning of the AWCs across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes for online monitoring of AWCs and Anganwadi Workers and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to make all the approved and sanctioned AWCs operational, to ensure basic facilities/infrastructure therein and to strengthen the monitoring mechanism of AWCs?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) Government of India had approved 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) including 116848 Mini-AWCs and 20000 Anganwadi-on-demand (AoD) as a whole. Of these 13,74,935 AWCs/Mini-AWCs/AODs have been sanctioned to States for operationalisation. States/ UTs have operationalised 13,41,745 AWCs/ mini-AWCs/ AODs leaving a gap of 33190 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-Anganwadi Centres (Mini-AWCs). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per Schematic norms of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Government of India is responsible for the Planning & Policy issues whereas State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme. The reasons for gap between the sanctioned and operational AWCs and Mini-AWCs across the country are largely due to administrative, procedural and legal delays by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Ministry of Women and Child Development has repeatedly impressed upon the State Governments/ UT Administrations to take all required measures for early operationalisation of sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs.



(b) to (e) About 50.28% AWCs are reported to have toilet facilities, about 71.05% AWCs have drinking water facilities within the premises and 28.34% AWCs have separate kitchen as on 31.12.2012. The proportion/percentage of AWCs and MAWCs operating/running from rented buildings/pucca & kutcha buildings/open space etc., as on 31.12.2012, are as under:—

	Type of Building		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
Total AWCs reporting			1203365
- Govt. Own Building	0.04%	30.04%	30.08%
- Rented			
AWWs/AWHs House	0.84%	4.40%	5.24%
Others	11.42%	16.23%	27.65%
- Community			
School	0.00%	22.33%	22.33%
Panchayat	0.05%	3.89%	3.94%
Others	2.48%	7.10%	9.58%
Open Space	0.91%	0.27%	1.18%
Total	15.74%	84.26%	

The implementation of ICDS Scheme is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including operationalisation of AWCs and Mini-AWCs to bridge the gap, infrastructure and facilities like availability of drinking water, toilet, separate kitchen at the AWCs.

Drinking water and sanitation facilities are being provided in Anganwadi Centres in convergence with the Schemes of the Department of Drinking Water Supply under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Such convergence has been advocated from Central and State levels. A joint letter under the signatures of Secretary, WCD and Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply was issued to all the States/UTs on 10.2.2010 advising the States/UTs to create synergies at different levels to further the objectives of TSC and ICDS.

To facilitate and to augment convergence between the ICDS and TSC, the Ministry has also issued a letter to the Secretaries in charge of ICDS in all States/UTs urging them to utilize the TSC funds for construction of Baby Friendly Toilets in AWCs operating out of Govt. buildings and also in private buildings by utilizing the revolving fund component under the TSC. The Ministry of Rural Development has also been addressed to provide potable water at the AWCs under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings under the scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States for which financial support was being provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh.

States have been requested to tap the funds for this from various schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF, RIDF, Panchayati Raj, NREGA and Tribal Affairs, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), under SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan, Integrated Action Plan, etc.

The Government has approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS to improve services and the facilities at AWCs which *inter-alia* provides for construction, upgradation & maintenance of AWC buildings, weighing machines, kitchenwares & utensils, pre-school & medicine kits, furniture etc. As a part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs.4.5 lakh per unit and upgradation of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ Rs 1 lakh per unit during XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75: 25 between Centre and State other than the NER, where it will be at 90: 10. Also, Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has included construction of AWCs as an eligible authorized activity in the list of new works permitted under MGNREGA.

There is no proposal for on-line monitoring of AWCs and AWWs. Under strengthened and restructured ICDS Management Information System has been revised which also includes provision of web-based entry of data.

**Statement**

*Details of Gap between Sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Mini-AWCs as on 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres		
		Sanctioned by GOI	Operational	GAP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	90757	550
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	197
3.	Assam	62153	62153	0
4.	Bihar	91968	91677	291
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	49651	14739
6.	Goa	1262	1262	0
7.	Gujarat	52137	50226	1911
8.	Haryana	25962	25838	124
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18901	24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	28577	0
11.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	0
12.	Karnataka	64518	64518	0
13.	Kerala	33115	33115	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91276	954
15.	Maharashtra	110486	107739	2747
16.	Manipur	11510	9883	1627
17.	Meghalaya	5864	5156	708
18.	Mizoram	2244	1980	264
19.	Nagaland	3980	3455	525
20.	Odisha	72873	71306	1567
21.	Punjab	26656	26656	0
22.	Rajasthan	61119	61100	19
23.	Sikkim	1308	1233	75
24.	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439	1103
25.	Tripura	9911	9911	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187659	600
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	19052	4107
28.	West Bengal	117170	116390	780
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	720	709	11
30.	Chandigarh	500	500	0
31.	Delhi	11150	10897	253
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281	267	14
33.	Daman and Diu	107	107	0
34.	Lakshadweep	107	107	0
35.	Puducherry	788	788	0
	All India	1374935	1341745	33190

#### **Environmental Clearance for Projects**

1352. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects relating to defence sector pending due to environmental clearance at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to exempt projects of strategic importance from getting environmental clearance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Complaints Regarding MPLAD Scheme**

1353. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints with regard to creating hurdles and causing delay by the district administration in the implementation of Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Members of Parliament are facing difficulties in implementation of the work under the MPLAD Scheme in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), MPs recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets on the basis of locally felt needs. Implementation of the works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities, as per the State Governments technical, administrative and financial rules.

The Guidelines prescribe that all recommended eligible works should be sanctioned by the District Authorities within 75 days from the receipt of the recommendations, and the MPs should be informed regarding rejections if any within

45 days with reasons thereof. The time-limit for completion of the works should generally not exceed one year.

Problems of delay, etc. in sanction and implementation of the works are addressed at the district level, data on which is not maintained at the Central level in the Ministry.

In all cases where references regarding delay, etc. in the sanction or implementation of the works at the district level are received in the Ministry, the State Governments/District Authorities are requested to take appropriate action and the cases are monitored for necessary compliance.

#### **CGHS Facilities**

1354. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide CGHS facilities in top private and Government Medical Institutions located in various States of the country besides All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) whether the demand to provide medical facilities to retired persons during emergency and normal circumstances is being made constantly by the employees/pensioners and faculty members; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) CGHS beneficiaries can obtain treatment from any of the Government Medical Institutions including All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

The Government also empanels interested private hospitals under CGHS, through tender process/continuous empanelment scheme implemented from time to time. The hospitals are empanelled subject to the condition that they satisfy the terms and conditions of the tender and agree to CGHS rates and terms of Memorandum of Agreement.

CGHS beneficiaries already have the facility to avail treatment under non-emergency from empanelled private hospitals with prior permission from competent authority.

In medical emergency no prior permission is required. No permission is required for CGHS beneficiaries to undergo treatment in Government Hospitals.

*[English]*

#### **Performance of State Trading Corporation**

1355. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of State Trading Corporation indicating the profits earned and losses incurred by it during each of the last three years;

(b) whether some irregularities or fraudulent activities have been noticed reported in the corporation during the said period, causing financial losses therein;

(c) if so, details thereof indicating the details of the inquiry ordered in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to recover the losses, to improve the performance of the corporation and prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The performance of STC during each of the last three years is given below:—

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Turnover	30444	18698	15374
Profit After Tax	16.5	18	-492

The loss of Rs. 492 crore reported by the Company for 2013-14 was due to provisions and write offs.

(b) and (c) Madam, certain instances of irregularities were noticed in transactions of earlier years in STC Ltd, which relates to import of pulses, bullion, raw copper, agro commodities, etc. On the basis of preliminary enquiries conducted, departmental proceedings for major penalty were initiated against delinquent officials of STC and some officials have been charge-sheeted. A few matters are also under investigation by the CBI.

(d) Various actions including legal/ arbitration proceedings are on against associates for recoveries. STC has been reviewing and revising its trade guidelines from time to time to prevent re-occurrence. A Risk Management Framework has been put in place by STC to objectively assess risks involved in each trade proposal.

[Translation]

#### **E-Biz Mission Mode Project**

1356. P. P. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched /proposes to launch e-Biz Mission Mode Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits accrued/likely to accrue as a result thereof to various sectors including name of such sectors;

(d) whether the Government has received any requests/proposals from States including Rajasthan in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As part of Government's initiative to improve the business environment and the ease of doing business in the country, the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry launched the eBiz portal on 28.01.2013 comprising License and Permits Information Services component. This will allow business users to obtain a customized list of licenses, permits, and regulations that they require or need to comply with across all levels of Government *i.e.*, Central, State and Local Governments. Subsequently, the eBiz platform has also launched two services *viz.*, 'Issuance of Industrial License' and 'Issue of Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda' issued by DIPP on 20.01.2014.

(c) eBiz will serve as 24X7 online single-window system for providing efficient and convenient Government

to Business (G2B) services to the business community in India. Since, business users will get services from single contact point it will result in savings of time, effort and cost. The benefits will accrue across all sectors, including, Manufacturing, Information Technology, construction services among others.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Subsequent to the commencement of eBiz project in June, 2009, requests were received from the states of Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal for inclusion in eBiz project during the pilot phase. The States of Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have since been included in the pilot phase of the project.

[English]

#### **Shortage of Manpower**

1357. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of manpower in the armed forces and if so, the details thereof, service, category and rank-wise *vis-a-vis* the number of cadets passing out from the various academies every year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for the shortage and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government to overcome the shortage;

(c) whether a number of personnel have sought pre-mature retirement from the services and if so, the details thereof including the number of personnel who were relieved during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has taken special measures to attract youngsters to join the defence forces and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in all the services of the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene

1358. PROF. SADHU SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene in the country;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the number of girls benefited from the scheme since its inception, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the said scheme is lagging behind the target in its objective and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to implement the scheme in all the districts in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the said scheme and installation of incinerators or provide deep-pit burials for safe disposal of sanitary napkins in schools across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has introduced a scheme for promotion of menstrual hygiene among rural adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 in the year 2011. The scheme is being implemented in 115 districts across 17 States in the country. Key activities under this scheme include the following:—

- Community based Health education and outreach in the target population to promote menstrual health
- Regular availability of Sanitary Napkins to the adolescent girls.
- Training of ASHAs and nodal teachers in Menstrual Health
- Safe disposal of Sanitary Napkins

(b) No.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Till date, out of 82144303 packs of Sanitary Napkins supplied, 50.7 % have been utilized. However, the scheme is lagging behind the target in some States.

The main reasons for this lag are:—

- Adequate uptake requires behaviour change amongst the beneficiaries which requires longer time to have the desired effect.
- Quality issues have been reported in some cases
- Lack of orientation/ initiative by ASHA/AWW

State/UT-wise per centage of uptake enclosed as Statement.

(e) The States have been asked to extend the scheme to the districts beyond currently implementing districts, by planning and obtaining funds through National Health Mission State PIP, at a price obtained through competitive bidding.

(f)

- ★ ASHAs are being reoriented on the scheme
- ★ Schools, boarding schools & Anganwadi Centres are also being utilized as the platform to reach out to the adolescent girls
- ★ Supply chain management is being strengthened
- ★ IEC and SBCC activities are being strengthened
- ★ Requisite guidelines for the safe disposal of napkins have been shared with the States

#### **Statement**

##### *Menstrual Hygiene Scheme Report up to Mar, 2014*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	No of Girls (10-19 years) reached upto 31st Mar, 2014	% Utilisation till 31st Mar, 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	140339	6.8
2.	Assam	7	715251	33.0
3.	Bihar	9		28.8

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chhattisgarh	10	556484	46.9
5.	Gujarat	4	481517	35.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	563164	15.3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	54366	30.6
8.	Jharkhand	5	3128595	59.7
9.	Kerala	7	846261	96.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1005593	53.5
11.	Maharashtra	8	2107258	75.6
12.	Odisha	4	261563	84.8
13.	Punjab	5	852593	85.2
14.	Rajasthan	7	1078289	62.2
15.	Uttarakhand	5	582474	53.0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	16	563608	56.3
Total			12937355	50.7

[Translation]

#### Export Import of Meat

1359. SHRI HUKUM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of meat and meat products exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise;

(b) the registered meat exporters/ companies in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial assistance or subsidy provided to the registered meat exporters by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the other facilities/incentives provided by the Government to boost export of meat; and

(e) the mechanism/policy available with the Government to monitor export of meat and to ensure compliance of the prescribed norms for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The quantity and value of meat and meat products exported and imported during each of the last three years, country-wise (top 5 destinations) are given below. Data for current year is not available.

#### Export:

Country	Qty in MT/Value in Rs. crore	
	Qty.	Value
<b>2013-14</b>		
Vietnam Soc Rep	524490	10976.18
Thailand	174079	1790.42
Malaysia	121741	2356.42
Egypt A RP	107826	2033.33
Saudi ARAB	80433	1691.79
Others	464576	8314.88
Total	1473145	27163.02
<b>2012-13</b>		
Vietnam Soc Rep	330538	5129.19
Thailand	87208	1448.35
Malaysia	115222	1943.71
Egypt A RP	71238	1257.20
Saudi ARAB	73795	1301.22
Others	446549	6770.58
Total	1124550	17850.25
<b>2011-12</b>		
Vietnam Soc Rep	273515	4051.77
Thailand	30197	443.80
Malaysia	99701	1404.13
Egypt A RP	70175	1143.20
Saudi ARAB	70745	1079.45
Others	454341	5891.77
Total	998674	14014.12

Source: DGCI&S

**Import:**

(Qty in MT/Value in Rs. crore)		
Country	Qty.	Value
<b>2013-14</b>		
Sri Lanka DSR	550	8.53
Belgium	122	4.31
Netherlands	120	3.81
Italy	76	3.90
Spain	47	1.76
Others	99	3.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>26.25</b>
<b>2012-13</b>		
Sri Lanka DSR	412	8.84
Belgium	108	4.01
Netherlands	85	3.79
Italy	53	3.10
Spain	63	2.43
Others	88	6.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>28.57</b>
<b>2011-12</b>		
Sri Lanka DSR	989	10.46
Belgium	42	1.29
Netherlands	265	5.59
Italy	40	1.31
Spain	58	1.99
Others	115	1.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>22.43</b>

(b) APEDA approved registered meat abattoirs and Meat Processing Plants, State-wise are given below:—

State	Nos. of abattoirs-cum- meat processing plants/ standalone abattoirs	Nos. of Meat Processing Plants
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3	1
Maharashtra	9	6
Uttar Pradesh	33	26

1	2	3
Punjab	4	-
Haryana	1	1
Kerala	1	-
Nagaland	1	-
Chennai	1	1
New Delhi	-	1
Karnataka	-	1
Rajasthan	-	1
West Bengal	-	1

(c) APEDA, an autonomous body under the Department of Commerce has extended the following financial assistance to the registered meat exporters during the last three years:—

(Rs. in crores)		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
20.48	18.86	14.61

The financial assistance or subsidy provided to the registered meat exporters are not maintained State-wise and the current year data is not available.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to promote the export of scheduled products including meat:—

(i) APEDA has provided assistance to its registered exporters under the following Financial Assistance Schemes in the XII Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Scheme for Quality Development
- (ii) Scheme for Market Development
- (iii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development
- (iv) Scheme for Transport Assistance
- (v) Scheme for Research and Development

(ii) APEDA acts as facilitating body for helping exporters to overcome various trade related issues, particularly exports.

(iii) APEDA regularly disseminates information of various trade related aspects to the exporters.



- (iv) Participation in international trade fairs to promote Indian meat products.

(e) As per the Foreign Trade Policy of Government of India each consignment is compulsorily required to be accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority certifying that meat has been derived from Buffaloes unfit for milching and breeding. It is also mandatory for the Indian exporters to subject meat and meat products to anti-mortem and post-mortem examination. Further, meat exporters are required to furnish a Certificate to the Customs that the item has been sourced from APEDA registered abattoirs or APEDA registered meat processing plants which source raw material from APEDA registered abattoir/integrated abattoir.

#### **Schemes for Upliftment of Women**

1360. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes being run by the Government in the country at present for the upliftment of women in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is considering to launch more schemes in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is running a number of Schemes for upliftment of women namely; (i) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), (ii) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), (iii) Women Empowerment & Livelihood Program in the Mid Gangetic Plain - Priyadarshini Scheme, (iv) Swadhar- A Scheme for women in difficult circumstances, (v) "Ujjawala"- a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking and (vi) Food & Nutrition Board etc.. The details of these schemes are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat and also in the Ministry's website [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

(b) and (c) The Schemes of National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), SAAHAS, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and Assistance for Construction of Integrated Shelter/Home for vulnerable and

marginalized women including single and destitute women are proposed to be implemented as components of Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women during the 12th Plan period. During 2014-15, Budget allocation has also been provided for implementation of new Scheme namely, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign.

#### **Minor Forest Produce**

1361. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the scheme being implemented by the Government to regulate Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in the country including the details of MFP and the funds released/utilized under the scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to include more forest products under the MFP;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure MFP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) This Ministry extends G-i-A to the State Governments for marketing, value addition, research and development in respect of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) under the two following Schemes:-

- (i) Grants-in-Aid to STDDCs for MFP Operations (Central Sector Scheme)
- (ii) Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers (Centrally Sponsored Scheme). This Scheme is implemented in eight States having areas under V Schedule of the Indian constitution for non-nationalized and abundantly available items out of 12 MFP namely (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj.

The list of State-wise details of Minor Forest Products and details of funds provided to and utilized by States are enclosed as Statement I and II.

(b) and (c) At present this Ministry has no proposal to include more forest products under the MFP.

(d) The Chapter-II, Section 3 (l) (c) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, vests the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers with right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries.

**Statement-I**

*List of State-wise details of Minor Forest Products*

Sl.No.	States	MFP items
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Gums Nuxvomica Seeded Tamarind Mohwa Seed Mohwa Flower Honey Adda Leaf
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	Cane
3.	Assam	Thatch Cane
4.	Chhattisgarh	Sal Seeds Harada Gums
5.	Gujarat	Grass Gums Mahuda Fruits Mahuda Flowers Honey
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Charcoal Grass Fodder Medicinal Herbs

Sl.No.	States	MFP items
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anardana (Punicagranatum) Tethwan (Artimesiamartitima) Guchies (Morchella Esculenta)
8.	Karnataka	Charcoal Honey Tamarind Seegekai Cashewnut Alalekai Gums Canes Uppige Dalchinni Citradora
9.	Kerala	Charcoal Ayurvedic Herbs Fibre Grass (other than fodder) Incensie Plants Vegetable Oilseeds Honey Parts of medicinal trees
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Kully Gum Sal Seeds
11.	Maharashtra	Grass & Grazing Hirda Gums Mahua Lac
12.	Manipur	Cane Thatching Grass Charcoal
13.	Nagaland	Broom Cinnamon

Sl.No.	States	MFP items
14.	Punjab	Fodder & Grazing Plants Fruits
15.	Tamil Nadu	Cashewnut Tamarind
16.	Tripura	Thatch Agarbati Stick Umbrella Handle
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhabhar Grass Medicinal Plants Honey and Wax Fodder Cane
18.	West Bengal	Honey Wax Sal Seeds Citronella Grass
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Cane Thatching Leaves Post Ballies

Source: Forestry Statistics India -2011

### **Statement-II**

*The details of fund released/utilized under the scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for MFP operations during the last three years are as under:-*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Fund released	Fund Utilized
<b>2011-12</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194.00	194.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	200.00	200.00
3.	Gujarat	150.00	150.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	7.00
5.	Kerala	14.00	10.00

Sl.No.	State	Fund released	Fund Utilized
6.	Madhya Pradesh	472.00	U.C. not submitted by State Govt.
7.	Maharashtra	330.72	330.72
8.	Meghalaya	77.00	77.00
9.	Odisha	315.00	315.00
10.	Tripura	38.00	38.00
11.	West Bengal	170.00	170.00
12.	Rajasthan	29.28	18.74
13.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00

### **2012-13**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	264.00	U.C*. not submitted by State Govt.
2.	Chhattisgarh	189.00	189.00
3.	Gujarat	160.00	160.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00	U.C. not submitted by State Govt.
5.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	245.00	109.07
8.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
9.	Odisha	233.00	233.00
10.	Tripura	52.00	52.00
11.	West Bengal	126.00	126.00
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
13.	Mizoram	24.00	24.00

### **2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	Utilization Certificate is due on 31.3.2015
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	
3.	Gujarat	177.00	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	
5.	Kerala	6.00	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	
7.	Maharashtra	67.07	

Sl.No.	State	Fund released	Fund Utilized
8.	Meghalaya	106.00	
9.	Odisha	193.00	
10.	Tripura	54.00	
11.	West Bengal	231.93	
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	
13.	Mizoram	45.00	

The details of fund released/utilized under the Scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	State	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
<b>2011-12</b>			
1.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
6.	Odisha	0.00	0.00
7.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
<b>2012-13</b>			
1.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
6.	Odisha	0.00	0.00
7.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00
<b>2013-14</b>			
1.	Jharkhand	24.15	The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 1.08.2013. Utilization Certificate
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	
3.	Gujarat	5.00	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	34.89	
5.	Maharashtra	8.25	

Sl. No.	State	Fund Released	Fund Utilized
6.	Odisha	40.00	is not due till
7.	Rajasthan	0.20	date.

[English]

#### Cases of Primary Immuno-Deficiencies

1362. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of people, particularly children are suffering from primary immuno-deficiency disorders (PIDs) in the country;

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

(c) whether cases of PIDs often go undiagnosed/untreated because of the high cost of therapy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the cost of PIDs therapy/treatment and make it available at affordable cost in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) State/UT-wise data is not maintained. ICMR's National Institute of Immuno-Hematology (NIIM), Mumbai has been working over last 6 years in the field and a total of 315 cases have been diagnosed. Out of which approximately 70% are from Western India (Gujarat and Maharashtra), 18% from South and 20% from North and Eastern parts of India. The exact prevalence of this disorder is not known to document the magnitude of problem.

(c) and (d) Yes, cases of PID go on undiagnosed/untreated. Most children remain undiagnosed and succumb to recurrent infections. They remain undiagnosed for a long time due to lack of awareness amongst treating physicians. There are very few diagnostic facilities available in the country.

Only two centres (National Institute of Immune-Hematology, NIIH (ICMR), Mumbai and PGIMER, Chandigarh) are currently offering diagnostic facilities. The

samples need to be transported or patients have to travel to these places to avail the facility, which are often difficult. The cost of Therapy is also high.

(e) ICMR has suggested that it is important to establish Regional Centre/Research Centres to initiate diagnosis and registry of children suffering with PID. Once the magnitude of problem is known preventive measures and cost effective/affordable solution for management of children suffering with PID may be implemented. ICMR is in the process of setting two Centres of Advanced Research at the Advanced Paediatrics Centre, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh and National Institute of Immune Haematology (NIIH), Mumbai.

[*Translation*]

#### **Children Education Allowance**

1363. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing ceiling of children education allowance and the details of institutions admissible for the same;
- (b) whether any change is proposed to be made in the same; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) It has been informed by the Department of Personnel and Training that the annual ceiling limit for reimbursement of Children Education Allowance (CEA) is Rs. 18,000/- per child. The Hostel Subsidy shall be Rs. 4,500/- per month per child. The annual ceiling for reimbursement of CEA for disabled children of Government employees is Rs. 36,000/- per annum per child and the rates of Hostel Subsidy for disabled children of Government employees is Rs. 9,000/- per child per month. These revisions are applicable with effect from 1st January, 2014. The reimbursement is admissible for the children studying in institutions affiliated to any Board or recognised institution, whether in receipt of Government aid or not, recognised by the Central or State Government or Union Territory Administration or by University or a recognised educational authority having jurisdiction over the area where the institution is situated.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, the Question does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Scheme for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers**

1364. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government implements any scheme to ensure health and well being of expectant mothers and their children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of initiatives taken / being taken by the Government to ensure protection and well being of children below three years of age of working mothers; and
- (d) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to reduce the mortality rate among children due to malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Government of India through Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six 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 of the six services viz. immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure.

(c) In so far as ICDS Scheme is concerned, as a new initiative on experimental basis, a provision of Anganwadi Centre-cum-Creche in 5% of the Anganwadi Centres (total 70,000) has been approved under the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme during

XII Plan period. This is based on demand from the States/UTs, Funds for additional space including construction of additional room, cradles, beds, soft toys, additional supplementary nutrition, one additional Creche Worker etc. are envisaged. The cost sharing ratio between the Centre and the State for this component would be 75:25. 12653 AWC-cum-Creches have been sanctioned during 2013-14 to the States/UTs.

Besides, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers provides day care facilities to children in the age group of 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than Rs.12,000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the crèches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care, etc. This Scheme envisages implementation through the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), Indian Council for Child Welfare (ICCW) and Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh (BAJSS).

(d) To reduce the mortality rate among children due to malnutrition in the country, various schemes/programmes *i.e.* the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) are being implemented as direct targeted interventions, besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides State wise data and the last NFHS-3 Survey was conducted in 2005-06. As per the NFHS-3, the per centage of underweight children under 5 years is 42.5 in whole of the country. The rate of underweight has declined from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September, 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 in a phased manner.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (P&L) (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including , care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% crèche cum Anganwadi Centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi Centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

The goal of ICDS Mission is to attain three main outcomes namely; (i) Prevent and reduce young child under-nutrition (% underweight children 0-3 years) by 10 per centage point; (ii) Enhance early development and learning outcomes in all children 0-6 years of age; and (iii) Improve care and nutrition of girls and women and reduce anemia prevalence in young children, girls and women by one fifth. Annual Health Survey (AHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) will be used as baseline for measuring the outcomes of ICDS Mission”.

[Translation]

#### **National Mission for Empowerment of Women**

1365. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to set up National Mission for Empowerment of

Women for inter-regional convergence of women centric programmes throughout the country;

(b) if so, details of places where mission has been set up by the Government, State wise whether the Government is considering to launch more schemes in this regard; and

(c) the feature of the Mission along with the kind of women likely to be benefitted?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) At the Central Level, a Mission Directorate and National Resource Centre for Women (NRCW) with gender experts has been set up to provide technical support to Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, other line Ministries and States on issues related to women.

In the States, State Mission Authorities (SMA) have been constituted to serve as an apex body of the mission for policy guidance and oversight in the States. This body is headed by respective Chief Ministers/Administrators and includes Ministries of other relevant line departments as members with the Minister, Department of Women and Child Development as the convener. SMA has been notified by 32 States/UTs. The list of States where SMAs have been notified is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) has been set up with gender experts to provide secretarial and technical support to the Department of WCD in the States. The SRCW has been set up in 31 States/UTs. This serves as the implementing arm of the Mission in States under the Secretary of Social Welfare and Ministry of Women and Child Development. The list of States where SRCWs have been set up is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

At the district level, convergence cum facilitation centres for women have been set up in select districts to improve access to Government schemes and programmes spread across different departments and also to generate greater awareness on social issues related to women such as issues related to violence against women, child sex ratio, child marriage, sanitation etc. Currently, Poorna Shakti

Kendras have been operationalized in 33 districts as per the list is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The Mission aims to strengthen the processes which promote holistic development and empowerment of women, gender equality and gender justice through inter-sectoral convergence of programmes that impact women, forge synergy among various stakeholders and create an enabling environment conducive to social change. The focus areas of the Mission are to combat violence against women, improving child sex ratio, prevent child marriage, address the issues related to trafficking, health & sanitation, economic empowerment and financial inclusion, etc. The State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW), Village Convergence cum Facilitation Centres (VCFC) is trained to focus their efforts towards the aforesaid target groups through policy and programmatic interventions.

The Key Strategies adopted are fostering Inter-sectoral convergence on issues related to gender and women empowerment between different line Ministries, Departments and functionaries; continuous efforts for building capacities of different functionaries on gender issues through training and sensitization programmes; undertaking research, review of schemes, programmes and legislations, and gender audits to support evidence based policy making; promoting economic empowerment of women through linkages between sectoral programmes related with skill and entrepreneurship development, micro-credit, vocational training and SHG development; awareness generation on gender issues and schemes and programmes meant for women; prioritising issues related to gender through Panchayati Raj Institutions; women's collectives and community groups; using innovative communication channels for public education with objective to bring about behaviour change; developing convergence forums for women at different levels; strengthening delivery mechanisms for improving the outreach of schemes and programmes meant for women; collection, compilation and analysis of gender disaggregated data at different levels etc.

The target group includes, economically disadvantaged women in rural and urban areas, women belonging to socially backward communities (SC, ST, OBC) and religious minorities, vulnerable & marginalised women and women in difficult circumstances, women impacted by violence such as domestic violence, witch-hunting and acid attacks,

women/girls affected by trafficking, women impacted by internal displacement, disasters and migration, homeless, destitute, elderly, differently-abled & single women and transgender persons, women living with HIV/ AIDS & other communicable diseases, elected women representatives of local bodies, adolescent girls and youth etc.

**Statement-I**

*List of States where SMAs have been notified*

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Chandigarh
7. Daman and Diu
8. Gujarat
9. Goa
10. Himachal Pradesh
11. Haryana
12. Jammu and Kashmir
13. Jharkhand
14. Karnataka
15. Kerala
16. Lakshadweep
17. Madhya Pradesh
18. Manipur
19. Meghalaya
20. Mizoram
21. Nagaland
22. Odisha
23. Puducherry
24. Punjab

25. Rajasthan
26. Tripura
27. Uttarakhand
28. West Bengal
29. Uttar Pradesh
30. Assam
31. Sikkim
32. Maharashtra

**Statement-II**

*The list of States where State Resource Centres for Women (SRCWs) have been set up*

1. Assam
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Chandigarh
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Goa
7. Gujarat
8. Haryana
9. Himachal Pradesh
10. Karnataka
11. Kerala
12. Lakshadweep
13. Madhya Pradesh
14. Manipur
15. Meghalaya
16. Mizoram
17. Nagaland
18. Odisha
19. Puducherry



20. Punjab
21. Rajasthan
22. Uttarakhand
23. West Bengal
24. Daman and Diu
25. Tripura
26. Jharkhand
27. Uttar Pradesh
28. Jammu and Kashmir
29. Tamil Nadu
30. Sikkim
31. Maharashtra

**Statement-III**

*The List of districts selected for Poorna shakti Kendra Pilot Projects*

Sl.No.	State	PSK District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Medak
2.	Bihar	2. Aurangabad 3. Nalanda 4. Begusarai
3.	Karnataka	5. Gulbarga
4.	Gujarat	6. Sabarkantha
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7. Dhar
6.	Daman and Diu	8. Daman
7.	Tamil Nadu	9. Salem
8.	Meghalaya	10. Jaintia Hills, Jowai
9.	Mizoram	11. Champai
10.	Uttarakhand	12. Haridwar 13. Pithoragarh
11.	Jharkhand	14. West Singbhum
12.	Himachal Pradesh	15. Solan
13.	Nagaland	16. Kohima

Sl.No.	State	PSK District
14.	Haryana	17. Mewat (PSK) 18. Rohtak 19. Panipat (PSK)
15.	Tripura	20. West Tripura
16.	Uttar Pradesh	21. Kannauj 22. Banda
17.	West Bengal	23. Malda
18.	Rajasthan	24. Pali (Full district) 25. Bundi (Partial)
19.	Chandigarh	26. Chandigarh
20.	Assam	27. Kamrup (Metro)
21.	Chhattisgarh	28. Bilaspur
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	29. Kulgam
23.	Odisha	30. Nayagarh
24.	Maharashtra	31. Pune
25.	Sikkim	32. East Sikkim
26.	Puducherry	33. Puducherry

**Security Arrangements Along LAC**

1366. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Arunachal Pradesh adjoining Tibet is extremely sensitive as China claims its sovereignty over certain parts of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to build more posts along the LAC in Arunachal Pradesh for strict vigilance;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which all the requisite facilities like electricity, satellite phones are likely to be provided to these posts; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government for strict security arrangements and vigilance along the LAC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. However, China disputes the international boundary between India and China and it

claims approximately 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Government regularly reviews the threat perception to secure our borders and protect national interest. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time to maintain / upgrade the country's defence preparedness along the borders to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of India. However, disclosure of any information in this regard on the floor of the House will be prejudicial to the security of the country.

(e) The areas along LAC are being kept under surveillance by regular patrolling and other aerial, optronic and electronic means.

#### **Compensation to Landmines Affected People**

1367. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border villages in Rajasthan were evacuated for laying landmines by the Indian Army during the Kargil war;

(b) if so, whether any compensation has been paid to the affected people in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) As per records, no village in Rajasthan was evacuated for laying mines during Kargil War.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Medical Research**

1368. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major research projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the achievements made including drug and medical equipment/ devices developed by ICMR as a result thereof;

(c) whether ICMR has entered into partnership/ collaboration with certain research organisations/institutions for developing effective drugs/devices against cancer, diabetes and other diseases, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to augment the capacity, strengthen and streamline the functioning of ICMR; and

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up health research institutes for tribes in certain States/ UTs including Kerala, and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) ICMR has informed that a total number of 2893 new projects including 976 fellowships were sanctioned by them during 2010-14. The year-wise and field-wise break up is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) ICMR has an important programme on Translational Research under which one diagnostic kit (for beta thalassaemia), 3 detection test strips (for estimation of Vit A and Ferritin and diabetes strip), 2 devices (magnavizualizer for cervical cancer and Glucometer for diabetes) and one vaccine (for Japanese Encephalitis (JE)) has already been released. The achievement of ICMR is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) ICMR have informed that they have developed inter – agency collaboration with National and International agencies for enhancing research capabilities on common subject areas for betterment of Society. The following inter Agency collaboration has been strengthened and details are given in the enclosed Statement-III

(d) ICMR continue to be fulcrum of new Department of Health Research. Government is supporting the efforts of ICMR to recognize its functions through Vecto Borne Disease Science Forum, Tribal Health Research Forum, etc. Proposal for new scientific personal, creation of new centres in deficit areas have been taken up.

ICMR has shifted from manual receipt, processing and management of extramural project to web-based interactive system. The system has been developed by ICMR in technical collaboration with C-DAC, NOIDA. This system has started functioning *w.e.f* January, 2012. Now all function related to the processing of extramural ad hoc

proposals *i.e.* submission, receipt, reviews by experts, sanction, release of funds, report submission, and final closure of the project are made through web-based system. This system has eliminated the paper-based manual system and has also brought transparency and speed in processing. This has also provided access to remote and inaccessible areas.

E-governance is being implemented in official process in phased manner for easy and smooth functioning as well as tracking the files.

(e) ICMR is already having a Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribals at Jabalpur and also proposing to initiate a new RMRC in tribal areas in Chhattisgarh. ICMR has also set up a Tribal Health Research Forum to strengthen efforts to deal with the health problems of the tribal, inaccessible and marginalized communities. This forum was constituted in 2010 with a view to synergize tribal health research among various ICMR Institutes and to focus on areas that could influence health outcome in the country. It is also planned to start an Institute for Research in Ageing at Wayanad, Kerala during XII five year plan.

**Statement-I**

*Year-wise and Field wise Major Projects undertaken by ICMR during last 3 years and current year*

Sl. No.	Areas/Discipline	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 till date	Total	Remarks/core subjects
1.	Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases	137 (34)	152 (34)	193 (42)	202 (60)	684 (170)	Malaria, filariasis, JE, dengue, chikungunya, leprosy, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, kalazar, etc.
2.	Non-Communicable Diseases	170 (59)	174 (71)	150 (55)	94 (30)	588 (215)	Diabetes, CVD, neurology, cancer, mental health, geriatrics, disability, etc.
3.	Basic Medical Sciences	196 (100)	257 (122)	200 (118)	173 (82)	826 (422)	Stem cell research, ethics, genomics, pharmacology, etc.
4.	Reproductive and Child Health	107 (19)	117 (18)	83 (13)	76 (15)	383 (65)	Contraceptives, mother and child health, infertility, ART, etc.
5.	Nutrition	19(10)	29(17)	46(16)	39(19)	133(62)	Malnutrition, food safety, micronutrient deficiency, etc.
6.	Health System Research	22	21	12	04	59	Public-private and NGO partnerships, research capacity, health system man power and service delivery, etc.
7.	Social & Behavioural Research	15(1)	13(0)	11(1)	20(0)	59(02)	Diseases with stigma, adolescent behaviour, gender issues, social determinants of health, etc.
8.	Others	19(00)	48(15)	39(14)	55(11)	161(40)	Include projects in the area of medicinal plants, HRD, P&I, bio-informatics and Research Methodology, etc.
<b>Total</b>		<b>685(223)</b>	<b>811(277)</b>	<b>734(259)</b>	<b>663(217)</b>	<b>2893(976)</b>	

\*Figures in paranthesis are number of Fellowships

**Statement-II***Outcome/Impact of Research Activities of ICMR***Affordable indigenous technologies for public health applications Accomplished:**

- Launched Indigenous vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in partnership with Bharat Biotech (4th October, 2013).
- Launched Indigenous Test for molecular diagnosis of thalassaemia, a major hereditary blood disease (17th December, 2013)
- Launched a magnifying device (Magnivisualizer) for cervical cancer screening (23rd December, 2013).
- Launched Indigenous strips and detection system(s) for diabetes mellitus (13th January, 2014)
- Launched A new test for detection of pathogenic bacteria in food and Technologies for Vitamin A and Ferritin estimations on 20th February, 2014

**Technologies Ready for launch:**

- ELISA test for diagnosis of paragonimiasis (lung fluke) disease resembling tuberculosis
- Three others technologies on RTI infections, hormone assay, etc.

**Other important technologies in the pipeline**

- Test for early diagnosis of dengue
- New rapid molecular methods for detection of drug resistance in TB
- New DNA fingerprinting method for diagnosis of TB and other mycobacterial infections
- An immune-chromatographic dipstick kit for cholera
- Indigenous diagnostic assay for *Chlamydia* infection
- Rapid Test for diagnosis of Leptospirosis
- Real-time PCR assay for Kalazar

Work on most of identified leads of potential public health importance for development and evaluation of affordable diagnostics, including infections and cancer has progressed well with the goal of making them available for public health.

**Statement-III***National and International Collaboration of ICMR**International*

- Indo-German cooperation under ICMR-BMBF Special Arrangement and ICMR-Helmholtz (HGF) MOU
- ICMR-INSERM, France MOU for collaboration of research efforts in the area of infectious diseases, human genetics, cancer, diabetes etc.
- Indo-US Jt. Statements-ICMR-DHHS (NIH and CDC/ATSDR) for collaboration in HIV-AIDS, Diabetes Research, ICER, MCH, EOH
- MOU with ICMR- and Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR), Canada for cooperation in the field of biomedical sciences particularly in the area of life style diseases, diseases surveillance and public health.
- MOU with University of Minnesota, USA research efforts in the area of epidemiology, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, immunology, obesity, diabetes and public health initiatives.
- Letter of Intent for collaboration between ICMR and Boston University, USA
- MOU with Karolinska Institute (KI), Sweden to collaborate in the area of Non-communicable diseases
- MOU with London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), UK for promotion and conduct research in the areas of public health, cardio-vascular medicine, cancer, diabetes, etc.
- MOU with Medical Research Council (MRC), UK for joint research efforts in the area of public health.
- Letter of Intent (LOI) with European Union for biomedical Research.
- MOU with Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases (GACD) for collaboration for prevention of cardiovascular

diseases, public health measures, control of diabetes and obesity, quantification of risk factors, cancer and other disorders.

- MOU with Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics (FIND), Switzerland for collaboration on the effectiveness and feasibility of introduction of new diagnostics tests for infectious disease like tuberculosis, malaria, HIV, leishmaniasis and other communicable diseases.
- MOU with Academy of Finland (AF), Finland to collaborate in the areas of chronic non-communicable diseases, diabetes and challenges in health services research.
- MoU between DHR-National Institute of Health & Care Excellence (NICE) signed in UK in June, 2013 for developing Health Technology Assessment Board (MTAB) for selecting appropriate methods/technologies.

#### **National Partnerships**

- ICMR and Indian Council of Social Research (ICSSR) have signed a MoU for collaboration to develop better understanding of health related issues of the people for more effective solution through social and behavioural research and devise ways to make health for all a reality.
- ICMR-Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) Joint Committee for Research on Food Safety
- Interagency Group (DHR, DBT, DST, DARE, CSIR, DRDO) to focus on researchable issues on micronutrients covering operational and translation research, fortification, role of micronutrients with respect to biological and health consequences, food processing, etc.
- Interagency Group of Secretaries to address issues related to genetically modified foods.
- ICMR-DBT Collaboration on Severe Acute malnutrition
- MOU was signed for collaborative research between ICMR- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)
- MOU was signed for collaborative research between ICMR- Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM). ICMR provide training to CCRUM staff in the area as identified by CCRUM. The CCRUM agrees for collaboration to programme mainly clinical with ICMR. The other areas of interest are training related to drug development, medical writing, research methodology, biomarkers, biostatistics, ethics, etc.
- A Group of Secretaries mechanism is functioning among various science agencies involved in biomedical and health research, areas for collaboration have already been identified and joint calls are being planned.
- The ICMR has supported 2 investigators at the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai and at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani (Hyderabad Campus) which have resulted in development of **2 indigenous devices and testing strips for estimation of blood glucose**. Steps are being taken to commercialize these technologies.
- **Indigenous diagnostic technologies for diagnosis of TB and MDR/XDR-TB:** In a Joint venture of Department of Bio-technology (DBT), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOH & FW), ICMR has taken a lead for promoting "Indigenous diagnostic technologies for diagnosis of TB and MDR/XDR-TB" developed by Indian scientists/companies in view of the need for better kits for the detection of TB-MDR/XDR TB under the programme.
- Under this Joint initiative, an 'Expert Group' has been constituted under Chairmanship of Sec. DHR & DG, ICMR which evaluates the potential TB diagnostic kit. The aim of these meetings is to connect the companies to the Government as public private partners between the Government, academic institutions and industry. The important parameters for evaluating the TB diagnostic kits have been identified. To encourage scientists, companies and the researchers working in this area and to push best Indian technologies forward the information about this initiative has been put up on ICMR website *i.e.* [www.icmr.nic.in](http://www.icmr.nic.in).

- The Committee has shortlisted diagnostic tests (two taken up for development by Indian companies and one developed, yet to be taken up by company) for validation at 4 centers *i.e.* at NJIL&OMD, Agra and NIRT, Chennai and AIIMS, N. Delhi and NITRD, Delhi.
- A multicentric project entitled "Validation of Indigenous diagnostic technologies for diagnosis of TB and MDR/XDR-TB" for external validation of these technologies has been sanctioned to all 4 centers recently (in July, 2014) by DBT.

- **Indigenous H1N1 Diagnostic Kit Development and Evaluation**

As a part of efforts of ICMR/DHR in coordinating the development and evaluation of kits for Influenza A (H1N1) pandemic 2009 in India, keeping in view the objective of MOHFW, Govt. of India and with a premise to introduce indigenous kit for detection of Influenza A H1N1 within the market in India, two indigenous H1N1 test kits were developed and completed the stage of external validation / 3rd party evaluations:

- **A microPCR diagnostic kit for the detection of H1N1 manufactured by Bigtec Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru**
- A proposal of development of the micro PCR Diagnostic kit manufactured by Bigtec Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru with point-of-care indigenous sample preparation device/ protocol and direct swabs to H1N1 detection, in collaboration with NIV, Pune was funded by ICMR (Rs. 1 crores) in its Phase I, assay development from 1st Jan, 2011 to 31st Dec, 2010 and subsequently facilitated in Phase II, multi-centric validations: 1st Jan, 2011 to 31st Dec, 2013).
- After the completion of series of validation studies of the kit and satisfactory review of the same, the Bigtec's micro PCR kit was recommended to be used in public health especially at low level / low volume / peripheral labs *viz* Medical Colleges, CHCs, MRHRUs etc.
- **DRDE Diagnostic kit / Nu-LAMP H1N1 kit (technology holder RAS Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad).**

The 2nd kit *i.e.* DRDE Diagnostic kit/Nu-LAMP H1N1 kit (technology holder RAS Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad) has not been funded but technically

supported by ICMR for 3rd party evaluation which was carried out by 4 centers and further evaluations are in process.

#### **Important Technologies Developed in partnerships with Industry**

- **Development of killed vaccine for Japanese Encephalitis (JE):** The first indigenously developed Japanese Encephalitis vaccine (JENVAC) under Public Private Partnership was launched on 4th October, 2013 by the Hon'able Health Minister. The indigenous virus strain was isolated and characterized by the ICMR's National Institute of Virology at Pune and the strains were transferred to Bharat Biotech for further vaccine development.
- **Development of PCR based method to detect food borne pathogens-** Diagnostic kits were developed in joint collaboration with Bioserve Biotechnologies Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad. This Indigenous "PCR Based Food Pathogen Detection Kit" was launched on 20th February, 2014

#### **Technologies Transferred to Industry**

- **Development of Monoclonal Antibody to *Chlamydia trachomatis*-** This is a monoclonal antibody based indigenous diagnostic assay for detection of *C. trachomatis* in women which is being licensed to M/S Accurex for commercialization. MoU has been signed. Once the kits are ready, validation of the prototypes kits will be initiated.
- **Rapid Diagnostic kit (RDB) for the detection of thalassemia syndromes;** inherited blood disorder- The technology has been transferred to M/s Imgenex India Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar. This Indigenous "Thalassemia Detection Kit" was launched on December 17, 2013.
- **Development of magnifying device for screening cervical cancer-** Non-Disclosure agreement has been signed with M/s Smart Sciences for commercialization. This Indigenous device "AV Magnivisualizer" for Detection of Cervical Cancer was launched on December 23, 2013.

- **Urine based diagnostic kits for Fertility assessment-**  
The technology was transferred to HLL Lifecare Ltd, Trivandrum

#### **Trade Deficit Between India China**

1369. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- whether external trade deficit between India and China is in favour of China;
- if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- the difference in value of import and export between India and China during 2013-14;
- whether this difference is likely to come down during 2014-15; and
- if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam, the external trade deficit between India and China is in favour of China.

(b) The major factors leading to such trade deficit can be found in China's Manufacturing sector which is relatively stronger than that of India. Chinese export to India relies strongly on manufactured items which cater to the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India along with other low priced products. Subsidies provided by Chinese Government to their manufacturing sectors contribute towards the low input costs of Chinese manufactured products. India's exports to China are comprised of mainly raw materials and low value added intermediate products. The limited market access afforded to Indian products in China is also a contributing factor to the growing trade deficit. Indian IT services exports also face barriers in China and are therefore unable to compensate for the deficit on account of our merchandise trade with China.

(c) India's bilateral trade with China, during 2013-14, was comprised of imports from China of US\$ 51.05 billion and exports from India of US\$ 14.83 billion, resulting in a trade balance of US\$ 36.22 billion in favour of China.

(d) India's trade deficit with China is expected to reduce during 2014-15 to some extent due to steps being taken to restrict the same.

(e) With a view to reducing trade deficit with China, efforts are being made to diversify the export basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. The Government is also pursuing issues of market access for products with strong export potential, to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora, including at the level of Ministerial meeting of the India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade Science and Technology (JEG). In 2013, three MoUs were signed on products such as bovine meat, fishery products, pharma and an agreement was signed on feed and feed ingredients. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese importers. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA).

The adverse trade balance is being addressed through augmentation of exports from India to China as well as by encouraging China's investing towards building manufacturing capacities in India, through investment in India's industrial parks, NIMZs, SEZs etc. During the recent visit to China in June, 2014, an MoU on cooperation in Industrial parks has been signed between the two countries which is aimed at attracting Chinese investments in India and provides an enabling framework for Chinese companies to invest in industrial parks and zones. These measures are expected to boost exports and reduce trade deficit to some extent.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Naxal Affected Tribal Areas**

1370. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government implements various developmental programmes for tribals in the Left Wing Extremist Affected areas;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the tribals in such areas are unable to

reap the benefits of the schemes due to the slow pace of implementation of the programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of programmes in such areas and bring tribals to the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information furnished by Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission/Ministry of Rural Development the details of the developmental Scheme that focus on Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Affected areas are as under:—

**(i) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE**

**affected districts:** The Scheme “Additional Central Assistance for LWE Affected Districts” being implemented and monitored by the Planning Commission focuses on projects of public infrastructure and services. This was earlier being implemented as the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) since the year 2010-11. The continuation of IAP as ACA Scheme for the remaining year of the XIIth Five Year Plan was approved by the Government on 01.08.2013. The scheme which initially covered 60 districts now covers 88 districts including 76 LWE affected districts in the 10 LWE affected States;

**(ii) Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I):** RRP-I being implemented and monitored by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is under implementation since 2009-10 in 34 LWE affected districts and envisages development of total length of 5477 kms of roads in 8 LWE affected States at an estimated cost of Rs.7300.00 crore. While RRP-I would lead to the overall development of the area, it is not specifically aimed at tribals;

**(iii) Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism:** This Scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment. The Scheme was formulated in the year 2011 to create Skill Development infrastructure in 34 districts of 9 LWE affected

States closer to the people of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts. The objective of the scheme is to establish one ITI & two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each of 34 districts and to run demand driven vocational training courses both long term and short term to meeting the requirement of skilled manpower of various sectors of economy in and around these areas, on the one hand and on the other, provide youth opportunities of decent livelihood;

(iv) Ministry of Rural Development has initiated a new skill development initiative within the Aajeevika Skills (Placement Linked Skill Development Scheme) called “Roshni” for youth from 27 most critical LWE affected districts; and

(v) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also implements schemes applicable universally on pan India basis including for LWE affected areas which are for the economic, educational and social development of the tribal population of the country.

(c) The schemes are designed and being implemented to benefit tribals in such areas and tribals are reaping the benefits of the schemes as is apparent from continuation of the schemes after due monitoring and diligence.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c) above. However, it may be mentioned that IAP/ACA for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Districts is monitored in a transparent manner. The Development Commissioner of the State/equivalent Officer in-Charge of development in the State is responsible for scrutiny of expenditure and monitoring of the implementation of the scheme in the States. Meetings/video conferences are held in Planning Commission regularly to review the implementation of the scheme.

*[English]*

**Interest Subvention Housing Loans**

1371. SHRI B. V. NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present structure of interest subvention on housing loans in the country;



(b) the amount disbursed during the last three years under the interest subvention along with recovery of such loans;

(c) whether the cooperative banks have played a significant role in housing loans and if so, the details thereof and its share in the housing industry; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to peg the interest rates for home loans at a moderate level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The Scheme of 1% Interest Subvention (ISS) provides an interest subvention of 1% on all individual housing loans of upto Rs. 10 lakh, provided the cost of the unit does not exceed Rs.20 lakh. From the FY 2011-12, the Scheme was extended for housing loan upto Rs.15 lakh, where the cost of house does not exceed Rs.25 lakh. The Scheme was in operation for a period starting from 01.10.2009 to 31.03.2013.

Further, to improve the affordability of housing loans to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) segments in urban areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), implemented Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) on 26.12.2008 to provide home loan to EWS/LIG persons for acquisition/construction of house. The Scheme provided a subsidy of 5% for a loan amount upto Rs. 1 lakh for the entire tenure of loan on an upfront basis. The Scheme has closed *w.e.f.* 30.09.2013.

MoHUPA has revised the Interest Subsidy Scheme and renamed it as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY), as an additional instrument for addressing the housing needs of EWS/LIG segments in urban areas with effective from 01.10.2013. Under the Scheme, interest subsidy of 5% p.a. is provided on housing loans upto Rs.5 lakh provided by Financial Institutions (FIs) to EWS/LIG borrowers in urban areas. Under RRY, the amount of loan has been revised up to Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and Rs. 8 lakh for LIG beneficiaries. However, the interest subsidy is made available for a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh for both categories of beneficiaries.

National Housing Bank (NHB) as a nodal agency has disbursed a total of Rs. 445.26 crore under the Schemes *viz.*,

ISHUP and 1% ISS. Under RRY, there is nil disbursement. The year wise break-up of disbursements made under the two Schemes are shown in the below tables:

1% Interest Subvention Scheme:

(Rs crore)			
FY	Banks	HFCs	Total
2010-11	21.22	17.32	38.54
2011-12	170.14	129.86	300
2012-13	333.02	103.57	436.59

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor:

(Rs crore)						
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Amount of Subsidy disbursed	0.37	3.41	2.89	1.18	0.82	8.67

(c) As on March, 2014, details of housing loan granted by all the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) are as under:-

<i>Loan in Housing</i>	
by SCBs	by UCBs
Rs.5.4 lakh crore	Rs.15232 crore

(d) In terms of the new guidelines issued by RBI from 01.07.2010, banks determined their actual lending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. All categories of loans, except specified exemptions are priced only with reference to the Base Rate of the Bank as announced with the approval of their respective Boards.

**Bailout Package to Air India**

1372. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved any financial bailout package for revival of Air India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for approving such bailout package which are not available to other aviation companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In view of the huge losses suffered by Air India (a Government of India Enterprise) for the year 2007-08 to 2010-11, and its mounting debt burden, the Government decided to formulate a Turn Around Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan to improve the operational and financial performance of Air India. The Government approved Air India's Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) on 12.4.2012, that provided for infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under:—

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 crore.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore from FY 2012-13 to till FY 2017-18
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs. 18,929 crore till FY 2021;
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non Convertible Debenture (NCDs) of Rs. 7,400 crore proposed to be issued by Air India to Financial Institutions, Banks, LIC, and EPFO.

#### **Export Incentives Under Focus Market Scheme**

1373. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are restrictions on outbound shipments on some products including cotton, cotton yarn, onion and iron ore, as a result denying the exporters the benefits of incentives under Focus Market Scheme;

(b) if so, the details along with the present status thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Export of certain commodities is prohibited/restricted under the Foreign Trade Policy. These include all wild animals,

wood and semi-finished wood products, pulses (with a few exemptions), edible oils (with a few exemptions), plants and plant portions covered under the CITES list & Wildlife (Protection) Act, fodder, certain type of fertilizers, certain types of chemicals, wood pulps etc. and items covered under Special Chemicals, Organism, Materials, Equipment & Technologies (SCOMET).

Apart from the above, temporary restrictions are put from time to time keeping in mind the requirement and availability of various commodities in the country. Accordingly, certain restrictions have been placed on some commodities which *inter-alia* include the following:—

- (i) Export of cotton and cotton yarn is freely permitted subject to registration of contracts with DGFT.
- (ii) In view of the rising prices of onion in the domestic market, Government has recently imposed Minimum Export Price on outbound shipments.
- (iii) Export of Iron ore (a) having Fe content of 64% and above (b) Iron ore concentrates prepared by beneficiation and/or concentration of low grade ore containing 40% or less of Iron produced by KIOCL (c) Iron ore pellets manufactured by KIOCL, is canalized through MMTC in case of item (a) and KIOCL in case of items (b) and (c).

The incentives under the Focus Market Scheme are not available on exports of cotton, cotton yarn and iron ore since these fall under the ineligible export category.

#### **Economic Growth**

1374. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/implemented the National Competition Policy in order to achieve the highest sustainable standard of economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be formulated/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Madam, the National Competition Policy is under consideration of the Government.

**Probe Against Meat Exporters**

1375. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRAN MULLAPPALLY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) asked the details of IT probe against some meat exporters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Revenue Department thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Sharing of information between Law Enforcement Agencies on request or otherwise is an ongoing process. Keeping in view the interest of investigation, details of such requests or sharing of information are not disclosed in public domain.

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

**Modernisation of Defence Forces**

1376. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of modernisation of defence forces of the country is significantly slow;

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

(c) whether adequate funds have been made available for modernisation of defence forces in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated/released/utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to expedite modernisation of defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Modernisation of the Armed Forces is an ongoing process done in accordance with 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), the Five Year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP).

Adequate budgetary allocations are made by the Government for modernisation of defence forces. There has been a significant increase in spending on defence modernisation. Funds made available for modernisation of Defence Forces during last three years and current year are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)		
2011-12	56510.49	53292.30	56281.88
2012-13	66032.24	57395.46	58768.86
2013-14	73444.59	66406.41	66850.30
2014-15	75148.03	-	-

**Funds for Development of Rural Infrastructure**

1377. SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU:  
SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE:  
SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) created in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) the details of loans disbursed under RIDF for various activities/projects for development of rural infrastructure during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka and Rajasthan;

(c) whether NABARD proposes to extend financial assistance to non-State entities engaged in rural infrastructure development under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the mechanism put in place to monitor the execution and timely completion of projects undertaken with the assistance of NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was instituted in NABARD in 1995-96 with the objective of giving low cost fund support to State Governments and State Owned Corporations for rural infrastructure projects. Each annual tranche of RIDF is met out of the deposits from commercial banks, including private and public sector banks operating in India, out of the shortfall in achievement of priority sector lending target and /or lending to agriculture and/or lending to weaker sections.

(b) Details of the loans disbursed under RIDF to various States including Karnataka and Rajasthan during the last three years and current year (upto 30th June, 2014) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under RIDF, NABARD extends financial assistance to State Governments and State Owned Corporations/State Government Undertakings. Non-State entities cannot be financed out of RIDF. However, Under Warehousing Infrastructure Fund, NABARD can extend financial assistance to non-State entities engaged in infrastructure development under PPP mode in rural areas.

(e) Though the primary responsibility of monitoring of RIDF projects vests with State Governments, NABARD monitors the projects mainly to facilitate timely completion of projects, avoid cost over-runs, ensure compliance to quality parameters and identify new investment opportunities. In addition to field level monitoring by NABARD, the High Powered Committee (HPC) Chaired by the Chief/Finance Secretary of the concerned State has proved to be an effective forum for monitoring overall implementation of RIDF in each State.

#### **Statement**

*RIDF—Details of loans disbursed under RIDF during the last three years and current year (2014-15)*

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
<b>2011-12</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	362.77	304.19	214.42	147.04	1028.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	74.05	0.48	31.06	105.59
3.	Assam	3.28	113.67	0.00	12.47	129.42
4.	Bihar	96.11	458.26	16.75	67.23	638.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	124.51	28.08	0.00	0.00	152.59
6.	Goa	58.43	16.36	2.83	1.10	78.72
7.	Gujarat	425.74	95.02	177.16	82.08	780.00
8.	Haryana	103.19	38.88	86.02	36.44	264.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	135.53	134.19	0.00	30.28	300.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.69	356.74	71.12	9.30	444.85
11.	Jharkhand	9.94	519.49	68.09	35.68	633.20
12.	Karnataka	134.45	378.97	153.04	72.20	738.66
13.	Kerala	44.10	121.66	146.14	136.63	448.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	855.25	337.93	35.04	21.78	1250.00
15.	Maharashtra	334.36	467.68	92.02	105.94	1000.00
16.	Manipur	5.02	0.00	22.00	23.00	50.02
17.	Meghalaya	6.30	41.72	12.97	17.83	78.82

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
18.	Mizoram	0.00	36.09	9.30	11.90	57.29
19.	Nagaland	0.00	25.04	0.00	20.28	45.32
20.	Odisha	261.64	437.07	4.10	109.04	811.85
21.	Puducherry	4.64	24.05	26.31	0.00	55.00
22.	Punjab	61.34	149.08	76.41	161.07	447.90
23.	Rajasthan	104.27	495.33	355.37	75.13	1030.10
24.	Sikkim	0.00	25.57	3.93	0.50	30.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	111.71	453.30	400.70	89.02	1054.73
26.	Tripura	6.98	84.88	8.14	0.00	100.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	465.04	452.61	0.00	345.12	1262.77
28.	Uttarakhand	86.09	238.29	0.00	25.62	350.00
29.	West Bengal	110.45	426.10	17.39	246.06	800.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3918.83</b>	<b>6334.30</b>	<b>1999.73</b>	<b>1913.80</b>	<b>14166.66</b>

**2012-13**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	603.07	444.61	216.13	157.45	1421.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	43.48	2.01	9.92	55.41
3.	Assam	0.00	203.89	0.00	47.38	251.27
4.	Bihar	79.06	700.10	4.16	119.04	902.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.51	225.83	0.00	22.05	288.39
6.	Goa	44.94	62.92	0.85	0.00	108.71
7.	Gujarat	730.71	53.69	857.78	57.82	1700.00
8.	Haryana	101.11	125.66	59.41	36.19	322.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.73	211.79	92.79	4.69	400.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.29	299.55	59.55	18.61	413.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.53	586.60	162.87	0.00	750.00
12.	Karnataka	131.74	402.69	107.11	107.54	749.08
13.	Kerala	46.43	124.27	155.81	83.49	410.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	862.82	307.76	35.19	44.24	1250.01
15.	Maharashtra	217.93	390.08	43.76	33.50	685.27
16.	Manipur	43.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	44.00
17.	Meghalaya	9.94	27.09	0.00	13.88	50.91
18.	Mizoram	0.00	3.04	5.98	33.44	42.46
19.	Nagaland	0.00	29.00	0.00	19.20	48.20
20.	Odisha	276.43	533.12	0.64	135.06	945.24
21.	Puducherry	6.39	12.08	6.95	0.00	25.43

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
22.	Punjab	120.03	22.43	9.57	37.96	190.00
23.	Rajasthan	20.18	689.75	220.38	219.79	1150.10
24.	Sikkim	5.00	48.87	16.80	3.91	74.58
25.	Tamil Nadu	144.87	489.02	321.79	261.15	1216.83
26.	Tripura	0.00	140.76	1.40	2.10	144.26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	645.91	363.35	46.58	357.28	1413.12
28.	Uttarakhand	118.75	279.16	0.00	42.09	440.00
29.	West Bengal	38.30	477.29	13.72	270.69	800.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4414.07</b>	<b>7297.89</b>	<b>2441.23</b>	<b>2139.07</b>	<b>16292.26</b>

**2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.07	350.44	235.16	82.25	754.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	50.00	17.00	0.00	67.00
3.	Assam	2.13	92.32	0.00	31.49	125.94
4.	Bihar	74.74	1135.25	9.47	105.59	1325.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.29	567.60	33.77	31.72	674.38
6.	Goa	24.76	85.05	10.12	0.00	119.93
7.	Gujarat	1231.94	98.47	262.78	158.86	1752.05
8.	Haryana	70.86	182.65	125.82	41.46	420.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.59	230.72	42.12	17.58	350.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.09	231.07	31.87	4.28	277.31
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	636.79	100.39	12.83	750.01
12.	Karnataka	127.97	332.79	89.35	67.84	617.95
13.	Kerala	65.49	191.94	101.87	133.14	492.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	730.43	308.68	84.01	126.87	1249.99
15.	Maharashtra	140.92	410.39	20.02	94.07	665.40
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	5.50	14.32	19.82
17.	Meghalaya	5.35	16.67	12.83	16.82	51.67
18.	Mizoram	0.00	14.30	1.61	25.56	41.47
19.	Nagaland	0.00	39.96	0.00	15.32	55.28
20.	Odisha	254.54	467.21	0.00	280.20	1001.95
21.	Puducherry	2.85	24.81	15.48	2.57	45.71
22.	Punjab	171.07	166.89	21.88	165.06	524.90
23.	Rajasthan	55.60	847.10	463.45	182.94	1549.09
24.	Sikkim	2.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	139.90	503.69	238.81	386.45	1268.85

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
26.	Tripura	0.00	124.28	16.05	9.67	150.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	732.57	299.77	16.04	294.20	1342.59
28.	Uttarakhand	222.12	284.25	0.00	38.64	545.01
29.	West Bengal	92.22	460.47	35.95	478.91	1067.55
	Total	4345.50	8198.58	1991.36	2818.63	17354.07

**2014-15 (April to June, 2014)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.91	50.97	29.77	84.88	180.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.27	78.25	0.00	0.00	87.52
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	206.95	0.00	4.51	0.00	211.46
8.	Haryana	19.74	15.63	0.00	0.00	35.37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.90	75.42	20.63	0.00	120.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	75.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.74
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	17.55	14.96	46.66	49.12	128.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	9.11	40.59	0.00	0.00	49.70
23.	Rajasthan	18.60	30.91	0.00	79.70	129.21
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	36.64	0.42	0.00	0.00	37.06
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17.63	0.00	0.00	20.22	37.85
28.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	451.04	307.15	101.57	233.92	1093.68

**Adoption of Indian Children**

1378. MOHAMMED FAIZAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing guidelines for adoption of Indian children;
- (b) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to revise these guidelines;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the role and functions of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA); and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to set up State Adoption Resource Authority under Central Adoption Resource Authority in each State of the country and if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The existing Guidelines for adoption of Indian children is the 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children', notified by Government of India in June, 2011.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The reasons for revising the existing Guidelines are to further simplify the procedure and to minimise delay in the process of adoption. Some of the changes contemplated in the existing Guidelines are: provisions for linking the orphan/abandoned/surrendered children of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) to the adoption system in the process; treating Non Resident Indians prospective adoptive parents at par with the domestic prospective adoptive parents; reducing the timeframe for completion of home study report from two months to one month; simplification of the procedure for inter-country family/relative adoptions.

(d) The role and functions of CARA are to promote in-country adoptions and to regulate inter-country adoptions.

(e) No, Madam. The Government has no proposal to set up the State Adoption Resource Authority under the Central Adoption Resource Authority in each State of the country. AT present, there are 26 States Adoption Resource Agencies working under the Administrative Control of respective States/UTs.

**Amendment in Companies Act, 1956**

1379. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI C. N. JAYDEVAN:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend/revise the Companies Act, 1956;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has held discussions with the representatives of the corporate sector and other stakeholders in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the outcome of the discussions held and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the new Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) A little more than a half of the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 came into force from 1st April, 2014. Following this, several communications were received in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs drawing attention to certain practical difficulties concerning these provisions or seeking clarifications about the same. To facilitate understanding the difficulties and to explain the provisions an interactive session was held under the aegis of the National Foundation of Corporate Governance at New Delhi on 21st June, 2014. Following exchange of views a number of points got resolved. Points have also been identified for elaboration through orders under Section 470 of the Act relating to removal of difficulties, amendments in certain Rules and through issue of clarificatory circulars and suitable exemptions. Four draft Notifications under section 462 of the Act have been tabled in Parliament for a month. Circulars have already been issued to provide greater clarity. The question of amending the Act would be considered in case the above measures prove insufficient.



### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

1380. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for all the public and private sector companies under the new Companies Act, 2012 mandating compulsory expenditure of two per cent of their profits on various social activities including improvement of health sector and if so, the details thereof along with the activities under CSR allowed in the existing CSR Policy;

(b) whether the Government proposes to include more activities and enhance expenditure in the existing CSR for the said companies and if so, the details thereof along with the annual average expenditure incurred by the companies including Mahanavratna and Navratna companies under CSR during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the cases of under misutilisation of funds by the said companies under CSR have come to the notice of the Government during the said period and if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds by the said companies under CSR and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of CSR and judicious use of funds therein by the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 mandates every company above a certain threshold level of turnover or net worth or net profit to spend at least two per cent of its average net profits during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Activities that can be undertaken have been specified in

Schedule VII of the Act, which is enclosed Statement. As announced in the budget speech of Hon'ble Finance Minister, 'Slum Development' is also proposed to be added to Schedule VII.

As per provisions of the Act, monitoring of implementation of CSR policy is with the Board of the Company. Besides, Audit under the Companies Act will also afford effective monitoring in this regard. In order to provide guidelines to corporates for proper implementation of CSR, the Ministry has also issued a series of clarifications through a General Circular dated 18th June, 2014 (<http://www.mca.gov.in>), that deals with certain matters not covered under the Act or Rules but which facilitate smooth implementation of their CSR Policies.

The provisions of CSR under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder have come into force only recently, *i.e.*, 01.04.2014. Details about the expenditure incurred by the companies under CSR would be available to Ministry of Corporate Affairs only after the mandatory disclosures of CSR expenditure are made by companies, which would be due within six months after completion of financial year 2014-15, *i.e.* after September 2015. Department of Public Enterprises have informed that no complaints of misutilisation of CSR funds by Maharatna companies have come to their notice.

#### **Statement**

##### *Activities Covered in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013*

Indicative activities which can be undertaken by a company under CSR have been specified in Schedule VII of the Act, as conveyed vide notification dated 27.02.2014, the Schedule VII enlists the following items:-

- (i) eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition; promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- (ii) promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;

- (iii) promoting gender equality and empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centers and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water;
- (v) Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of building and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
- (vi) measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- (vii) training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
- (viii) contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women;
- (ix) Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Government;
- (x) rural development projects.

[Translation]

**Variation in Interest Rates**

1381. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:  
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of different rates of interest charged on home/car/education loans etc. by public/private sector banks across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present lending rate of interest being charged on the said loans, bank-wise;

(c) the reasons for variation in lending rates of interest offered by the public and private sector banks;

(d) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has framed any guidelines to regulate lending rate of interest on various loans offered by the public/private sector banks, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government/RBI proposes to issue instructions to all the banks to offer various loans to the consumers at a uniform rate of interest, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The interest rates on housing, vehicle and education loans provided by banks may differ from bank to bank, but for a particular bank, they would be uniform across the country. The bank-wise interest rates on housing, vehicle and education loans of Public and Private Sector Banks as on May, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement.

The lending rates of banks have been deregulated and these rates are determined by the banks themselves based on their commercial judgment, as approved by their respective Boards. The lending rates charged to borrowers are based on their 'base rates' plus customer specific charges as considered appropriate, after factoring in spread, risk premia, term premia, etc. It is not proposed to issue any guidelines to the banks to offer loans to borrowers at uniform rate of interest in view of variations in their costs, business models, margins etc. Reserve Bank of India has advised Boards of banks to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest (including processing and other charges) are not levied by them on loans and advances.

**Statement***Table: Bank-wise Lending Rates for Select Sectors - May, 2014*

Sl. No.	Banks	Rate of Interest		Interest Rate for 60 per cent or more business	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Housing</b>					
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>					
1.	Allahabad Bank	10.25	13.25	11.00	11.00
2.	Andhra Bank	10.25	14.50	10.25	11.50
3.	Bank of Baroda	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	10.40	12.00	10.40	12.00
5.	Bank of India	10.75	17.00	10.75	11.75
6.	Canara Bank	10.45	14.50	10.45	14.20
7.	Central Bank of India	10.00	16.25	10.00	15.25
8.	Corporation Bank	10.25	16.30	10.50	14.10
9.	Dena Bank	10.25	16.75	10.25	11.75
10.	IDBI Bank	10.25	23.00	10.25	11.90
11.	Indian Bank	9.50	13.20	9.50	12.20
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	10.25	11.25	10.25	11.25
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	8.00	16.75	10.25	12.50
14.	Punjab National Bank	10.75	13.25	11.00	13.00
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	10.50	13.00	10.50	12.25
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	4.00	19.00	10.00	13.45
17.	State Bank of B & J	7.50	13.25	8.50	13.00
18.	State Bank of India	4.00	14.00	9.00	11.00
19.	State Bank of Mysore	5.00	14.50	10.25	12.00
20.	State Bank of Patiala	6.00	14.75	10.25	10.50
21.	State Bank of Travancore	10.25	14.50	10.25	11.00
22.	Syndicate Bank	10.25	10.65	10.25	10.50
23.	UCO Bank	10.50	13.25	10.50	12.00
24.	Union Bank of India	10.25	11.00	10.25	11.00
25.	United Bank of India	10.50	10.80	10.50	10.80
26.	Vijaya Bank	4.00	18.75	8.00	12.75
<b>Private Sectors Banks</b>					
27.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.00	13.25	6.00	10.30
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8.00	14.25	10.00	11.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	City Union Bank Ltd.	4.25	19.25	11.00	13.00
30.	Development Cr.Bank Ltd.	11.00	14.00	11.00	13.00
31.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	5.00	23.25	8.00	17.75
32.	Federal Bank Ltd.	10.55	12.55	10.55	12.00
33.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	9.74	11.11	9.75	11.09
34.	ICICI Bank Ltd *	7.25	17.00	10.25	11.25
35.	Indusind Bank	9.25	12.50	11.00	11.00
36.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	2.75	18.35	10.85	13.00
37.	J & K Bank Ltd.	4.50	17.00	10.50	15.00
38.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	4.00	15.25	10.75	11.25
39.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
40.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	11.89	18.53	12.25	14.94
41.	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	11.25	20.35	11.25	16.25
42.	Nainital Bank	10.25	13.75	10.25	12.50
43.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	11.00	22.00	11.00	16.25
44.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	10.50	15.00	10.50	14.15
45.	Tamilnad Merc. Bank Ltd.	11.75	15.50	11.75	13.25
46.	Yes Bank Ltd.	10.50	14.56	10.66	11.12
<b>Vehicle</b>					
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>					
1.	Allahabad Bank	10.75	13.25	10.95	12.25
2.	Andhra Bank	11.25	16.50	11.25	14.50
3.	Bank of Baroda	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	10.40	15.50	10.40	12.50
5.	Bank of India	10.20	14.50	12.75	13.25
6.	Canara Bank	12.75	13.50	12.75	13.50
7.	Central Bank of India	10.00	16.25	10.00	15.25
8.	Corporation Bank	10.25	13.75	12.50	13.60
9.	Dena Bank	10.25	16.75	10.95	11.80
10.	IDBI Bank	3.00	22.25	9.75	10.25
11.	Indian Bank	10.25	14.45	10.25	11.45
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	8.00	17.00	10.85	13.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	12.25	14.75	12.25	14.00
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	11.00	13.25	11.00	13.25
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	4.00	20.65	10.30	14.75
17.	State Bank of B & J	7.00	18.25	7.00	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	State Bank of India	6.00	20.00	10.50	12.00
19.	State Bank of Mysore	10.75	17.50	11.00	12.75
20.	State Bank of Patiala	7.00	17.00	11.50	14.75
21.	State Bank of Travancore	10.25	14.00	11.00	12.50
22.	Syndicate Bank	13.00	14.00	13.75	14.00
23.	UCO Bank	12.50	14.25	12.60	13.75
24.	Union Bank of India	10.70	15.00	11.50	14.25
25.	United Bank of India	12.05	12.55	12.05	12.55
26.	Vijaya Bank	8.50	20.00	10.00	13.25
<b>Private Sectors Banks</b>					
27.	Axis Bank Ltd.	8.00	16.75	8.00	10.75
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	9.00	15.25	11.00	12.50
29.	City Union Bank Ltd.	8.25	13.50	8.25	12.00
30.	Development Cr. Bank Ltd.	11.00	15.00	12.00	14.00
31.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	5.00	28.25	9.75	19.75
32.	Federal Bank Ltd.	10.55	16.30	10.55	12.30
33.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	10.01	22.01	10.01	16.00
34.	ICICI Bank Ltd*	8.75	17.50	10.50	11.75
35.	Indusind Bank	21.00	27.00	23.00	24.00
36.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	6.78	18.10	11.00	12.50
37.	J & K Bank Ltd.	7.75	16.00	10.75	14.50
38.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	11.25	19.85	13.50	15.75
39.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	12.00	16.00	12.00	13.25
40.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	10.18	13.51	10.54	12.10
41.	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	12.25	20.35	12.50	16.75
42.	Nainital Bank	10.50	13.25	11.50	13.25
43.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	11.00	20.00	11.00	17.25
44.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	11.00	14.90	11.50	14.90
45.	Tamilnad Merc. Bank Ltd.	12.75	16.75	12.75	14.75
46.	Yes Bank Ltd.	6.65	13.77	8.81	10.94
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Public Sector Banks</b>					
1.	Allahabad Bank	11.75	13.50	13.25	13.25
2.	Andhra Bank	11.75	15.00	11.75	13.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	12.00	12.75	12.00	12.75
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	12.25	13.25	12.25	13.25
5.	Bank of India	13.25	14.25	13.25	13.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Canara Bank	11.20	16.50	11.20	14.00
7.	Central Bank of India	10.00	16.25	10.00	15.25
8.	Corporation Bank	10.25	12.85	10.90	12.60
9.	Dena Bank	10.25	16.75	10.25	12.00
10.	IDBI Bank	4.00	18.50	10.75	13.00
11.	Indian Bank	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	12.00	13.50	12.25	13.50
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	8.75	15.00	12.75	13.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	11.75	14.25	13.00	14.00
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	12.25	14.50	12.25	13.50
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	4.00	17.20	10.00	10.00
17.	State Bank of B & J	4.00	14.25	4.00	13.50
18.	State Bank of India	8.00	15.00	13.00	15.00
19.	State Bank of Mysore	12.00	14.25	12.00	13.50
20.	State Bank of Patiala	12.00	13.00	12.00	13.00
21.	State Bank of Travancore	13.25	14.00	13.75	14.00
22.	Syndicate Bank	11.50	13.00	12.75	13.00
23.	UCO Bank	4.00	14.25	4.00	12.50
24.	Union Bank of India	11.75	12.50	12.00	12.25
25.	United Bank of India	12.25	13.00	12.25	13.00
26.	Vijaya Bank	10.25	15.75	10.50	14.75
<b>Private Sectors Banks</b>					
27.	Axis Bank Ltd.	8.00	18.25	8.00	12.75
28.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	9.50	17.75	14.00	16.25
29.	City Union Bank Ltd.	10.00	18.75	14.25	15.75
30.	Development Cr.Bank Ltd.	12.00	14.00	12.00	14.00
31.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	8.50	23.85	13.00	18.00
32.	Federal Bank Ltd.	10.55	15.55	14.30	14.55
33.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	11.00	14.00	11.00	14.00
34.	ICICI Bank Ltd *	10.00	20.00	10.00	18.75
35.	Indusind Bank	10.00	16.75	10.00	12.00
36.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	10.80	20.35	19.30	19.35
37.	J & K Bank Ltd.	7.00	16.00	11.50	13.50
38.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	12.25	15.25	13.25	15.25
39.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	13.50	15.00	13.50	14.75
40.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	9.84	16.78	10.50	13.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	11.25	20.35	11.25	20.35
42.	Nainital Bank	12.25	15.75	12.25	14.25
43.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	11.00	17.25	11.00	17.25
44.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	12.00	16.50	14.00	16.40
45.	Tamilnad Merc. Bank Ltd.	13.50	14.50	13.75	14.25
46.	Yes Bank Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: RBI

### Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loan

1382. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Credit Guarantee Fund for education loans including its salient features;

(b) the number as well as per centage of students who availed loans from the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under the Credit Guarantee Fund (CGF) for higher education;

(c) whether the Government has received representations/complaints regarding irregularities/corruption and refusal of loans by banks to the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise during the last three years along with the action taken against banks/officials; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the process of raising education loan and to redress the grievances of the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Cabinet has approved setting up of Credit Guarantee Fund for Education Loans through the Ministry of Human Resources & Development (MoHRD) as a settler. The salient features of the scheme are:

- Education Loans up to Rs.4 lakh without any collateral security or third party guarantee and Education Loans above Rs.4 lakh upto Rs.7.50 lakh without any collateral security or such other amount(s) as may be specified by the

Management Committee of the Fund from time to time.

- The guarantee to a maximum extent of 75% of amount in Default or such other per centage as specified by the Management Committee of the Fund from time to time.
- Any education loan sanctioned by the lending institution with interest rate more than 2% over the base rate of the lending institution or such other rate as specified by the Management Committee of the Fund from time to time is not qualified for the guarantee cover.

A nominal one time processing fee not exceeding 0.25% of sanctioned loan amount and a guarantee fee not exceeding 1% p.a. of outstanding amount on such reference dates at a rate specified by the Management Committee of the Fund from time to time be paid by the institution availing the guarantee cover.

(b) The Scheme is yet to start.

(c) and (d) Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action. As informed by Public Sector Banks, details of applications received, disposed and pending during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:-

Year	Number of applications received	Number of applications sanctioned/ disposed of	Number of applications pending
2011-12	5199	5190	9
2012-13	8355	8264	87
2013-14	5273	5203	70

(e) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) keeping in view the needs of the students. The last such revision was made in September, 2012. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has advised the banks to give wide publicity to their grievance redressal mechanism on education loans and to make effective use of the mechanism. Banks have also been advised that rejection of educational loan applications has to be with the approval of controlling authority of the branch concerned and the reason for rejection should be communicated to the applicants in writing.

[English]

### Elimination of Leprosy

1383. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rising number of leprosy cases in the country;

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

(c) the measures undertaken so far by the Government for elimination of leprosy from the country and the extent of success achieved thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the fresh measures being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for elimination of leprosy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The new cases of leprosy detected in the country during last three years are as given below:—

Year	No. of new cases of leprosy
2011-12	127295
2012-13	134752
2013-14	126913

(b) Details of total number of leprosy cases and new cases reported during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, are placed in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) The measures undertaken in the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) are as given below:—

- Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care system.
- Early detection & complete treatment of new leprosy cases.
- Involvement of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the detection & complete treatment of Leprosy cases.
- Strengthening of Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) services.
- Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities in the community to improve self reporting to Primary Health Centre (PHC) and reduction of stigma.
- Intensive monitoring and supervision at Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre.

India achieved leprosy elimination at the national level in December, 2005. Out of 36 States/UTs, 34 States/UTs (except Chhattisgarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli) have achieved elimination level *i.e.* 1 case/10000 population.

(d) The funds allocated, released and utilised under NLEP during last three years, State/UT-wise, are placed in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) 209 high endemic districts with Annual New Case Detection Rate (ANCDR) more than 10 per 1 lakh population have been identified for special activities like (i) Active search (ii) Capacity building of staff (iii) Awareness drive (iv) Enhanced monitoring and supervision (v) Validation of Multibacillary (MB) and child case.

Increased incentives to ASHAs for case detection and treatment completion has been provided for.



**Statement-I***State/UT-wise No. of Leprosy Cases reported during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Leprosy Cases		
		Cases as on 31st March, 2012	Cases as on 31st March, 2013	Cases as on 31st March, 2014
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4933	5235	4809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	47	29
3.	Assam	1167	1131	965
4.	Bihar	9440	13017	10100
5.	Chhattisgarh	4416	5656	5700
6.	Goa	53	37	60
7.	Gujarat	4955	5981	5282
8.	Haryana	532	692	714
9.	Himachal Pradesh	173	148	157
10.	Jharkhand	1996	2276	2457
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	207	219	200
12.	Karnataka	2834	2789	2800
13.	Kerala	868	810	839
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4685	5369	5399
15.	Maharashtra	12253	12659	10813
16.	Manipur	17	23	9
17.	Meghalaya	69	29	26
18.	Mizoram	11	18	25
19.	Nagaland	75	99	123
20.	Odisha	4219	4222	6405
21.	Punjab	676	605	529
22.	Rajasthan	1065	1185	1237
23.	Sikkim	15	14	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	3074	2930	2993
25.	Tripura	96	69	47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13959	14865	14428
27.	Uttarakhand	293	262	237
28.	West Bengal	10034	9855	8242
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	14	28
30.	Chandigarh	59	63	135

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	105	135	158
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	1
33.	Delhi	1324	1262	1138
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0
35.	Puducherry	28	27	34
Total		83687	91743	86134

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise new cases of leprosy reported during 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15  
(upto 31st May, 2014 (provisional))*

Sl. No.	State/UT	New Cases Detected			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15* (upto 31st May, 2014 (provisional))
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7820	8295	7108	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	48	23	3
3.	Assam	1000	1147	1048	161
4.	Bihar	17801	22001	18188	1011
5.	Chhattisgarh	6999	8115	8519	1522
6.	Goa	64	55	72	2
7.	Gujarat	7496	9019	9721	1194
8.	Haryana	524	648	622	61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195	166	161	34
10.	Jharkhand	3615	3691	4021	687
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	191	175	28
12.	Karnataka	3718	3436	3466	562
13.	Kerala	861	832	782	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5858	6400	6369	1071
15.	Maharashtra	17892	18715	16400	2501
16.	Manipur	24	24	12	4
17.	Meghalaya	41	26	24	4
18.	Mizoram	13	18	30	3
19.	Nagaland	90	157	158	11
20.	Odisha	8312	8226	10645	1296
21.	Punjab	695	700	648	52

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	974	1084	1079	224
23.	Sikkim	20	19	18	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4082	3550	3810	594
25.	Tripura	36	23	37	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24627	24222	22565	3125
27.	Uttarakhand	499	495	376	60
28.	West Bengal	12169	11683	9121	1649
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	14	32	4
30.	Chandigarh	54	74	144	46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	237	368	320	25
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1	4	0
33.	Delhi	1295	1252	1145	0
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	13	0
35.	Puducherry	49	57	57	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>127295</b>	<b>134752</b>	<b>126913</b>	<b>16067</b>

\*NR: Implies not received.

Separate figures for the State of Telengana are not available.

**Statement-III**

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme Allocation, Release & Expenditure of Grants-in-Aid  
States/UTs-wise during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	GIA Release	Expenditure
<b>2011-12</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216.02	153.56	175.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.91	48.45	70.25
3.	Assam	150.28	47.31	54.78
4.	Bihar	818.76	565.55	70.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	203.09	98.78	403.76
6.	Goa	15.16	11.37	11.86
7.	Gujarat	181.93	155.85	188.99
8.	Haryana	81.71	40.18	55.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.91	48.05	37.44
10.	Jharkhand	218.48	147.88	133.30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.09	9.12	16.55
12.	Karnataka	161.80	117.95	135.64

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	GIA Release	Expenditure
13.	Kerala	94.00	30.08	54.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	130.75	138.24
15.	Maharashtra	329.55	278.67	299.09
16.	Manipur	46.94	34.88	34.47
17.	Meghalaya	42.10	24.90	19.20
18.	Mizoram	59.46	30.54	42.40
19.	Nagaland	55.50	55.16	55.30
20.	Odisha	170.99	81.50	138.28
21.	Punjab	132.91	68.53	88.66
22.	Rajasthan	157.99	136.61	81.68
23.	Sikkim	45.36	45.36	38.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	180.73	149.98	149.78
25.	Tripura	24.89	15.53	11.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	707.08	393.59	217.45
27.	Uttaranchal	53.19	39.12	43.12
28.	West Bengal	233.96	80.37	216.13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.10	1.94	4.94
30.	Chandigarh	21.77	18.10	12.55
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.20	7.18	13.20
32.	Daman and Diu	12.23	6.81	7.70
33.	Delhi	100.80	49.35	55.36
34.	Lakshadweep	4.46	0.00	2.43
35.	Puducherry	16.01	10.16	11.73
Total		5030.36	3133.16	3089.96

**2012-13**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.61	103.61	135.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.85	47.93	70.64
3.	Assam	149.10	68.93	77.04
4.	Bihar	731.77	0.00	319.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.91	0.00	131.37
6.	Goa	12.14	2.92	9.33
7.	Gujarat	239.50	234.91	320.25
8.	Haryana	142.93	114.83	99.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	29.09	35.25
10.	Jharkhand	220.27	120.82	142.51

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	GIA Release	Expenditure
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.14	72.85	51.49
12.	Karnataka	175.24	157.43	153.54
13.	Kerala	87.01	71.34	60.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	319.10	194.50	205.94
15.	Maharashtra	413.19	378.66	370.35
16.	Manipur	45.55	33.02	33.76
17.	Meghalaya	54.62	43.94	24.32
18.	Mizoram	53.23	34.98	47.85
19.	Nagaland	57.31	56.88	56.95
20.	Odisha	321.16	301.00	222.20
21.	Punjab	174.87	149.88	124.35
22.	Rajasthan	138.85	47.73	110.96
23.	Sikkim	35.97	21.61	28.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	228.26	98.48	126.07
25.	Tripura	21.48	12.37	10.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	605.70	0.00	396.45
27.	Uttaranchal	53.83	39.53	32.17
28.	West Bengal	289.09	262.42	190.73
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.47	6.94	8.05
30.	Chandigarh	18.51	4.60	12.92
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.12	24.14	17.09
32.	Daman and Diu	15.37	0.00	9.81
33.	Delhi	91.27	53.46	67.00
34.	Lakshadweep	12.81	8.89	5.30
35.	Puducherry	17.57	7.67	12.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>5369.71</b>	<b>2805.36</b>	<b>3719.85</b>

**2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.61	186.2	130.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.85	55.76	66.80
3.	Assam	149.10	77.04	89.57
4.	Bihar	731.77	466.98	176.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.91	112.42	140.59
6.	Goa	12.14	11.94	8.60
7.	Gujarat	239.50	250.08	254.66
8.	Haryana	142.93	95.64	94.41

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	GIA Release	Expenditure
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	33.73	35.60
10.	Jharkhand	220.27	142.63	42.39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.14	63.27	52.19
12.	Karnataka	175.24	101.39	199.12
13.	Kerala	87.01	54.91	61.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	319.10	82.45	240.37
15.	Maharashtra	413.19	425.18	516.30
16.	Manipur	45.55	44.77	32.37
17.	Meghalaya	54.62	22.39	23.33
18.	Mizoram	53.23	47.2	45.24
19.	Nagaland	57.31	57.13	57.03
20.	Odisha	321.16	206.71	274.02
21.	Punjab	174.87	130.25	104.83
22.	Rajasthan	138.85	107.72	109.39
23.	Sikkim	35.97	44.73	35.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	228.26	228.26	211.72
25.	Tripura	21.48	7.49	12.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	605.70	272.44	0.51
27.	Uttaranchal	53.83	28.4	42.39
28.	West Bengal	289.09	216.9	193.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.47	15.11	13.69
30.	Chandigarh	18.51	17.21	12.94
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.12	17.09	26.09
32.	Daman and Diu	15.37	11.17	6.88
33.	Delhi	91.27	88.84	79.14
34.	Lakshadweep	12.81	8.09	0.00
35.	Puducherry	17.57	16.93	12.83
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5369.71</b>	<b>3748.45</b>	<b>3403.07</b>

**2014-15**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	376.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.09
3.	Assam	85.72
4.	Bihar	500.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.12

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	GIA Release	Expenditure
6.	Goa	5.94		1.46
7.	Gujarat	111.78	44.61	
8.	Haryana	58.06		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.58		
10.	Jharkhand	200.66		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.66		2.13
12.	Karnataka	114.55		
13.	Kerala	30.02		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	205.79	26.14	
15.	Maharashtra	397.37		
16.	Manipur	15.41		
17.	Meghalaya	26.47	6.86	
18.	Mizoram	22.52		
19.	Nagaland	31.22		
20.	Odisha	277.29	151.23	
21.	Punjab	89.66	8.25	
22.	Rajasthan	75.80		
23.	Sikkim	17.38		
24.	Tamil Nadu	109.02	41.93	5.02
25.	Tripura	9.08		0.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	521.00		
27.	Uttaranchal	20.14	7.99	1.29
28.	West Bengal	210.14		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.64		
30.	Chandigarh	7.50		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.72		1.58
32.	Daman and Diu	7.12		
33.	Delhi	78.22	54.54	
34.	Lakshadweep	7.50		
35.	Puducherry	6.32		
Total		3950.00	341.55	11.85

[Translation]

**Health Problems Due to Contaminated  
Drinking Water**

1384. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:  
SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a number of health problems and deaths on account of consumption of contaminated water, particularly arsenic contaminated water have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the healthcare and treatment of people affected by contaminated water in the country; and

(e) whether the Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake any medical survey of the population living in the vicinity of industrial plant sites to ascertain adverse effect of water contamination on their health and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES). State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to these diseases, as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years 2011-2014 are given in enclosed Statement-I to V.

Prolonged drinking of arsenic contaminated water may lead to adverse health impacts, data for which is not collected routinely.

(c) to (e) All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health (AIIH&PH), Kolkata undertook a survey under

the Indo-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) projects (1999-2007) in six Districts of West Bengal namely South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Bardwan, Nadia, Murshidabad and Malda covering about 400 villages. 957 cases of Arsenicosis were detected (2003-05) out of which 12 deaths were reported. In addition 40 villages of Sahebganj district of Jharkhand were also covered in which 32 cases were detected. In this project 14 different NGOs were involved and more than 100 Arsenic removal plants were installed and awareness programmes were organized in the selected districts.

Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. In addition, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100% Central Assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP). At the national level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.



**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2235614	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32228	11
3.	Assam	96816	16
4.	Bihar	130276	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	64575	5
6.	Goa	15146	2
7.	Gujarat	367450	0
8.	Haryana	224223	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	310227	51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	544711	0
11.	Jharkhand	98258	1
12.	Karnataka	591989	49
13.	Kerala	260938	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	290705	92
15.	Maharashtra	507046	4
16.	Manipur	17605	39
17.	Meghalaya	148801	20
18.	Mizoram	16192	11
19.	Nagaland	30458	1
20.	Odisha	632493	143
21.	Punjab	190022	15
22.	Rajasthan	227571	7
23.	Sikkim	44094	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	210074	24
25.	Tripura	109777	83
26.	Uttarakhand	79643	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	554770	185
28.	West Bengal	1854651	288
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19679	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
30.	Chandigarh	42615	0
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	81322	1
32.	Daman and Diu	12638	0
33.	Delhi	102983	62
34.	Lakshadweep	4693	0
35.	Puducherry	80766	3
Total		10231049	1269
<b>2012</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2092340	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44570	7
3.	Assam	134295	147
4.	Bihar	493559	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	108238	26
6.	Goa	13696	1
7.	Gujarat	410508	7
8.	Haryana	215111	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	338708	58
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	550645	2
11.	Jharkhand	72170	6
12.	Karnataka	582347	84
13.	Kerala	360743	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	488743	91
15.	Maharashtra	457001	1
16.	Manipur	27469	56
17.	Meghalaya	201819	19
18.	Mizoram	15957	7
19.	Nagaland	20939	0
20.	Odisha	743493	235
21.	Punjab	197059	27
22.	Rajasthan	508512	12
23.	Sikkim	53516	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	199930	17
25.	Tripura	98417	22
26.	Uttarakhand	101927	21

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
27.	Uttar Pradesh	740328	254
28.	West Bengal	2033180	280
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33513	3
30.	Chandigarh	38218	0
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	74007	0
32.	Daman and Diu	12559	0
33.	Delhi	136567	98
34.	Lakshadweep	5461	0
35.	Puducherry	96210	21
Total		11701755	1647

**2013\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1721050	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27659	3
3.	Assam	105876	147
4.	Bihar	550281	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	104966	37
6.	Goa	16485	0
7.	Gujarat	427523	8
8.	Haryana	166882	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	355104	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	591231	1
11.	Jharkhand	78292	4
12.	Karnataka	139819	15
13.	Kerala	375122	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	535012	89
15.	Maharashtra	527047	0
16.	Manipur	25333	37
17.	Meghalaya	186023	12
18.	Mizoram	13127	12
19.	Nagaland	21376	0
20.	Odisha	593207	201
21.	Punjab	183531	13
22.	Rajasthan	506638	18

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
23.	Sikkim	42410	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	278407	23
25.	Tripura	92826	17
26.	Uttarakhand	84792	12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	826246	272
28.	West Bengal	1830310	302
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27413	0
30.	Chandigarh	44664	2
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	62259	0
32.	Daman and Diu	8615	2
33.	Delhi	125727	61
34.	Lakshadweep	7496	0
35.	Puducherry	79751	28
Total		10762500	1535

**2014\*\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	412147	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3.	Assam	46196	21
4.	Bihar	175374	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	41943	8
6.	Goa	4916	1
7.	Gujarat	182119	2
8.	Haryana	53366	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	104411	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	161246	0
11.	Jharkhand	22120	5
12.	Karnataka	36976	3
13.	Kerala	151533	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	221798	36
15.	Maharashtra	135844	0
16.	Manipur	10591	12
17.	Meghalaya	32319	15
18.	Mizoram	4392	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
19.	Nagaland	6109	0
20.	Odisha	203872	43
21.	Punjab	57701	4
22.	Rajasthan	200507	8
23.	Sikkim	13618	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	89324	1
25.	Tripura	15114	2
26.	Uttarakhand	21844	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	215191	83
28.	West Bengal	327758	49
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5911	2
30.	Chandigarh	8921	1
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	18022	0
32.	Daman and Diu	4877	0
33.	Delhi	12038	21
34.	Lakshadweep	2936	0
35.	Puducherry	22340	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>3023374</b>	<b>357</b>

Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

**Notes:**

1. NR implies "Not Reported".
2. \* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.
3. \*\*The figures of the year 2014 are provisional and for different period upto May, 2014.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180297	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7885	9
3.	Assam	4541	5
4.	Bihar	14787	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	42115	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
6.	Goa	285	0
7.	Gujarat	14371	0
8.	Haryana	25469	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	28074	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	82347	0
11.	Jharkhand	27009	3
12.	Karnataka	38727	2
13.	Kerala	3322	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32490	20
15.	Maharashtra	50095	1
16.	Manipur	5498	7
17.	Meghalaya	9235	2
18.	Mizoram	2270	1
19.	Nagaland	14962	2
20.	Odisha	59903	104
21.	Punjab	36263	9
22.	Rajasthan	7902	0
23.	Sikkim	551	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	50185	0
25.	Tripura	3553	0
26.	Uttarakhand	13760	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117537	80
28.	West Bengal	127180	34
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1343	1
30.	Chandigarh	3190	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2269	0
32.	Daman and Diu	964	0
33.	Delhi	42976	55
34.	Lakshadweep	14	0
35.	Puducherry	11077	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1062446</b>	<b>346</b>

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	279816	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11821	10

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
3.	Assam	12016	10
4.	Bihar	142341	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	54417	6
6.	Goa	290	0
7.	Gujarat	24325	0
8.	Haryana	34427	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40041	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68157	0
11.	Jharkhand	19624	39
12.	Karnataka	55163	1
13.	Kerala	4670	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68280	29
15.	Maharashtra	71094	2
16.	Manipur	13731	5
17.	Meghalaya	6916	10
18.	Mizoram	2062	1
19.	Nagaland	10437	0
20.	Odisha	73087	89
21.	Punjab	42536	4
22.	Rajasthan	27018	4
23.	Sikkim	401	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	34611	0
25.	Tripura	6198	3
26.	Uttarakhand	28698	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	143516	65
28.	West Bengal	143179	29
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1340	1
30.	Chandigarh	3023	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2559	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1265	0
33.	Delhi	47957	71
34.	Lakshadweep	5	0
35.	Puducherry	2678	0
Total		1477699	428

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2013*</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	233212	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6154	4
3.	Assam	6521	0
4.	Bihar	261791	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	27457	2
6.	Goa	355	0
7.	Gujarat	22962	1
8.	Haryana	27182	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38572	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70859	0
11.	Jharkhand	24806	7
12.	Karnataka	13457	7
13.	Kerala	4329	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	114578	28
15.	Maharashtra	82852	1
16.	Manipur	10927	17
17.	Meghalaya	9134	1
18.	Mizoram	2766	3
19.	Nagaland	12520	0
20.	Odisha	53743	35
21.	Punjab	35136	5
22.	Rajasthan	31615	5
23.	Sikkim	186	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	31440	1
25.	Tripura	12849	1
26.	Uttarakhand	25956	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	223066	161
28.	West Bengal	108695	39
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1363	1
30.	Chandigarh	3251	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4323	0
32.	Daman and Diu	888	0
33.	Delhi	31579	29

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0
35.	Puducherry	2591	1
Total		1537118	361

**2014\*\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	61451	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3.	Assam	1847	0
4.	Bihar	89794	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	10614	0
6.	Goa	110	0
7.	Gujarat	9572	0
8.	Haryana	8811	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14734	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22604	1
11.	Jharkhand	6623	0
12.	Karnataka	3609	0
13.	Kerala	748	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45301	6
15.	Maharashtra	25536	0
16.	Manipur	3732	6
17.	Meghalaya	949	0
18.	Mizoram	509	3
19.	Nagaland	3223	0
20.	Odisha	21695	15
21.	Punjab	9106	0
22.	Rajasthan	23810	0
23.	Sikkim	42	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9263	0
25.	Tripura	1737	0
26.	Uttarakhand	6906	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	68490	57
28.	West Bengal	12425	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	311	0
30.	Chandigarh	1350	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	532	0
32.	Daman and Diu	63	0
33.	Delhi	2909	2
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0
35.	Puducherry	454	2
Total		468862	99

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

*Notes:*

1. NR implies "Not Reported".
2. \* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.
3. \*\*The figures of the year 2014 are provisional and for different period upto May, 2014.

**Statement-III**

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11050	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	636	4
3.	Assam	2557	25
4.	Bihar	202	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	139	1
6.	Goa	118	0
7.	Gujarat	4328	0
8.	Haryana	2557	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1248	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5129	2
11.	Jharkhand	384	2
12.	Karnataka	6049	8
13.	Kerala	5336	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3851	12
15.	Maharashtra	5994	30
16.	Manipur	229	0
17.	Meghalaya	87	3
18.	Mizoram	812	14

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
19.	Nagaland	64	0
20.	Odisha	3272	89
21.	Punjab	5041	12
22.	Rajasthan	967	0
23.	Sikkim	484	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5940	0
25.	Tripura	404	0
26.	Uttarakhand	3143	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7749	28
28.	West Bengal	5480	105
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	208	5
30.	Chandigarh	1309	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	269	0
32.	Daman and Diu	484	0
33.	Delhi	8347	68
34.	Lakshadweep	15	1
35.	Puducherry	520	12
Total		94402	520

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7955	84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1520	4
3.	Assam	419	0
4.	Bihar	3094	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	914	5
6.	Goa	92	0
7.	Gujarat	4763	6
8.	Haryana	2686	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1310	17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5967	0
11.	Jharkhand	983	0
12.	Karnataka	10789	26
13.	Kerala	8212	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12325	4

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
15.	Maharashtra	6175	21
16.	Manipur	229	4
17.	Meghalaya	221	1
18.	Mizoram	914	15
19.	Nagaland	284	0
20.	Odisha	5372	100
21.	Punjab	3323	0
22.	Rajasthan	1595	7
23.	Sikkim	667	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	10628	0
25.	Tripura	272	2
26.	Uttarakhand	6499	16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6345	12
28.	West Bengal	4097	102
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	172	9
30.	Chandigarh	1751	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	159	0
32.	Daman and Diu	192	4
33.	Delhi	8184	66
34.	Lakshadweep	17	0
35.	Puducherry	755	19
Total		118880	551

**2013\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	8325	33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	525	0
3.	Assam	466	0
4.	Bihar	6736	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	670	5
6.	Goa	173	0
7.	Gujarat	3676	6
8.	Haryana	1307	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2114	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6307	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
11.	Jharkhand	1211	33
12.	Karnataka	1327	4
13.	Kerala	7034	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14055	11
15.	Maharashtra	5934	13
16.	Manipur	258	0
17.	Meghalaya	518	0
18.	Mizoram	419	10
19.	Nagaland	110	0
20.	Odisha	3119	76
21.	Punjab	3099	6
22.	Rajasthan	1837	10
23.	Sikkim	692	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1868	0
25.	Tripura	205	1
26.	Uttarakhand	8619	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9078	17
28.	West Bengal	4967	91
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	216	9
30.	Chandigarh	424	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	2
32.	Daman and Diu	184	7
33.	Delhi	8130	130
34.	Lakshadweep	5	0
35.	Puducherry	447	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>104145</b>	<b>512</b>
<b>2014*</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1260	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3.	Assam	76	0
4.	Bihar	3910	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	253	4
6.	Goa	22	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
7.	Gujarat	2130	3
8.	Haryana	462	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	784	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2038	0
11.	Jharkhand	241	0
12.	Karnataka	741	3
13.	Kerala	2229	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5313	9
15.	Maharashtra	1170	3
16.	Manipur	91	0
17.	Meghalaya	271	0
18.	Mizoram	28	0
19.	Nagaland	10	0
20.	Odisha	1133	8
21.	Punjab	1089	1
22.	Rajasthan	817	2
23.	Sikkim	320	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	323	0
25.	Tripura	38	1
26.	Uttarakhand	2717	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3864	11
28.	West Bengal	726	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63	3
30.	Chandigarh	29	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	24	0
33.	Delhi	703	26
34.	Lakshadweep	5	0
35.	Puducherry	81	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>32969</b>	<b>97</b>

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Notes:

1. NR implies "Not Reported".
2. \* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.
3. \*\*The figures of the year 2014 are provisional and for different period upto May, 2014.

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	79	0
8.	Haryana	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	166	0
13.	Kerala	19	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	210	2
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	9	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	580	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9	0
28.	West Bengal	652	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	380	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2341</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2012</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	71	0
8.	Haryana	16	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	175	0
13.	Kerala	4	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	0
15.	Maharashtra	317	0
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	523	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
28.	West Bengal	181	0



Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	111	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	15	0
Total		1583	1

**2013\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	327	1
8.	Haryana	16	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	9	0
12.	Karnataka	105	0
13.	Kerala	22	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	0
15.	Maharashtra	247	1
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	5	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	93	3
25.	Tripura	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
26.	Uttarakhand	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	91	0
28.	West Bengal	120	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	22	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	0
Total		1127	5

**2014\*\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	36	0
8.	Haryana	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	60	0
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0
15.	Maharashtra	73	1
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	8	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	12	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	0
28.	West Bengal	109	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>312</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Notes:

1. NR implies "Not Reported".
2. \* The figures of the year 2013 are provisional.
3. \*\*The figures of the year 2014 are provisional and for different period upto May, 2014.

### **Statement-V**

*State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) reported during the years 2011-2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	1
2.	Assam	1319	250
3.	Bihar	821	197
4.	Delhi	9	0
5.	Goa	91	1
6.	Haryana	90	14
7.	Jharkhand	303	19
8.	Karnataka	397	0
9.	Kerala	88	6

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
10.	Maharashtra	35	9
11.	Manipur	11	0
12.	Nagaland	44	6
13.	Punjab	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	762	29
15.	Tripura	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3492	579
18.	West Bengal	714	58
<b>Total</b>		<b>8249</b>	<b>1169</b>

### **2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	0
2.	Assam	1343	229
3.	Bihar	745	275
4.	Delhi	0	0
5.	Goa	84	0
6.	Haryana	5	0
7.	Jharkhand	16	0
8.	Karnataka	189	1
9.	Kerala	29	6
10.	Maharashtra	37	20
11.	Manipur	2	0
12.	Nagaland	21	2
13.	Punjab	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	935	64
15.	Tripura	0	0
16.	Uttarakhand	174	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3484	557
18.	West Bengal	1216	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>8344</b>	<b>1256</b>

### **2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	345	3
2.	Assam	1388	272
3.	Bihar	417	143
4.	Delhi	0	0
5.	Goa	48	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases	Deaths
6.	Haryana	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	270	5
8.	Karnataka	162	0
9.	Kerala	53	6
10.	Maharashtra	0	0
11.	Manipur	1	0
12.	Nagaland	20	0
13.	Punjab	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	77	8
15.	Tripura	211	0
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3096	609
18.	West Bengal	1735	226
Total		7825	1273

**2014 (Provisional) (as on 7.07.2014)**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Assam	180	9
3.	Bihar	848	150
4.	Delhi	NA	NA
5.	Goa	17	0
6.	Haryana	NA	NA
7.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	33	0
9.	Kerala	4	2
10.	Maharashtra	NA	NA
11.	Manipur	0	0
12.	Nagaland	NA	NA
13.	Punjab	1	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	22	2
15.	Tripura	NA	NA
16.	Uttarakhand	0	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	267	79
18.	West Bengal	469	71
Total		1841	313

Source: 'Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

NA – Not available

[English]

**Museum on Decommissioned INS Vikrant**

1385. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently ordered for dismantling of the INS Vikrant;

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

(c) whether the earlier project of converting the decommissioned INS Vikrant into a museum has been abandoned by the Government;

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

(e) whether the Government has received representations / memorandum from public representatives in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) INS Vikrant was approved for disposal as scrap in June, 2013 in view of the deteriorating condition of the ship and the inability of Government of Maharashtra (GoM) to fund the proposal for conversion of the ship into a Maritime Museum.

(c) and (d) The ship was decommissioned in January, 1997. Government of Maharashtra (GoM) proposed to convert the ship into a Maritime Museum in November, 1998 and Ministry of Defence approved free transfer of the ship to GoM in 1999. Government of India also constituted an Apex Coordination Committee (ACC) in 2005 to expedite the project of conversion of INS Vikrant into a museum. However after several meetings of the Committee, GoM indicated in December, 2012 its inability to stay committed to the project.

(e) Besides representations from Late Shri Gopinath Munde and Dr. D. Purandeshwari, letters from Shri Nitin Gadkari, Minister for Road Transport & Highways and Shipping and Dr. Kirit Somaiya, MP, have also been

received. Ministry of Culture has been recently requested to examine the feasibility of converting the ship into a museum, subject to judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) regarding this matter.

#### **Impact of Interest Rates**

1386. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/assessment on the impact of high interest rates on investment in manufacturing and infrastructure sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to soften the interest rates to boost economy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The slowdown in investment is due to a combination of factors such as weak business sentiment, global slowdown resulting in lower demand for exports, infrastructure bottlenecks, the rise in interest costs as well as other costs owing to elevated levels of inflation etc. The Government continuously monitors macro indicators including sectoral investment pattern in the economy. As per the Central Statistics Office, the rate of investment declined from 35.5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in 2011-12 to 34.8 per cent in 2012-13 with large variations observed in the investment rates of the different sectors of the economy.

(d) The Government has been pursuing the path of fiscal consolidation so as to not to put pressure on the prevailing domestic interest rates. In tandem with the government fiscal consolidation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been adopting the policy of monetary easing to support growth in line with the moderation in inflation and inflation expectation. The RBI has reduced the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) by 50 bps on June 3, 2014 with a view to enable banks to expand credit to the

non-Government sector so as to finance investment. During 2014-15 (up to end June), the median Base Rate of banks, remained unchanged at 10.25 per cent.

*[Translation]*

#### **Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases**

1387. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:  
SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:  
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of cases and deaths reported due to the communicable and noncommunicable diseases in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken and funds allocated and utilised for the management of communicable and non-communicable diseases during the said period, State/UTwise;

(c) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilised for the above purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the existing schemes, infrastructure and manpower in healthcare sector are adequate for the control and management of the communicable and noncommunicable diseases in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Number of reported cases/deaths in major communicable diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Leprosy, TB and HIV/AIDS are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VII.

For non-communicable diseases, based on Disease Burden study in 2006, Indian Council of Medical Research has estimated the burden of important non-communicable

diseases as under:—

Disease	No. of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence per thousand
Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD)	224	5.5	37.0
Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47

The State-wise data on the non-communicable diseases (except cancer) are not maintained Centrally.

In regard to cancer, the estimated incidence and deaths are given in the enclosed Statement-VIII.

(b) to (e) Health is a State subject. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for providing health care and for prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Under NHM, funds are provided for strengthening the healthcare infrastructure. The releases made to the State Governments under NHM for strengthening the healthcare infrastructure in the last three years and expenditure incurred, are given in the enclosed Statement-IX.

The following major programmes are being implemented by the Government of India:—

**I. Communicable Diseases**

- (i) National AIDS Control Programme
- (ii) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- (iii) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- (iv) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

**II. Non Communicable Diseases**

- (i) National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, Stroke
- (ii) District Mental Health Programme
- (iii) National Blindness Control Programme

The details of the funds allocated/released and utilised under these programmes are given in the enclosed

Statement-X to XVI. The details of foreign assistance received and utilised, during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-XVII.

**Statement-I**

*Number of reported Malaria Cases and Deaths in the country, State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34949	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13950	17
3.	Assam	47397	45
4.	Bihar	2643	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	136899	42
6.	Goa	1187	3
7.	Gujarat	89764	127
8.	Haryana	33401	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	247	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1091	0
11.	Jharkhand	160653	17
12.	Karnataka	24237	0
13.	Kerala	1993	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91851	109
15.	Maharashtra	96577	118
16.	Manipur	714	1
17.	Meghalaya	25143	53
18.	Mizoram	8861	30
19.	Nagaland	3363	4
20.	Odisha	308968	99
21.	Punjab	2693	3
22.	Rajasthan	54294	45
23.	Sikkim	51	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	22171	0
25.	Tripura	14417	12
26.	Uttarakhand	1277	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56968	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
28.	West Bengal	66368	19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1918	0
30.	Chandigarh	582	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5150	0
32.	Daman and Diu	262	0
33.	Delhi	413	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0
35.	Puducherry	196	1
All India Total		1310656	754

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	24699	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8368	15
3.	Assam	29999	13
4.	Bihar	2605	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	124006	90
6.	Goa	1714	0
7.	Gujarat	76246	29
8.	Haryana	26819	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	216	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	864	0
11.	Jharkhand	131476	10
12.	Karnataka	16466	0
13.	Kerala	2036	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76538	43
15.	Maharashtra	58517	96
16.	Manipur	255	0
17.	Meghalaya	20834	52
18.	Mizoram	9883	25
19.	Nagaland	2891	1
20.	Odisha	262842	79
21.	Punjab	1689	0
22.	Rajasthan	45809	22
23.	Sikkim	77	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	18869	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
25.	Tripura	11565	7
26.	Uttarakhand	1948	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	47400	0
28.	West Bengal	55793	30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1539	0
30.	Chandigarh	201	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4940	1
32.	Daman and Diu	185	0
33.	Delhi	382	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0
35.	Puducherry	143	0
All India Total		1067824	519

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	19787	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6398	21
3.	Assam	19542	7
4.	Bihar	2693	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	110145	43
6.	Goa	1530	0
7.	Gujarat	58513	38
8.	Haryana	14471	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	698	0
11.	Jharkhand	97786	8
12.	Karnataka	13302	0
13.	Kerala	1634	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78260	49
15.	Maharashtra	43677	80
16.	Manipur	120	0
17.	Meghalaya	24727	62
18.	Mizoram	11747	21
19.	Nagaland	2285	1
20.	Odisha	228858	67
21.	Punjab	1760	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
22.	Rajasthan	33139	15
23.	Sikkim	39	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	15081	0
25.	Tripura	7396	7
26.	Uttarakhand	1426	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	48346	0
28.	West Bengal	34717	17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1005	0
30.	Chandigarh	150	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1778	0
32.	Daman and Diu	91	0
33.	Delhi	353	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0
35.	Puducherry	0	127
All India Total		519	881730

**2014\***

1.	Andhra Pradesh	5872	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1224	0
3.	Assam	2794	0
4.	Bihar	347	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	32920	0
6.	Goa	167	0
7.	Gujarat	9779	0
8.	Haryana	493	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	0
11.	Jharkhand	20432	0
12.	Karnataka	4784	2
13.	Kerala	450	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13601	1
15.	Maharashtra	10073	10
16.	Manipur	21	0
17.	Meghalaya	6516	7
18.	Mizoram	3001	2

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases	Deaths
19.	Nagaland	405	0
20.	Odisha	96685	13
21.	Punjab	100	0
22.	Rajasthan	2087	0
23.	Sikkim	12	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2952	0
25.	Tripura	2654	2
26.	Uttarakhand	129	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6473	0
28.	West Bengal	4580	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	269	0
30.	Chandigarh	13	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	0
32.	Daman and Diu	15	0
33.	Delhi	11	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	22	0
All India Total		229161	48

\*Upto May, 2014

**Statement-II**

*Number of reported Dengue Cases and Deaths in the country, State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	State	Cases	Deaths
<b>2011</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1209	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	21	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	313	11
6.	Goa	26	0
7.	Gujarat	1693	9
8.	Haryana	267	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0

Sl.No.	State	Cases	Deaths
11.	Jharkhand	36	0
12.	Karnataka	405	5
13.	Kerala	1304	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	1138	25
17.	Manipur	220	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	3	0
20.	Odisha	1816	33
21.	Punjab	3921	33
22.	Rajasthan	1072	4
23.	Sikkim	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2501	9
25.	Tripura'	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	155	5
27.	Uttarakhand	454	5
28.	Wefst Bengal	510	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0
30.	Chandigarh	73	0
31.	Delhi	1131	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Puducherry	463	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>18860</b>	<b>169</b>

**2012**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2299	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	346	0
3.	Assam	1058	5
4.	Bihar	872	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	45	0
6.	Goa	39	0
7.	Gujarat	3067	6
8.	Haryana	768	2

Sl.No.	State	Cases	Deaths
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	1
11.	Jharkhand	42	0
12.	Karnataka	3924	21
13.	Kerala	4172	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239	6
15.	Meghalaya	27	2
16.	Maharashtra	2931	59
17.	Manipur	6	0
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	2255	6
21.	Punjab	770	9
22.	Rajasthan	1295	10
23.	Sikkim	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	12826	66
25.	Tripura'	9	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	342	4
27.	Uttarakhand	110	2
28.	West Bengal	6456	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	0
30.	Chandigarh	351	2
31.	Delhi	2093	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	1
33.	Daman and Diu	96	0
34.	Puducherry	3506	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>50222</b>	<b>242</b>

**2013**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	910	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	4526	2
4.	Bihar	1246	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	83	2
6.	Goa	198	2



Sl.No.	State	Cases	Deaths
7.	Gujarat	6272	15
8.	Haryana	1784	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1837	3
11.	Jharkhand	161	0
12.	Karnataka	6408	12
13.	Kerala	7938	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1255	9
15.	Meghalaya	43	0
16.	Maharashtra	5610	48
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	7132	6
21.	Punjab	4117	25
22.	Rajasthan	4413	10
23.	Sikkim	38	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	6122	0
25.	Tripura	8	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1414	5
27.	Uttarakhand	54	0
28.	West Bengal	5920	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	0
30.	Chandigarh	107	0
31.	Delhi	5574	6
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	190	0
33.	Daman and Diu	61	0
34.	Puducherry	2215	0
Total		75808	193
<b>2014 (Prov till June)</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	12	0
4.	Bihar	0	0

Sl.No.	State	Cases	Deaths
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Goa	97	0
7.	Gujarat	220	0
8.	Haryana	3	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand		
12.	Karnataka	528	0
13.	Kerala	801	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	174	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	1035	0
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	27	0
21.	Punjab	33	0
22.	Rajasthan	89	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	710	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0
28.	West Bengal	59	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Delhi	12	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Puducherry	175	0
Total		4092	2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	489	113	463	100	495	134	107	8
4.	Bihar	145	18	8	0	14	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	9	0	3	1	0	0
7.	Haryana	12	3	3	0	2	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	101	5	1	0	89	5	0	0
9.	Karnataka	23	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
10.	Kerala	37	3	2	0	2	0	2	2
11.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Maharashtra	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Manipur	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Nagaland	29	5	0	0	4	0	0	0
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	24	3	25	4	33	0	7	1
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	224	27	139	23	281	47	2	0
20.	West Bengal	101	3	87	13	140	12	8	3
	Total	1214	181	745	140	1086	202	130	14

**Statement-V**

*State/UT-wise new cases of leprosy reported during 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15  
(upto 31st May, 2014 (provisional))*

Sl. No.	State/UT	New Cases Detected			
		2011-12.	2012-13	2013-14	*2014-15 (upto 31st May, 2014 (provisional))
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7820	8295	7108	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	48	23	3
3.	Assam	1000	1147	1048	161
4.	Bihar	17801	22001	18188	1011
5.	Chhattisgarh	6999	8115	8519	1522
6.	Goa	64	55	72	2
7.	Gujarat	7496	9019	9721	1194
8.	Haryana	524	648	622	61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195	166	161	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	3615	3691	4021	687
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	191	175	28
12.	Karnataka	3718	3436	3466	562
13.	Kerala	861	832	782	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5858	6400	6369	1071
15.	Maharashtra	17892	18715	16400	2501
16.	Manipur	24	24	12	4
17.	Meghalaya	41	26	24	4
18.	Mizoram	13	18	30	3
19.	Nagaland	90	157	158	11
20.	Odisha	8312	8226	10645	1296
21.	Punjab	695	700	648	52
22.	Rajasthan	974	1084	1079	224
23.	Sikkim	20	19	18	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	4082	3550	3810	594
25.	Tripura	36	23	37	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24627	24222	22565	3125
27.	Uttarakhand	499	495	376	60
28.	West Bengal	12169	116830	9121	1649
29.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	27	14	32	4
30.	Chandigarh	54	74	144	46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	237	368	320	25
32.	Daman and Diu	3	1	4	0,
33.	Delhi	1295	1252	1145	0
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	13	0
35.	Puducherry	49	57	57	10
Total		127295	134752	126913	16067

\*NR: Implies not received.

Separate figures for the State of Telengana are not available.

#### **Statement-VI**

*State/UT-wise number of TB Patients and deaths\* registered during each of the last 3 years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010		2011		2012	
		Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	804	38	908	43	844	34
2.	Andhra Pradesh	114414	5841	111915	5371	108727	5439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2360	56	2311	79	2357	65
4.	Assam	39788	1626	37841	1586	35788	1648
5.	Bihar	78510	2087	76484	1972	73537	2125
6.	Chandigarh	2764	74	2537	56	2807	82
7.	Chhattisgarh	28658	913	27118	988	27160	1085
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveii	397	22	419	21	415	12
9.	Daman and Diu	293	12	313	59	330	7
10.	Delhi	50476	1366	51645	1503	52006	1241
11.	Goa	2156	103	1982	168	1950	75
12.	Gujarat	77839	4104	74867	3950	72554	3808
13.	Haryana	36589	1500	37913	1400	38036	1649
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14179	564	13501	630	13615	521
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13482	454	13473	468	12662	337
16.	Jharkhand	39465	1223	38574	1431	36666	1341
17.	Karnataka	68655	4958	70595	4676	67572	4542
18.	Kerala	26255	1122	26126	1002	25917	1205
19.	Lakshadweep	13	0	17	3	20	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	87823	3036	90764	4079	89545	2966
21.	Maharashtra	136135	7858	135281	6735	136045	7687
22.	Manipur	3652	117	3080	167	2744	72
23.	Meghalaya	4947	199	5079	177	5114	213
24.	Mizoram	2310	98	2304	76	2337	79
25.	Nagaland	3904	78	3722	135	3525	91
26.	Odisha	49869	2502	48970	2424	49191	2405
27.	Puducherry	1437	77	1568	72	1430	78
28.	Punjab	40637	1778	39206	1875	39569	1925
29.	Rajasthan	112987	4385	112504	4134	100966	3592
30.	Sikkim	1646	66	1631	164	1832	82
31.	Tamil Nadu	82457	3980	79830	3794	79576	3865
32.	Tripura	2850	136	2798	292	2557	150
33.	Uttar Pradesh	277245	7986	285884	8221	271678	7866
34.	Uttarakhand	14754	484	14883	823	15239	552
35.	West Bengal	102397	4938	99829	4691	93274	5047
Total		1522147	63781	1515872	63265	1467585	61887

\* Figures do not include deaths among Drug-Resistant-TB patients

**Statement-VII***Number of HIV +ve cases detected through ICTCs in last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April 14-May, 4)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	29	29	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65060	58686	56730	5499
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	21	4	2
4.	Assam	1306	1280	1161	174
5.	Bihar	9370	8323	9323	1966
6.	Chandigarh	954	836	813	167
7.	Chhattisgarh	3023	2430	3009	416
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97	91	88	16
9.	Daman and Diu	68	67	93	18
10.	Delhi	7700	7274	6855	1433
11.	Goa	639	515	529	87
12.	Gujarat	14056	11746	13676	1723
13.	Haryana	4091	4299	4372	902
14.	Himachal Pradesh*	853	739	526	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	423	403	340	70
16.	Jharkhand	2197	2228	1813	317
17.	Karnataka	41643	35838	30906	5116
18.	Kerala	1988	1916	1660	303
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4972	5072	4978	993
20.	Maharashtra	57035	44389	43550	6772
21.	Manipur	2247	1910	1660	294
22.	Meghalaya	364	367	459	99
23.	Mizoram	1440	1180	1160	68
24.	Nagaland	1787	1684	1672	325
25.	Odisha	3933	3815	3467	620
26.	Puducherry	716	699	635	123
27.	Punjab	5386	4863	4537	1041
28.	Rajasthan	8455	6665	7871	1592
29.	Sikkim	32	49	31	5
30.	Tamil Nadu	21562	16053	16653	1452
31.	Tripura	195	197,	225	25
32.	Uttar Pradesh	14741	13977	12954	2388

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April 14-May, 4)
33.	Uttarakhand	835	876	786	187
34.	West Bengal	7929	7342	7198	1237
	All India	285152	245859	239763	35436

\* Reported in SIMS is 431. Yet to be verified by SAC

*Number of Reported Deaths among PLHIV in the last three years and the current years*

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	April & May'14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9077	8264	7143	1489
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	0	1
3.	Assam	72	102	123	27
4.	Bihar	615	603	696	207
5.	Chandigarh	114	125	94	23
6.	Chhattisgarh	367	295	118	0
7.	Delhi	316	524	527	87
8.	Goa	83	120	96	10
9.	Gujarat	1307	1842	2399	344
10.	Haryana	255	256	338	56
11.	Himachal Pradesh	125	107	101	38
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	53	64	7
13.	Jharkhand	342	100	194	138
14.	Karnataka	5534	6309	6305	1191
15.	Kerala	252	324	411	67
16.	Madhya Pradesh	483	589	747	170
17.	Maharashtra	5211	6468	1775	3689
18.	Manipur	159	103	91	12
19.	Meghalaya	16	25	31	1
20.	Mizoram	93	122	108	19
21.	Nagaland	103	122	136	26
22.	Odisha	397	561	394	99
23.	Puducherry	44	44	49	5
24.	Punjab	578	60S	637	114
25.	Rajasthan	1292	1086	1327	282
26.	Sikkim	10	9	2	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	3038	4178	3117	756
28.	Tripura	24	15	55	2

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	April & May'14
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1437	1672	1895	535
30.	Uttaranchal	62	132	108	25
31.	West Bengal	533	504	385	331
	Total	31990	35265	29466	9752

**Statement-VIII(a)***Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India-State-wise-All sites-(2011-2014)-Both sexes*

Sl. No.	States	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10688	11052	11428	11815
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5836	5966	6097	6230
3.	Punjab	23506	24006	24512	25026
4.	Chandigarh	893	915	937	960
5.	Uttaranchal	8633	8899	9173	9455
6.	Haryana	21539	22122	22721	23336
7.	Delhi	14204	14517	14836	15160
8.	Rajasthan	58426	60065	61743	63459
9.	Uttar Pradesh	170013	175404	180945	186638
10.	Bihar	88563	91721	94981	98346
11.	Sikkim	490	513	539	571
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1108	1134	1160	1187
13.	Nagaland	1579	1595	1612	1630
14.	Manipur	2149	2119	2092	2066
15.	Mizoram	871	885	900	914
16.	Tripura	2944	3036	3141	3259
17.	Meghalaya	2367	2413	2460	2507
18.	Assam	24846	25119	25391	25663
19.	West Bengal	77806	79915	82087	84325
20.	Jharkhand	28135	29067	30026	31012
21.	Odisha	35736	36599	37478	38375
22.	Chhattisgarh	21835	22569	23325	24105
23.	Madhya Pradesh	61883	63814	65797	67831
24.	Gujarat	51415	52920	54469	56061
25.	Daman and Diu	209	232	259	288
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	293	310	328	349
27.	Maharashtra	95508	97674	99871	102101



Sl. No.	States	2011	2012	2013	2014
28.	Andhra Pradesh	72395	74900	77543	80334
29.	Karnataka	52099	53476	54886	56330
30.	Goa	1240	1266	1293	1321
31.	Lakshadweep	55	58	60	63
32.	Kerala	28583	29434	30372	31400
33.	Tamil Nadu	61266	62049	62830	63609
34.	Puducherry	1069	1114	1160	1208
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321	326	331	335
	Total	1028503	1057204	1086783	1117269

Source: - ICMR, Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on TimeTrends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010)

**Statement-VIII(b)**

*Estimated Mortality cancer cases in India – State-wise - All sites-(2011-2014)-Both sexes*

Sl. No.	States	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4703	4863	5028	5198
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2568	2625	2683	2741
3.	Punjab	10343	10563	10785	11011
4.	Chandigarh	393	403	413	423
5.	Uttaranchal	3798	3916	4037	4160
6.	Haryana	9477	9734	9998	10268
7.	Delhi	6250	6387	6529	6670
8.	Rajasthan	25707	26429	27168	27922
9.	Uttar Pradesh	74806	77178	79616	82121
10.	Bihar	38968	40357	41792	43272
11.	Sikkim	216	226	237	251
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	487	499	510	522
13.	Nagaland	695	702	709	717
14.	Manipur	946	932	920	909
15.	Mizoram	383	389	396	402
16.	Tripura	1295	1336	1382	1434
17.	Meghalaya	1041	1062	1082	1103
18.	Assam	10932	11052	11172	11292
19.	West Bengal	34235	35163	36118	37103
20.	Jharkhand	12380	12790	13211	13645
21.	Odisha	15724	16103	16490	16885
22.	Chhattisgarh	9607	9930	10263	10606

Sl. No.	States	2011	2012	2013	2014
23.	Madhya Pradesh	27229	28078	28951	29846
24.	Gujarat	22623	23285	23966	24667
25.	Daman and Diu	92	102	114	127
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	136	144	153
27.	Maharashtra	42023	42976	43943	44924
28.	Andhra Pradesh	31854	32956	34119	35347
29.	Karnataka	22923	23529	24150	24785
30.	Goa	546	557	569	581
31.	Lakshadweep	24	25	27	28
32.	Kerala	12576	12951	13363	13816
33.	Tamil Nadu	26957	27302	27645	27988
34.	Puducherry	470	490	510	532
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	143	145	148
Total		452541	465169	478185	491597

Source - ICMR, Based on Cancer incidence cases and Pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-2011) report.

### **Statement-IX**

#### *The SPIP Approval and Expenditure for New Constructions/ Renovation and Setting up of Health Centres for the F.Y 2011-12 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		SPIP Approval	Expenditure	SPIP Approval	Expenditure	SPIP Approval	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	489.02	710.72	7,366.57	558.36	1,505.40	311.06
2.	Chhattisgarh	8,263.06	2,630.09	14,599.75	5,043.89	101.93	6,242.54
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1,030.88	107.45	553.72	1,439.74	1,070.00	1,070.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,400.00	1,114.82	0.00	5,388.13	151.00	
5.	Jharkhand	5,029.58	4,182.09	2,000.00	2,919.52	2,296.00	5,214.03
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,721.80	2,278.41	742.20	444.15	5,974.60	1,632.62
7.	Odisha	378.00	381.07	792.03	189.99	1,980.53	603.38
8.	Rajasthan	13,550.00	8,885.36	24,883.60	12,182.19	1,306.17	2,872.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13,406.66	7,980.30	82,184.23	5,859.82	9,712.68	4,653.68
10.	Uttarakhand	27.00	175.46	45.30	53.56	161.16	110.42
Sub Total		47,296.00	28,445.77	1,33,167.40	34,079.34	24,259.47	22,709.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	478.20	706.84	2,031.40	975.83	-	1,646.51
12.	Assam	14,622.33	13,282.42	36,293.64	23,089.37	2,415.04	243.06
13.	Manipur	1,224.47	383.98	1,294.30	1,246.40	782.90	9.32
14.	Meghalaya	24.00	3.70	1,807.19	866.10	993.71	81.65
15.	Mizoram	123.00	7.20	519.44	679.51	63.08	
16.	Nagaland	55.00	1,891.57	1,165.42	632.09	366.31	121.30
17.	Sikkim	218.18	105.66	459.29	171.50	25.00	322.07
18.	Tripura	1,242.50	4,079.49	2,459.50	3,336.51	1,362.89	1,093.77
	Sub Total	17,987.63	20,460.86	46,030.18	30,997.31	6,008.93	3,517.69
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3,433.00	6,388.64	8,172.00	4,434.81	8,314.60	3,263.35
20.	Goa	54.00	92.61	565.00	481.16	220.00	239.90
21.	Gujarat	0.00	1,153.18	9,307.34	1,830.72	49.84	212.43
22.	Haryana	1,469.00	2,469.00	4,522.35	3,380.64	136.36	74.73
23.	Karnataka	6,750.00	5,608.38	12,338.25	8,044.41	615.00	1,256.37
24.	Kerala	2,026.85	731.02	2,511.66	1,618.30	577.97	242.91
25.	Maharashtra	9,498.35	10,046.25	33,364.66	31,960.49	5,750.00	5,698.22
26.	Punjab	0.00	348.84	1,800.00	-	200.00	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	3,860.22	4,252.42	12,110.79	167.82	7,149.73	6,740.86
28.	West Bengal	10,382.00	2,562.43	9,968.90	4,437.38	7,665.21	5,946.59
	Sub Total	37,473.42	33,652.77	94,660.95	56,355.73	30,678.71	23,675.37
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	2.00	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	2,854.17	23.91	2,977.60	148.69	3,506.00	834.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	67.14	23.05	53.18	82.76	3.38	15.97
	Sub Total	2,921.31	46.96	3,032.78	231.45	3,509.38	850.04
	Grand Total	1,05,678.41	82,606.36	2,76,891.31	1,21,663.83	64,456.49	50,752.82

Note: Above mentioned expenditure figures includes PHCs, CHCs, Sub Centers and others are as per FMR reported by the States hence provisional.  
The Expenditure figures for the F.Y 2013-14 are up to 30.03.2014

**Statement-X***Allocation Release and Utilization of Funds during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad MC ACS	721.67	552.08	812.73	520.74	825.92	239.04
2.	Andaman and Nicobar SACS	170.31	130.59	166.88	123.69	191.59	545.66
3.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	8811.88	7681.84	10303.30	9762.21	10260.62	7185.02
4.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	948.00	776.00	841.60	822.74	1022.9	467.51
5.	Assam SACS	1996.83	1865.43	1864.45	1653.83	2142.96	373.49
6.	Bihar SACS	2878.26	2137.66	2759.55	1189.14	3199.04	1019.73
7.	Chandigarh SACS	635.14	465.38	627.30	454.53	507.57	85.16
8.	Chhattisgarh SACS	1952.06	1342.33	1986.93	1354.27	2462.73	593.40
9.	Chennai MCACS	226.41	409.96	216.06	167.17	266.39	81.62
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	139.07	62.56	141.02	66.32	179.77	1320.28
11.	Daman and Diu SACS	189.17	134.15	228.94	185.11	29S.79	270.75
12.	Delhi SACS	3536.36	2987.77	3417.88	2983.69	3759.2	2494.10
13.	Goa SACS	622.09	487.33	624.48	432.09	597.61	233.00
14.	Gujarat SACS	5310.94	4148.89	5155.61	3580.36	6208.53	1946.96
15.	Haryana SACS	1874.65	1550.20	2187.12	1471.79	2424.91	901.07
16.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	1316.66	946.11	1190.60	739.37	1638.23	456.18
17.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	811.85	351.29	875.73	485.22	1008.81	345.50
18.	Jharkhand SACS	1836.70	1085.98	1798.62	1023.47	2060.63	358.27
19.	Karnataka SACS	7631.16	6455.89	7592.25	5940.00	8354.4	3404.96
20.	Kerala SACS	3243.17	2687.01	2958.80	2805.40	2985.34	1571.82
21.	Lakshadweep SACS	39.63	34.87	25.93	18.43	51.12	7795.84
22.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	3819.51	2578.34	3412.17	1824.01	4734.47	1352.28
23.	Maharashtra SACS	7966.88	6941.84	8457.43	7530.37	11988.39	5251.49
24.	Manipur SACS	2695.58	2005.31	2775.30	2673.44	2853.85	1075.19
25.	Meghalaya SACS	503.93	394.95	447.57	390.85	587.74	1237.97
26.	Mizoram SACS	1474.44	1374.42	1465.21	1463.87	1607.05	752.38
27.	Mumbai MCACS	2290.41	1948.28	2731.66	1978.40	2504.58	1357.41
28.	Nagaland SACS	2217.57	1915.35	2041.51	2004.63	2354.21	1087.28
29.	Odisha SACS	3188.88	2350.83	3060.97	2454.28	3695.94	1074.29
30.	Puducherry SACS	428.22	335.73	782.12	344.02	436.76	173.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Punjab SACS	2546.76	2028.06	2454.03	1845.12	3019.73	1171.14
32.	Rajasthan SACS	3107.47	2356.41	3135.16	2455.25	5016.98	1399.79
33.	Sikkim SACS	518.95	475.71	531.38	484.24	583.35	361.52
34.	Tamil Nadu SACS	8532.89	6201.92	8329.89	7584.93	8382.02	4475.21
35.	Tripura SACS	794.68	582.77	674.59	530.12	822.3	329.07
36.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	4564.34	3140.80	4764.74	3595.54	6476.26	1907.05
37.	Uttarakhand SACS	1363.97	1242.46	1264.57	851.13	1592.25	59313.19
38.	West Bengal SACS	4678.84	2718.43	3229.06	2868.98	5363.59	1908.81
Total		95585.33	74884.93	95333.12	76658.75	112466.53	115916.77

**Statement-XI**

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme  
Allocation, Release & Expenditure of Grants-in-Aid  
States/UTs wise during the year  
2011-12 to 2014-15*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2011-12</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216.02	153.56	175.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.91	48.45	70.25
3.	Assam	150.28	47.31	54.78
4.	Bihar	818.76	565.55	70.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	203.09	98.78	403.76
6.	Goa	15.16	11.37	11.86
7.	Gujarat	181.93	155.85	188.99
S.	Haryana	8171	40.18	55.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67.91	48.05	37.44
10.	Jharkhand	218.48	147.88	133.30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	84.09	9.12	16.55
12.	Karnataka	161.80	117.95	135.64
13.	Kerala	94.00	30.08	54.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	130.75	138.24
15.	Maharashtra	329.55	278.67	299.09
16.	Manipur	46.94	34.88	34.47

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	42.10	24.90	19.20
18.	Mizoram	59.46	30.54	42.40
19.	Nagaland	55.50	55.16	55.30
20.	Odisha	170.99	81.50	138.28
21.	Punjab	132.91	68.53	88.66
22.	Rajasthan	157.99	136.61	81.68
23.	Sikkim	45.36	45.36	38.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	180.73	149.98	149.78
25.	Tripura	24.89	15.53	11.36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	707.08	393.59	217.45
27.	Uttaranchal	53.19	39.12	43.12
28.	West Bengal	233.96	80.37	216.13
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.10	1.94	4.94
30.	Chandigarh	21.77	10.10	12.55
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.20	7.18	13.20
32.	Daman and Diu	12.23	6.81	7.70
33.	Delhi	100.80	49.35	55.36
34.	Lakshadweep	4.46	0.00	2.43
35.	Puducherry	16.01	10.16	11.73
Total		5030.36	3133.16	3089.96
<b>2012-13</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.61	103.61	135.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.85	47.93	70.64
3.	Assam	149.10	68.93	77.04

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	731.77	0.00	319.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.91	0.00	131.37
6.	Goa	12.14	2.92	9.33
7.	Gujarat	239.50	234.91	320.25
S.	Haryana	142.93	114.83	99.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	29.09	35.25
10.	Jharkhand	220.27	120.82	142.51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.14	72.85	51.49
12.	Karnataka	175.24	157.43	153.54
13.	Kerala	87.01	71.34	60.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	319.10	194.50	205.94
15.	Maharashtra	413.19	378.66	370.35
16.	Manipur	45.55	33.02	33.76
17.	Meghalaya	54.62	43.94	24.32
18.	Mizoram	53.23	34.98	47.85
19.	Nagaland	57.31	56.88	56.95
20.	Odisha	321.16	301.00	222.20
21.	Punjab	174.87	149.88	124.35
22.	Rajasthan	138.85	47.73	110.96
23.	Sikkim	35.97	21.61	28.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	228.26	98.48	126.07
25.	Tripura	21.48	12.37	10.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	605.70	0.00	396.45
27.	Uttaranchal	53.83	39.53	32.17
28.	West Bengal	289.09	262.42	190.73
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.47	6.94	8.05
30.	Chandigarh	18.51	4.60	12.92
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.12	24.14	17.09
32.	Daman and Diu	15.37	0.00	9.81
33.	Delhi	91.27	53.46	67.00
34.	Lakshadweep	12.01	8.89	5.30
35.	Puducherry	17.57	7.67	12.81
Total		5369.71	2805.36	3719.85

**2013-14**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.61	186.2	130.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.85	55.76	66.80

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	149.10	77.04	89.57
4.	Bihar	731.77	466.98	176.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.91	112.42	140.59
6.	Goa	12.14	11.94	8.60
7.	Gujarat	239.50	250.08	254.66
S.	Haryana	142.93	95.64	94.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	33.73	35.60
10.	Jharkhand	220.27	142.63	42.39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.14	63.27	52.19
12.	Karnataka	175.24	101.39	199.12
13.	Kerala	87.01	54.91	61.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	319.10	82.45	240.37
15.	Maharashtra	413.19	425.18	516.30
16.	Manipur	45.55	44.77	32.37
17.	Meghalaya	54.62	22.39	23.33
18.	Mizoram	53.23	47.2	45.24
19.	Nagaland	57.31	57.13	67.03
20.	Odisha	321.16	206.71	274.02
21.	Punjab	174.87	130.25	104.83
22.	Rajasthan	138.85	107.72	109.39
23.	Sikkim	35.97	44.73	35.88
24.	Tamil Nadu	228.26	228.26	211.72
25.	Tripura	21.48	7.49	12.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	605.70	272.44	0.51
27.	Uttaranchal	53.83	28.4	42.39
28.	West Bengal	289.09	216.9	193.35
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.47	15.11	13.69
30.	Chandigarh	18.51	17.21	12.94
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.12	17.09	26.09
32.	Daman and Diu	15.37	11.17	6.88
33.	Delhi	91.27	88.84	79.14
34.	Lakshadweep	12.81	8.09	0.00
35.	Puducherry	17.57	16.93	12.83
Total		5369.71	3748.45	3403.07

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>2014-15</b>					19. Nagaland				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376.44			31.22				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.09			20. Odisha				
3.	Assam	85.72			277.29				
4.	Bihar	500.07			151.23				
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.12			21. Punjab				
6.	Goa	5.94		1.46	89.66				
7.	Gujarat	111.78	44.01		75.80				
8.	Haryana	58.06			22. Rajasthan				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.58			23. Sikkim				
10.	Jharkhand	200.66			17.38				
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.66		2.13	24. Tamil Nadu				
12.	Karnataka	114.55			109.02				
13.	Kerala	30.02			41.93				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	205.79	26.14		5.02				
15.	Maharashtra	397.37			9.08				
16.	Manipur	15.41			0.37				
17.	Meghalaya	26.47	6.86		26. Uttar Pradesh				
18.	Mizoram	22.52			521.00				
					27. Uttaranchal				
					20.14				
					7.99				
					1.29				
					28. West Bengal				
					210.14				
					29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
					12.64				
					30. Chandigarh				
					7.50				
					31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
					21.72				
					1.58				
					32. Daman and Diu				
					7.12				
					33. Delhi				
					78.22				
					54.54				
					34. Lakshadweep				
					7.50				
					35. Puducherry				
					6.32				
					Total				
					3950.00				
					341.55				
					11.85				

**Statement-XII***Releases and Expenditure (Cash+Commodity) under NVBDCP*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Released	Exp.	Allocation	Released	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3189.96	3457.42	3687.74	2678.00	735.40	1379.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1101.85	1526.82	1478.98	1574.10	835.43	892.48
3.	Assam	3883.71	3774.39	3952.64	4865.50	1701.76	1298.31
4.	Bihar	4637.38	4891.27	4093.64	3333.75	5931.06	2296.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	4094.31	4960.09	4203.71	3339.30	2592.03	1363.41
6.	Goa	78.00	77.90	78.80	179.10	100.00	187.00
7.	Gujarat	683.44	501.34	82.71	1750.00	812.54	1750.11
8.	Haryana	202.82	138.50	133.61	260.00	276.90	444.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36.00	16.52	0.63	138.55	60.21	98.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.00	31.00	7.54	106.20	43.88	45.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	5069.40	5014.77	4745.27	4638.60	1404.27	1766.74
12.	Karnataka	823.92	639.34	154.71	1748.10	811.39	1450.99
13.	Kerala	503.38	361.18	566.18	778.00	500.11	1242.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3428.98	3919.85	3941.94	3500.00	927.93	1341.00
15.	Maharashtra	846.50	436.98	816.51	1763.00	1055.51	1961.90
16.	Manipur	496.32	410.75	220.21	689.20	228.35	388.15
17.	Meghalaya	901.96	640.11	522.79	1344.80	770.21	616.13
18.	Mizoram	801.72	702.32	424.58	1268.60	737.62	740.83
19.	Nagaland	915.47	997.72	872.73	1187.20	930.15	969.43
20.	Odisha	6818.41	7894.83	8244.70	5563.90	2041.05	1672.80
21.	Punjab	134.89	127.38	72.50	390.00	289.26	333.88
22.	Rajasthan	1239.14	1342.52	1314.19	1361.00	1337.13	659.41
23.	Sikkim	18.26	22.60	14.73	77.00	33.30	34.12
24.	Tamil Nadu	764.95	341.41	9.20	908.00	150.00	897.00
25.	Tripura	993.21	401.82	373.97	1580.60	905.64	188.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3341.09	2431.94	2435.68	3257.20	1019.89	52.00
27.	Uttarakhand	102.39	85.00	67.75	216.10	162.51	110.23
28.	West Bengal	2326.29	2457.12	1451.96	2890.40	1216.35	1358.87
29.	Delhi	43.76	0.00	0.00	405.50	4.65	4.65
30.	Puducherry	45.24	29.31	32.24	91.00	78.36	126.36
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	428.50	459.63	455.32	524.00	525.78	934.02
32.	Chandigarh	33.25	34.87	25.17	88.50	64.77	133.28
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveii	56.50	61.09	61.92	98.20	108.69	183.69
34.	Daman and Diu	38.00	51.94	51.53	61.80	38.91	62.01
35.	Lakshadweep	30.00	11.40	8.79	52.80	29.55	36.55
Total		48201.00	48251.13	44604.57	52708.00	28460.59	27018.12

*Allocation and Releases (Cash+Commodity) under NVBDCP: 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Releases
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	2316.32	650.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1876.65	1016.31
3.	Assam	5168.19	3813.45
4.	Bihar	6038.31	4633.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	2999.22	1150.42



Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation	Releases
6.	Goa	125.81	55.87
7.	Gujarat	1612.71	736.94
8.	Haryana**	203.50	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120.55	54.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir**	110.33	2.13
11.	Jharkhand***	3836.09	1161.29
12.	Karnataka	1630.66	796.39
13.	Kerala	745.56	642.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2053.50	877.79
15.	Maharashtra	1557.04	817.05
16.	Manipur	1007.41	211.63
17.	Meghalaya	1146.96	445.54
18.	Mizoram	1398.49	614.19
19.	Nagaland	1678.25	439.32
20.	Odisha	4603.18	2483.66
21.	Punjab	296.00	53.94
22.	Rajasthan	652.67	578.36
23.	Sikkim	50.00	27.36
24.	Tamil Nadu**(****)	1971.75	0.00
25.	Tripura	1779.88	735.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	3469.29	2694.72
27.	Uttarakhand	117.50	0.71
28.	West Bengal*	3381.03	3057.17
29.	Delhi**	309.50	232.12
30.	Pudducherry	53.87	7.73
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	537.20	556.32
32.	Chandigarh**	75.50	0.12
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	79.44	0.00
34.	Daman and Diu	54.49	23.56
35.	Lakshadweep	43.15	6.93
	Total	53100.00	28576.76

**Statement-XIII***Revised National TB Control Programme State wise Releases & Utilized (Cash)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized
		Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1090.37	1540.90	1612.50	1883.80	1782.22	1620.70	531.36	
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	41.85	38.90	33.70	40.38	73.08	57.34	25.54	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	284.42	295.39	387.40	362.33	408.57	441.23		
4.	Assam	631.15	683.92	871.95	876.50	1170.40	1140.93	1796.01	
5.	Bihar	1505.15	1230.78	1722.51	1511.81	890.04	1605.98	828.87	
6.	Chandigarh	73.72	80.36	71.97	72.12	113.02	123.52		19.05
7.	Chhattisgarh	923.90	760.34	317.34	1069.14	788.18	1059.49	1321.91	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37.67	33.16	35.86	32.49	51.24	47.39		7.49
9.	Daman and Diu	31.38	21.77	8.45	17.98	24.80	19.58	11.70	
10.	Delhi	1061.17	1047.27	619.10	1084.46	1049.23	947.88	778.58	
11.	Goa	72.77	79.90	43.19	70.59	91.74	107.48	34.00	13.59
12.	Gujarat	1722.66	1764.70	1583.98	1902.32	1890.13	2262.15	1577.23	564.81
13.	Haryana	432.76	476.38	755.59	599.70	451.61	643.73	294.42	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	391.62	371.34	259.71	399.57	421.06	405.03	390.19	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	423.45	485.46	359.51	452.09	591.32	556.11		
16.	Jharkhand	714.32	714.99	743.73	817.83	886.63	784.94	424.00	
17.	Karnataka	1601.68	1437.20	846.68	1738.52	1695.53	2028.04	1943.99	
18.	Kerala	837.69	687.37	536.77	745.65	996.98	811.18	362.02	
19.	Lakshadweep	19.29	16.98	15.45	18.45	19.56	15.19	2.12	3.27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1598.92	1402.23	1046.78	1407.95	1449.59	1738.69		
21.	Maharashtra	3450.00	3182.07	4040.00	4080.51	4983.68	5193.83	1843.00	
22.	Manipur	295.95	281.07	218.44	251.31	255.87	311.96		
23.	Meghalaya	149.99	166.10	138.24	207.24	266.88	288.11	433.73	
24.	Mizoram	195.65	196.02	277.56	291.65	295.92	358.58	334.23	
25.	Nagaland	206.91	198.74	291.74	286.12	233.18	290.43		
26.	Odisha	1126.72	861.95	947.72	1015.63	1031.72	1161.32	1562.03	
27.	Puducherry	97.60	84.77	85.70	106.57	156.71	146.23		
28.	Punjab	638.92	570.36	401.55	742.37	881.29	882.49	871.10	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	1215.91	1066.62	959.81	1076.22	1395.76	1441.93	598.95	
30.	Sikkim	82.53	98.47	95.73	117.82	176.59	194.73		
31.	Tamil Nadu	964.81	1080.27	737.26	1427.87	1666.16	1902.53	2121.49	
32.	Tripura	65.04	101.03	118.94	111.24	156.03	137.5	70.87	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2955.27	3345.23	0.00	4320.65	3817.66	5209.21		
34.	Uttarakhand	273.24	295.28	300.80	433.53	381.01	414.18	538.67	
35.	West Bengal	2097.66	1887.93	1386.36	2105.81	1808.91	2698.00		
36.	Telangana							379.75	
Total		27312.14	26585.25	22472.02	31678.22	32352.30	37047.61	19075.76	608.21

**Statement-XIV**

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiocascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (Till Date)	
		Allocation/ Released	Utilised	Allocation/ Released	Utilised	Allocation/ Released	Utilised	Allocation/ Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1305.65	34.71	0	69.34	0	57.28	0	0
2.	Assam	915.62	140.00	0	310.58	1714.00	620.7	226.00	0
3.	Bihar	925.1	0.23	0	120.17	972.00	228.08	273.00	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	463.8	0	0	44.08	0	128.9	0	0
5.	Gujarat	925.1	7.9166	0	329.02	0	631.01	0	0
6.	Haryana	654.07	31.865	0	129.23	0	362.48	274.00	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	463.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	399.72	0.18	0	10.63	332.00	161.97	0.00	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.82	34.16	0	396.24	0.00	310.55	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	734.83	23.89	0	156.02	0.00	740.91	0.00	0
11.	Kerala	844.35	4.746	0	616.33	0.00	285.11	207.00	0
12.	Madya Pradesh	844.35	3.305	0	293.19	462.00	318.36	0.00	0
13.	Maharashtra	925.1	52.59	0	615.5	586.00	1106.67	625.00	0
14.	Odisha	844.35	16.705	0	84.45	0	480.79	283.00	0
15.	Punjab	463.8	76.05	0	279.25	0	191.85	336	0
16.	Rajasthan	1115.38	10.25	0	154.27	59.00	129.68	147.00	0
17.	Sikkim	313.88	70.87	0	89.07	0.00	249.12	0,00	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	844.35	0	0	0	89.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Uttarakhand	273.53	2.636	0	95.73	0.00	30.1	0.00	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2431.25	0	1398.00	0	0.00	0
21.	West Bengal	463.8	1.12	0	83.73	1027.00	437.12	0.00	0
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	5.00	0	22.00	0
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	5.00	0	0.00	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	1.00	0	11.00	0
26.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	247.00	0	63.00	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	18.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Goa	0	0	0	0	22.00	0	0.00	0
29.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	16.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	76.00	73.16	0.00	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	163.00	0	65.00	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	60.00	26.25	87.00	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	109.00	0	0.00	0
34.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	202.00	0	78.00	0
35.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36.	Telengana	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		14455.4	511.22	2431.25	3876.83	7567.00	6570.09	2697.00	0

*National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)  
Grant Released to Regional Cancer Centres/Institutes/Medical Colleges to different States under  
TCCs (01.04.2010-31.03.2014)*

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Institution	Financia Year	Allocation/ Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	MNJIO, Hyderabad	2011-12	480	NR
		Total		480	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	RCC, Shimla	2011-12	480	
		Total		480	
3.	Kerala	RCC, Thiruvanthapuram	2011-12	480	NR
		Malabar Cancer Centre, Kanpur	2011-12	480	NR
		CMC, Koyattam	2012-13	480	NR
		Govt.TDM College, Allapuzha	2012-13	480	NR
		Total		1920	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mizoram	RCC, Mizoram	2011-12	480	480
		Total		480	480
5.	Punjab	GGs Medical College, Faridkot	2011-12	480	480
		Total		480	480
6.	Tamil Nadu	RCC, WIA Adyar	2011-12	480	480
		Total		480	480
7.	Maharashtra	Kasturba Health Society, Wardha	2012-13	480	480
8.	Sikkim	SNTM, Hospital, Sikkim	2012-13	480	NR
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Naharlagun,	2012-13	480	NR
10.	ICMR, Bangalore	ICMR, Bangalore	2013-14	1.51	NR
	Total			5761.51	1920

**Statement-XV**

*Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during last three years and the current year (Scheme wise and State/UT-wise)*

**1. District Mental Health Programme 2011-12**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Godhara	Rs. 20,70,000/-
2.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
3.		Jaintia Hills	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Rs. 20,70,000/-
5.		Raebareli	Rs. 20,47,000/-
6.	Manipur	Churanchandpur	Rs. 21,57,000/-
7.		Chandel	Rs. 21,80,000/-

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
<b>Scheme-A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence</b>			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs.13,01,91,648/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs.22,50,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs.5,52,38,788/-
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs.30,00,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs.7,97,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
8.	West Bengal	West Midnapur	Rs. 20,98,564/-
9.	Tripura	West Tripura	Rs. 12,35,000/-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Rs. 49,41,500/-
11.		Ramanathapuram	Rs. 49,41,500/-
12.		Dharampuri	Rs. 77,90,000/-
13.		Nagapattinam	Rs. 75,43,000/-
14.		Theni	Rs. 76,56,000/-
15.		Kanyakumari	Rs. 74,78,000/-
15.		Thiruvarur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17.		Namakkal	Rs. 46,37,000/-
18.		Perambalur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
19.		Virudhunagar	Rs. 46,37,000/-
20.		Cuddalore	Rs. 46,37,000/-
21.		Thiruvallur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
<b>Scheme-B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties</b>			
6.	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs.87,12,000/-
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs.1,30,00,000/-

### 3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority, Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-
4.	State Mental Health Authority, Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority, Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority, Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority, Daman & Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
9.	State Mental Health Authority, Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority, Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Puducherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

**2012-13****1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Punjab	Sangrur	Rs. 34,47,197/-
2.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
3.		Idukki	Rs. 45,41,660/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 41,29,248/-
5.	Manipur	Chandel	Rs. 46,37,000/-
6.		Churanchandpur	Rs. 37,71,554/-
7.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Rs. 46,37,000/-
8.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 42,89,625/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Rs. 43,16,456/-
10.		Faizabad	Rs. 41,80,490/-
11.		Raebareli	Rs. 45,06,267/-
12.		Sitapur	Rs. 38,52,468/-

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmadabad	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
3.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry, Kolkata	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-

**3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities**

Sl.No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Punjab	Rs. 9,00,000/-

**2013-14****1. District Mental Health Programme**

List of Districts where DMHP is being implemented

Sl. No.	States	District	Grant Released (in Rs.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	46,22,000/-
2.		North and Middle Andaman	47,96,000/-
3.		Nicobar	49,70,000/-
4.	Bihar	Vaishalil	83,20,000/-

Sl. No.	States	District	Grant Released (in Rs.)
5.		Rohtas	83,20,000/-
6.		Muzzafarpur	83,20,000/-
7.		East Champaran	83,20,000/-
8.		West Champaran	83,20,000/-
9.		Kaimur	83,20,000/-
10.		Gopalganj	83,20,000/-
11.		*Buxar	83,20,000/-
12.		Banka	83,20,000/-
13.		Purnea	83,20,000/-
14.		Jamui	83,20,000/-
15.	Chhattisgarh	Jangir	83,20,000/-
16.		Korba	83,20,000/-
17.		Mungeli	83,20,000/-
18.	Goa	North Goa	83,20,000
19.	Gujarat	Mehsana	83,20,000
20.		Kheda	83,20,000
21.		Rajpipia	83,20,000
22.		Dahod	83,20,000
23.	Karnataka	Raichur	83,20,000
24.		Belgaum	83,20,000
25.		Dharwad	83,20,000
26.		Dakshin Kannada	83,20,000
27.		Chikkabailapur	83,20,000
28.		Mysore	83,20,000
29.		Hassan	83,20,000
30.		Beliary	83,20,000
31.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	83,20,000
32.	Maharashtra	Alibag	83,20,000/-
33.		Nasik	83,20,000/-
34.		Osmanabad	83,20,000/-
35.		Wardha	83,20,000/-
36.		Bhandara	83,20,000/-
37.		Gadchiroli	83,20,000/-
38.		Ahmednagair	83,20,000/-



Sl. No.	States	District	Grant Released (in Rs.)
39.	Mizoram	Sahai	83,20,000
40.		Charnpai	83,20,000
41.	Odisha	Names of Districts to be decided by State Government	83,20,000
42.			83,20,000
43.			83,20,000
44.			83,20,000
45.	Puducherry	Puducherry	56,92,000
45.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	68,20,000/-
47.		Tarantaran	68,20,000/-
48.		Mansa	68,20,000/-
49.		Bhatinda	68,20,000/-
50.		Kapurthaia	68,20,000/-
51.	Sikkim	North Sikkim	83,20,000
52.		South Sikkim	83,20,000
53.		West Sikkim	83,20,000
54.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	48,12,000/-
55.		Pudukkottai	48,12,000/-
56.		Tiruppur	48,12,000/-
57.		Sivagangai	48,12,000/-
58.		Thoothuiudi	48,12,000/-
59.		Karur	48,12,000/-
60.		Dindigul	48,12,000/-
61.		Tiruvannamalai	48,12,000/-
62.		Tirunelveli	48,12,000/-
63.	Uttarakhand	Chamoi	83,20,000/-
64.		Rudraprayag	83,20,000/-
65.		Uttarkashi	83,20,000/-
66.		Pauri	83,20,000/-
67.		Pithoragarh	83,20,000/-
68.	West Bengal	Nadia	83,20,000/-
69.		Coochbehar	83,20,000/-

**Statement-XVI***National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rs. in lakh)

State	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	2500.00	2470.55	1665.94	2543.40	2225.26	1679.40	1429.43	406.56	
Bihar	1300.00	1077.00	512.31	941.50	0.00	366.55	1323.40	20.00	542.38
Chhattisgarh	468.68	399.62	753.36	557.90	449.89	406.17	578.00	281.28	1011.95
Goa	139.82	135.17	85.70	179.29	123.94	0.00	236.80	45.41	96.86
Gujarat	1715.40	1608.00	1488.95	1722.30	1525.65	1439.43	1229.85	864.28	1436.42
Haryana	885.60	744.85	415.78	837.60	268.88	366.62	383.00	20.00	359.45
Himachal Pradesh	244.00	176.05	46.81	252.00	155.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	
Jammu and Kashmir	466.80	332.69	132.43	474.40	207.17	30.87	443.16	20.00	67.36
Jharkhand	593.30	543.55	592.85	635.95	635.01	581.11	746.00	539.74	
Karnataka	1131.36	1114.82	1312.22	1541.96	1429.58	1055.54	1270.85	706.00	1339.16
Kerala	523.40	302.21	449.90	702.91	348.64	558.15	504.00	235.56	603.94
Madhya Pradesh	2438.98	1977.34	1816.96	2700.00	1815.69	2160.99	1424.00	20.00	
Maharashtra	1735.10	1535.83	1953.99	2000.00	1764.00	2132.28	1695.00	1123.48	2825.75
Odisha	804.92	321.42	781.00	853.49	377.13	906.40	823.00	231.26	909.95
Punjab	729.80	729.80	487.10	295.26	295.26	1379.90	564.00	443.00	270.8
Rajasthan	1176.00	739.50	1035.58	1100.00	1099.05	965.43	1346.00	448.93	855.05
Tamil Nadu	2355.00	1597.67	2510.84	2447.00	2413.00	2233.09	1468.00	20.00	1422.95
Uttar Pradesh	3200.00	979.57	1944.26	2453.68	872.74	1633.87	2544.10	1090.30	
Uttaranchal	407.79	277.66	188.56	478.74	304.10	368.07	229.00	125.33	
West Bengal	1042.68	580.58	1511.48	1007.08	1007.08	938.22	1378.00	1153.50	791.84
Arunachal Pradesh	270.14	194.06	150.57	242.82	124.09	153.30	105.30	78.81	85.71
Assam	1039.38	661.90	1946.77	865.14	754.30	820.39	1045.35	863.44	820.39
Manipur	224.87	210.63	69.90	357.95	105.32	264.04	300.00	224.16	264.04
Meghalaya	239.90	232.64	184.55	311.90	311.90	89.37	254.67	62.25	91.91
Mizoram	555.05	533.98	502.89	272.41	65.04	168.99	200.00	99.63	318.42
Nagaland	189.39	121.90	93.06	285.55	279.61	270.48	269.59	92.84	
Sikkim	181.27	131.25	123.8	110.43	29.39	80.87	182.09	58.87	83.11
Tripura	200.00	191.52	135.84	453.80	330.35	0.00	206.00	0.00	84.38
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.77	54.61	66.98	48.93	30.00	41.88	60.67	32.24	
Chandigarh	73.70	46.45	51.34	95.95	61.55	27.82	79.26	10.00	27.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra and Nagar	128.86	127.32	42.100	125.33	69.99	0.00	124.07	10.00	34.65
Daman and Diu	64.49	27.45	10.5500	61.72	0.00	6.24	36.84	0.00	
Delhi	450.57	82.88	186.12	263.18	0.00	0.00	164.45	0.00	
Lakshadweep	31.30	28.38	20.00*	58.04	0.00	0.00	60.00	7.49	12.37
Puducherry	137.18	70.50	116.25	115.39	115.39	101.29	141.12	88.73	101.29
Total	27750.00	20359.35	16492.42	27393.00	19594.00	21226.76	23000.00	9423.09	14457.91

**Statement-XVII***[English]**Detail for Foreign Assistance received and Utilized (EAC)*

## Revised National TB Control Programme

Sl. No.	Year	Assistance Received (BE)*	Utilized**
1.	2011-12	32300.00	31520.17
2.	2012-13	61800.00	38523.73
3.	2013-14	55000.00	38350.10
4.	2014-15	68580.00	18742.09

\*Utilization for 2014-15 is till 14.07.2014

\*\*These includes both cash and commodity

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme  
Funds received through World Bank and Global Fund for Control of Malaria and Kala-azar

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2010-11	165.26	110.69
2011-12	160.83	167.22
2012-13	251	53.39
2013-14	500	160.22
2014-15	100	0

*HIV/AIDS*

(in crore)

Year	Received	Utilized
2011-12	684.33	631.79
2012-13	539.93	373.36
2013-14	412.84	412.83

**Registered Doctors and Nurses**1388. SHRI ADHALRAO SHIVAJI RAO:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the total number of registered doctors and nurses in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of registered doctors and nurses are not working anymore in the country, and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Indian Nursing Council (INC) periodically update the registers in order to ascertain the actual number of doctors and nurses actively practicing in the country;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain the live register for exact estimation of active doctors and nurses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI) and Indian Nursing Council, there are 9,29,021 doctors and 7,49,409 ANMs and 16,60,207 Registered Nurses (RN) &amp; Registered Midwives (RM) registered in the country. Statement-I and II are enclosed.

(b) The Government is aware that large number of doctors and nurses migrate to other countries either for pursuing higher studies or for employment. However, no

specific information regarding number of Indian doctors and nurses working abroad is available with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) As per section 21 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, Medical Council of India is responsible for maintenance of Indian Medical Register. This register is maintained based on information received from respective State Medical Councils. Similar provision exists in section 15-A of Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 for maintaining

Indian Nurses Register.

For periodical updation in State Medical Register, it is necessary to have relevant provisions in respective State Medical Council Acts, which does not exist/being implemented in all States. These registers are not updated periodically to ascertain the number of doctors and nurses actively practicing in the country.

(e) Government has advised the Councils to initiate a process of maintaining `live` registers.

**Statement-I**  
**Number of Doctors Possessing Recognised Medical Qualifications (Under I.M.C. Act) and Registered with State Medical Councils/  
 Medical Council of India from the year 2001 to 31st March, 2014**

	Upto 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	43604	1822	1617	1929	960	2041	3593	2748	4035	3760	4370	320			70799
Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	62	67	62	80	12	55	12	493
Assam Medical Council	14697	473	467	399	545	399	456	468	590	653	561	487	529		2072
Bihar Medical Council	30879	649	862	528	661	656	846	862	616	809	0	463	429		38260
Chattisgarh Medical Council	0	1	100	184	185	187	595	831	663	478	882	595	556		5257
Delhi Medical Council	467	457	696	690	759	725	700	656	793	905	1006	946	1073		9773
Goa Medical Council	1857	98	108	124	109	95	110	104	111	112	119	136	132		3215
Gujarat Medical Council	33277	1121	1746	1183	1449	1590	1511	1542	1639	2173	1795	2197	2153		53376
Haryana Dental & Medical Councils	1550	88	61	70	47	281	1185	539	721	824	361	0			5717
Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	0	0	0	0	1	133	135	163	273	208	310	377	296	139	2035
Jammu and Kashmir	6821	442	582	403	435	666	559	406	592	454	635	471	473	366	13305
Jharkhand Medical Council	0	0	91	133	325	203	198	691	1242	312	490	355	283	45	4418
Karnataka Medical Council	58556	2838	2679	2778	2859	2821	3310	3615	3721	4557	3727	4207	4772	1507	101947
Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	19322	776	807	757	647	785	910	954	704	1007	947	1077	1298	370	30361
Maharashtra Medical Council	103073	3772	3841	3897	4231	3915	4260	3988	3882	3444	3157	3433	3682		148579
Medical Council of India	21401	1380	1167	921	1295	1989	2687	1741	2074	2645	3730	4864	5603	698	52195
Odisha Council of Medical Registration	13989	325	351	305	246	354	438	331	395	52	0	0			16786
Punjab Medical Council	31460	647	708	687	863	1230	965	841	1043	857	825	768	1129		42013
Rajasthan Medical Council	19980	698	696	682	805	1331	1109	1156	1197	1143	1145	1442	1490	325	33199
Sikkim Medical Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	184	97	50	69	74	73		821
Tamil Nadu Medical Council	64993	2265	2350	2244	2029	2204	2489	2959	2992	3388	3476	4182	4594	945	101110
Travancore Medical Council, Cochin	28631	1179	1060	1013	1142	922	1162	1235	1491	2172	2008	0			42015
Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	42415	1803	1380	1676	1536	1658	1510	1411	1966	2813	2081	2247	2253	594	65343
Uttaranchal Medical Council	0	0	0	0	404	264	572	1510	335	309	307	527	138		4366
West Bengal Medical Council	50208	853	1166	1088	819	875	1020	993	1037	1205	1230	837	1314	270	62915
Tripura Medical Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>687170</b>	<b>21687</b>	<b>22425</b>	<b>21741</b>	<b>22352</b>	<b>25324</b>	<b>30740</b>	<b>29990</b>	<b>32276</b>	<b>34392</b>	<b>33311</b>	<b>30017</b>	<b>32325</b>	<b>5271</b>	<b>929021</b>

**Statement-II***State-wise Number of Registered Nurses in India*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nurses & Auxiliary Nurses in India as on 31.12.2013	
		A.N.M	RN & RM
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130766	201383
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	63
3.	Assam	23546	17607
4.	Bihar*	7869	8947
5.	Chhattisgarh	6263	6440
6.	Delhi	3454	44840
7.	Gujarat	39781	95350
8.	Haryana*	20437	25140
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	10995	10757
10.	Jharkhand*	4071	2355
11.	Karnataka	52463	217994
12.	Kerala	29547	191361
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	34655	103040
14.	Maharashtra	48501	102586
15.	Meghalaya	1011	2966
16.	Manipur	2915	4508
17.	Mizoram	1866	2754
18.	Odisha*	59225	73306
19.	Punjab	19586	66317
20.	Rajasthan*	97041	165073
21.	Tamil Nadu	55224	225511
22.	Tripura	1239	2019
23.	Uttar Pradesh	38859	35068
24.	Uttarakhand*	1223	588
25.	West Bengal	58754	54234
Total		749409	1660207

Note:

\*Current Data not yet received

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

RN & RM: Registered Nurses & Registered Midwives

**National Rural Health Mission**

1389. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted evaluation of various programmes running under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) the shortcomings noticed in implementation of NRHM along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the reasons for lagging behind in terms of performance of States therefor; and

(e) whether the Government has identified certain High Priority Districts (HPDs) in various States/UTs in the country which require more attention and if so, the names of such districts along with the steps taken by the Government to provide attention to improve healthcare in these HPDs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) The working of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is reviewed *inter-alia* through external surveys such as, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS), Annual Health Survey (AHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS). NFHS-4 Survey is presently ongoing. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) conducted concurrent evaluation of NRHM. Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) conducted an evaluation of NRHM on behalf of the Planning Commission. Further, Common Review Missions (CRMs) also undertake a review of NRHM/NHM every year.

The information on different evaluations is available in public domain as under:-

DLHS 4: <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/DLHS-4.aspx>

DLHS 3: <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/PubSurveyReportStateWise.aspx>

AHS: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHS](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHS)

SRS: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/SRSReport2012/1Contents2012.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRSReport2012/1Contents2012.pdf)

Evaluation of NRHM: IEG [http://planningcommission.nic.in/report/peoreport/peoevalu/peo\\_2807.pdf](http://planningcommission.nic.in/report/peoreport/peoevalu/peo_2807.pdf)

IIPS: <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/HMIS-ConcurrentEvaluation.aspx>

CRM reports: <http://nhm.gov.in/monitoring/common-review-mission.html>

A summary of observations of the Common Review Missions and the external evaluation by the Institute of Economic growth is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The progress has been uneven across the regions with inter-State variations as some States started with very poor health indicators. Other significant reasons include shortage of Human Resource particularly doctors and specialists, and lack of effective planning and implementation capacities etc. These States are also generally lagging in various social determinants of health.

(e) The Government has identified 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) across the country. The list of HPDs is placed in enclosed Statement-II

Public Health is a State subject. However, the steps taken by the Government to provide focused attention to improve healthcare in these HPDs are as follows:—

- (i) States have been requested to allocate more funds per capita as compared to average per capita allocation for other districts of the State, provide enhanced supportive supervision and propose innovative strategies for these districts to address their difficult health challenges.
- (ii) Monitoring of Reproductive Maternal New-born and Child Health + Adolescent Strategy (RMNCH+ A) indicators with special focus to these High Priority Districts.
- (iii) The States have been requested to undertake facility-wise gap analysis with technical support from development partners to identify the gaps in implementation of high impact interventions and seek support for addressing the gaps through Program Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NHM.
- (iv) The States have been advised to first operationalize facilities in high priority districts and

also ensure rational and equitable deployment of HR with the highest priority accorded to high priority districts.

- (v) A 5x5 Matrix, which includes 5 high impact interventions under each of the 5 thematic areas of RMNCH+A, has been prepared and circulated to all the States.
- (vi) 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:
  - (A) 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
  - (B) Incentives 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.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Summary of Observations*

- (1) The various Common Review Mission highlighted implementation progress and lacuna for specific States. CRMs being participatory, multi stakeholder analysis, allowed for all components to be reviewed in depth monitoring and recommendations were used for district and State planning. The common observations pertain to Health Human Resource (HR) shortages, particularly of specialists, issues of procurement, slow progress on Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and facility based new-born care, out of pocket expenditures (although these declined from 2005 levels), limited progress on Public Private Partnership (PPP), Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) and Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS), lack of attention to areas such as family planning, and adolescent health etc.
- (2) The Planning Commission commissioned an external evaluation through the IEG in 2010-2011 in 37 districts

of seven States of India-five high focus states and two non-high focus States. The study reported that considerable progress was made on the infrastructure front in all States except Jharkhand. The study also reported limited progress on filling HR gaps especially specialists. Regarding Medical Officers, many States were still short of targets. In most high focus states Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife (ANM)/ General Nurse & Midwife (GNM) schools began functioning around 2005-06, and it appears that the position has improved around Financial Year 2012-13. The findings for Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) showed that high levels of coordination were reported with ANM and Aangan Wadi Worker (AWW) and less so with Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members. The report also observes that there is less movement of VHSNC and local planning. Overall ASHAs were found to be functional in their roles as facilitator. The study reported poor progress on operationalization of First Referral Units (FRUs) and that RKS were established in most states except J&K. States appear to be on track with regard to at least establishing the platforms for decentralized management at the district levels, although integration of bank accounts appear to be incomplete.

**Statement-II**

*List of High Priority Districts (Bottom 25% districts within a State taken according to ranking based on Composite Index) plus LWE or Tribal districts falling in bottom 50%*

Sl.No.	State	District
1.	Assam	1 Golaghat
2.	Assam	2 Nagaon
3.	Assam	3 Kokrajhar
4.	Assam	4 Hailakandi
5.	Assam	5 Dhubri
6.	Assam	6 Karimganj
7.	Bihar	1 Jamui
8.	Bihar	2 Saharsa
9.	Bihar	3 Purnia
10.	Bihar	4 Sitamarhi
11.	Bihar	5 Sheohar

Sl.No.	State	District
12.	Bihar	6 Purba Champaran
13.	Bihar	7 Araria
14.	Bihar	8 Katihar
15.	Bihar	9 Kishanganj
16.	Bihar	10 Gaya
17.	Chhattisgarh	1 Bilaspur
18.	Chhattisgarh	2 Dantewada*
19.	Chhattisgarh	3 Bijapur
20.	Chhattisgarh	4 Jashpur
21.	Chhattisgarh	5 Surguja
22.	Jharkhand	1 Paschimi Singhbhum*
23.	Jharkhand	2 Saraikela-Kharsawan
24.	Jharkhand	3 Godda
25.	Jharkhand	4 Sahibganj
26.	Jharkhand	5 Pakaur
27.	Jharkhand	6 Palamu*
28.	Jharkhand	7 Latehar#
29.	Jharkhand	8 Lohardaga
30.	Jharkhand	9 Gumla*
31.	Jharkhand	10 Simdega
32.	Madhya Pradesh	1 Raisen
33.	Madhya Pradesh	2 Tikamgarh
34.	Madhya Pradesh	3 Sidhi*
35.	Madhya Pradesh	4 Singrauli
36.	Madhya Pradesh	5 Sagar
37.	Madhya Pradesh	6 Damoh
38.	Madhya Pradesh	7 Satna
39.	Madhya Pradesh	8 Dindori
40.	Madhya Pradesh	9 Shahdol*
41.	Madhya Pradesh	10 Anuppur
42.	Madhya Pradesh	11 Umari
43.	Madhya Pradesh	12 Chhatrapur
44.	Madhya Pradesh	13 Panna
45.	Madhya Pradesh	14 Barwani
46.	Madhya Pradesh	15 Mandla
47.	Madhya Pradesh	16 Jabua*



Sl.No.	State	District	Sl.No.	State	District
48.	Madhya Pradesh	17 Alirajpur	84.	Uttar Pradesh	18 Shrawasti
49.	Odisha	1 Nuapada	85.	Uttar Pradesh	19 Sonbhadra
50.	Odisha	2 Koraput	86.	Uttarakhand	1 Pauri Garhwal
51.	Odisha	3 Rayagada	87.	Uttarakhand	2 Tehri Garhwal
52.	Odisha	4 Nabarangapur	88.	Uttarakhand	3 Haridwar
53.	Odisha	5 Malkangiri	89.	Andhra Pradesh	1 Vizianagaram
54.	Odisha	6 Kandhamal	90.	Andhra Pradesh	2 Cuddapah
55.	Odisha	7 Baudh	91.	Andhra Pradesh	3 Kumool
56.	Odisha	8 Gajapati	92.	Andhra Pradesh	4 Mahbubnagar
57.	Rajasthan	1 Bundi	93.	Andhra Pradesh	5 Visakhapatnam
58.	Rajasthan	2 Karauli	94.	Andhra Pradesh	6 Adilabad
59.	Rajasthan	3 Jaisalmer	95.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 Tawang
60.	Rajasthan	4 Udaipur	96.	Arunachal Pradesh	2 Lower Dibang Valley
61.	Rajasthan	5 Rajsamand	97.	Arunachal Pradesh	3 East Kameng
62.	Rajasthan	6 Dhaulpur	98.	Arunachal Pradesh	4 Upper Siang
63.	Rajasthan	7 Jalor	99.	Arunachal Pradesh	5 Lower Subansiri*
64.	Rajasthan	8 Barmer	100.	Arunachal Pradesh	6 Kurung Kumey
65.	Rajasthan	9 Banswara	101.	Arunachal Pradesh	7 Upper Subansiri
66.	Rajasthan	10 Dungarpur	102.	Delhi	1 North West
67.	Uttar Pradesh	1 Faizabad	103.	Delhi	2 North East
68.	Uttar Pradesh	2 Sant Kabir Nagar	104.	Gujarat	1 Panchmahals
69.	Uttar Pradesh	3 Hardoi	105.	Gujarat	2 Sabarkantha
70.	Uttar Pradesh	4 Barabanki	106.	Gujarat	3 Banaskantha
71.	Uttar Pradesh	5 Pilibhit	107.	Gujarat	4 Kachchh
72.	Uttar Pradesh	6 Kheri	108.	Gujarat	5 The Dangs
73.	Uttar Pradesh	7 Sitapur	109.	Gujarat	6 Dohad
74.	Uttar Pradesh	8 Bareilly	110.	Gujarat	7 Valsad
75.	Uttar Pradesh	9 Gonda	111.	Gujarat	8 Narmada
76.	Uttar Pradesh	10 Kaushambi	112.	Haryana	1 Jind
77.	Uttar Pradesh	11 Etah*	113.	Haryana	2 Hisar
78.	Uttar Pradesh	12 Kanshiram Nagar	114.	Haryana	3 Panipat
79.	Uttar Pradesh	13 Shahjahanpur	115.	Haryana	4 Palwal
80.	Uttar Pradesh	14 Siddhartha Nagar	116.	Haryana	5 Mewat
81.	Uttar Pradesh	15 Bahraich	117.	Himachal Pradesh	1 Mandi
82.	Uttar Pradesh	16 Budaun	118.	Himachal Pradesh	2 Lahul & Spiti
83.	Uttar Pradesh	17 Balrampur	119.	Himachal Pradesh	3 Chamba

Sl.No.	State		District
120.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Kinnaur
121.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Rajauri
122.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Doda*
123.	Jammu S Kashmir	3	Ramban
124.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	Kishtwar
125.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	Punch
126.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	Leh (Ladakh)
127.	Kamataka	1	Gadag
128.	Kamataka	2	Bijapur
129.	Kamataka	3	Bagalkot
130.	Karnataka	4	Bellary
131.	Kamataka	5	Koppal
132.	Kamataka	el	Gulbarga*
133.	Kamataka	7	Yadgir
134.	Kamataka	8	Raichur
135.	Kerala	1	Kasaragod
136.	Kerala	2	Malappuram
137.	Kerala	3	Palakkad
138.	Maharashtra	1	Nanded
139.	Maharashtra	2	Bid
140.	Maharashtra	3	Jalgaon
141.	Maharashtra	4	Dhule
142.	Maharashtra	5	Aurangabad
143.	Maharashtra	6	Jalna
144.	Maharashtra	7	Gadchiroli
145.	Maharashtra	8	Hingoli
146.	Maharashtra	9	Nandurbar
147.	Manipur	1	Ukhrul
148.	Manipur	2	Tamenglong
149.	Manipur	3	Senapati.
150.	Manipur	4	Chandel
151.	Manipur	5	Churachandpur
152.	Meghalaya	1	West Khasi Hills
153.	Meghalaya	2	South Garo Hills
154.	Meghalaya	3	Jaintia Hills
155.	Meghalaya	4	West Garo Hills

Sl.No.	State		District
156.	Mizoram	1	Lawngtlai
157.	Mizoram	2	Mamit
158.	Mizoram	3	Lunglei
159.	Mizoram	4	Saiha
160.	Puducherry	1	Yanam
161.	Punjab	1	Sangrur*
162.	Punjab	2	Muktsar
163.	Punjab	3	Gurdaspur
164.	Punjab	4	Barnala
165.	Punjab	5	Mansa
166.	Sikkim	1	West
167.	Tamil Nadu	1	Vellore
168.	Tamil Nadu	2	Madurai
169.	Tamil Nadu	3	Krishnagiri
170.	Tamil Nadu	4	Tiruvannamalai
171.	Tamil Nadu	5	Trichy
172.	Tamil Nadu	6	Thirunelveli
173.	Tamil Nadu	7	Virudhunagar
174.	Tripura	1	Dhalai
175.	West Bengal	1	Koch Bihar
176.	West Bengal	2	Murshidabad
177.	West Bengal	3	South 24 Parganas
178.	West Bengal	4	Maldah
179.	West Bengal	5	Uttar Dinajpur
180.	Naqaland	1	Mokokchung
181.	Naqaland	2	Pheren
182.	Nagaland	3	Mon
183.	Naqaland	4	Kohima

\*: Parent district

#: District carved out of parent district

*Note:* The districts of Nagland State are based on composite index of HMIS Key Indicators as DLHS-3 Survey was not conducted in the State**Indian Medical Services**

1390. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create

a new cadre of Indian Medical Services in consultation with various stakeholders to attract specialist doctors in Government hospitals and medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any communication has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) This Ministry has not proposed for creation of Indian Medical Service. However, two representations; one from Joint Action Council of Service doctors' Association dated 14th June, 2014 and another from Shri Jivabhai Ambalal Patel, Ex-MP dated 24th April, 2014 have been received through Department of Personnel and Training. The views of the stakeholders, including State Governments are must for consideration of such proposals.

#### **Commercial Activities in North East**

1391. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the trading and commercial activities in and around the border towns of North East States including Moreh (Manipur) and convert it into a Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) With a view to provide adequate infrastructure for cross border movement of persons, vehicles and goods which will facilitate trade and commercial activities, Government has decided in-principle to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) including an ICP at Moreh on India-Myanmar border.

(b) Besides the ICPs, which will facilitate formal trade, Government also has the concept of setting up of 'Border Haats' in North Eastern States in consultation with concerned countries to allow limited exchange of local goods without import/export tax.

#### **Cancellation of Licences of Banks**

1392. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences of Cooperative Banks including the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) cancelled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years and till date, bank and Statewise

(b) whether the RBI proposes to cancel more licences of such banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has cancelled licences of 38 Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) during the last three calendar years till date. The details of these UCBs, State-wise and Bank-wise, are given in enclosed Statement.

The National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that RBI has not cancelled the licence of any of the Rural Cooperative Banks, *i.e.* State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) during the last three years.

NABARD has further informed that Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are established by an Act of Parliament as banks and no separate licence is required for them to do the banking business. RBI, therefore, does not issue or cancel banking licence of RRBs.

(b) and (c) RBI has reported that as per the supervisory action framework put in place for UCBs, it would initiate action to issue a show cause notice for cancellation of the licence of a UCB, if the deposit erosion is in excess of 25%.

**Statement***Details of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) whose licences were cancelled during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Date of Cancellation	Name of UCB	State of Registration
1.	03.1.2011	Dadasaheb Rawal Coop Bank Ltd, Dondaicha, Dhule	Maharashtra
2.	03.01.2011	Dadasaheb Dr N M Kabre Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd, Jalgaon	Maharashtra
3.	25.03.2011	Indira Shramik Mahila Sahakari Bank Niyamit, Solapur	Maharashtra
4.	05.04.2011	Shri Balaji CBL., Nashik	Maharashtra
5.	20.05.2011	Chopda Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jalgaon	Maharashtra
6.	13.06.2011	Siddharth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Pune	Maharashtra
7.	22.08.2011	Tandur Mahila Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
8.	04.11.2011	Charminar CUBL, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
9.	04.11.2011	Solapur Nagari Audyogik Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Solapur	Maharashtra
10.	08.11.2011	Gujarat Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat
11.	11.11.2011	Bhandari CBL., Mumbai	Maharashtra
12.	24.11.2011	Bharat Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd., Solapur	Maharashtra
13.	30.12.2011	Veershaiva CBL., Mumbai	Maharashtra
14.	09.02.2012	The Pen Co-op Urban Bank Ltd, Raigad	Maharashtra
15.	05.03.2012	Krishna Valley Co-op Bank Ltd, Sangli	Maharashtra
16.	21.03.2012	The Bhusawal People's Co-op Bank Ltd., Bhusawal	Maharashtra
17.	21.03.2012	Shri Bhadrans Mercantile CBL, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
18.	25.04.2012	Bhimashankar Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd, Latur	Maharashtra
19.	16.05.2012	Chatrapur Co-op Bank Ltd, Chatrapur	Odisha
20.	01.06.2012	The Madhavpura Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
21.	28.08.2012	Rajiv Gandhi Sahakari Bank Ltd, Latur	Maharashtra
22.	09.11.2012	Ghaziabad Urban Co-op Bank Ltd, Ghaziabad	U.P.
23.	28.12.2012	Swami Samarth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Akkalkot, Solapur	Maharashtra
24.	01.02.2013	Abhinav Sahakari Bank Limited, Rahuri, Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
25.	04.03.2013	Borsad Nagarik Sahakari Bank Limited, Borsad	Gujarat
26.	21.05.2013	Arjun Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Solapur	Maharashtra
27.	07.06.2013	Vaishali Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Jaipur	Rajasthan
28.	26.06.2013	AVB Employees' Co-operative Credit Society and Bank Ltd., Durgapur, Burdwan	West Bengal
29.	20.08.2013	Mahatma Fule Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Patoda, Beed	Maharashtra
30.	23.08.2013	The Srikakulam Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
31.	29.08.2013	Kasundia Co-operative Bank Ltd., Howrah	West Bengal
32.	10.09.2013	Vishwakarma Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Aurangabad	Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Date of Cancellation	Name of UCB	State of Registration
33.	23.09.2013	Shri Siddhi Vinayak Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rasayani, Raigad	Maharashtra
34.	30.09.2013	The Konkan Prant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Mumbai	Maharashtra
35.	29.01.2014	The Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhubaneswar	Odisha
36.	31.01.2014	The Municipal Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat
37.	12.06.2014	Shri Shivaji Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gadhinglaj, Kolhapur	Maharashtra
38.	07.07.2014	Vasavi Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

Source: RBI

[Translation]

### Approval to Drugs

1393. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions/ guidelines laid down by the Government with regard to approval of new drugs and grant of licences for import, manufacture and sale of drugs in the country;

(b) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure the compliance of the above provisions/guidelines in the country;

(c) whether instances of approval to certain new drugs by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)/ Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) in contravention of the prescribed rules have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Approval of New Drugs, import, manufacture and sale of drugs in the country are regulated under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

Approvals of New Drugs are granted under the rules 122 A, 122 B, 122D, 122 DA, 122 DAA, 122 DAB, 122 DAC, 122 DB, 122 DD and 122 E of Schedule-Y of said Rules. New Drugs are approved by the CDSCO based on non-clinical data, clinical trial data of safety and efficacy of drug generated abroad as well as local clinical

trial data, regulatory status in other countries etc. as per the guidelines and requirements specified in rule 122A, 122B, 122D and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, as per rule 122 A (2) and rule 122 B (3), the requirement of local clinical trials may not be necessary if the drug is of such nature that the Licensing Authority may, in public interest, decide to grant permission to import/manufacture the new drug on the basis of data available from other countries. Further, as per clause 1(3) of Schedule Y, for drugs indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to the Indian health scenario, clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the Licensing Authority. For grant of permission to import/manufacture the Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC), the requirements are prescribed under Appendix-VI of Schedule-Y. As per these requirements, clinical trial on Indian patients is required in certain category of FDCs.

Import of drugs is regulated by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) under the said Acts & Rules. Under the provisions, Import Registration Certificate and License are required to be obtained from CDSCO for Import of any drug into the county.

The provision relating to the manufacture and sale of drugs are regulated by the State Drug Control Authorities appointed by the State Governments, which monitor the quality of drugs that are manufactured in the country, through the system of licensing, inspection and testing of drugs.

(c) to (e) There is no instance of approval of New Drug by CDSCO in contravention of the prescribed Rules. However, in order to strengthen the process of approval of new drugs, following steps have been taken:-

(1) Applications for approval of New Drugs are evaluated by the 12 New Drug Advisory

Committees (NDAC), now renamed as Subject Expert Committee (SEC), consisting of leading experts from the Government Medical Colleges, Institutes from all over the country and decision to approve is taken or otherwise action is taken as per the recommendations of these committees.

- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND) *i.e.*, New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.

[English]

#### Release of Funds to Odisha

1394. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal of the State Government of Odisha regarding release of funds under the award of the 14th Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir. The 14th Finance Commission constituted *vide* Department of Economic Affairs' notification published *vide* S.O. 31(E) dated 02.01.2013, shall make its report available by the 31st October, 2014, covering a period of 5 years commencing on the 1st April, 2015.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Proposals for Foreign Direct Investment

1395. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) received and approved/rejected by the

Foreign Investment Promotion Board during each of the last three years and the current year, sector-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of FDI proposals lying pending with the Government for approval, the reasons for pendency along with the time by which these are likely to be cleared;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review FDI policy in some sectors, particularly in Pharmaceutical, agricultural multi-layered marketing, direct selling industry and manufacturing of solar cells;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the study, if any, conducted by the Government to ascertain its impact on various sectors including rural development works and pharmaceutical companies in the country; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve investment environment and speedy clearance of FDI proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) (i) Year-wise details of the proposals received during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of fresh approvals received
2011	222
2012	218
2013	219
2014 (till date)	86

(ii) Year-wise details of the proposals approved/rejected during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of proposals approved#	No. of proposals rejected
2011	189	71
2012	199	80
2013	198	33
2014 (till date)	63	15

(# Refers to recommendation made during the year including for proposals carried forward from earlier year(s). Therefore, table in (i) and (ii) will not match.)

The Sector-wise and State/UT-wise details of the proposals for Foreign Direct Investment received and approved/ rejected by Foreign Investment Promotion Board are not Centrally maintained.

(b) As on 15.07.2014, total 91 proposals are pending with Foreign Investment Promotion Board and efforts are being made to clear all the proposals at the earliest.

(c) Review of the FDI policy of the country is an ongoing process and Government has taken a number of steps in the recent past to make India an attractive investment destination. However currently there is no proposal under consideration to review the existing policy in Pharmaceutical, agricultural multi-layered marketing, direct selling industry and manufacturing of solar cells.

As regards proposal to increase the cap in some sectors, Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, given on 10.7.2014, has made following statement:

“The policy of the NDA Government is to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian Economy. FDI in several sectors is an additionality of resource which helps in promoting domestic manufacture and job creation. India today needs a boost for job creation. Our manufacturing sector in particular needs a push for job creation.

India today is the largest buyer of Defence equipment in the world. Our domestic manufacturing capacities are still at a nascent stage. We are buying substantial part of our Defence requirements directly from foreign players. Companies controlled by foreign Governments and foreign private sector are supplying our Defence requirements to us at a considerable outflow of foreign exchange. Currently we permit 26 per cent FDI in Defence manufacturing. The composite cap of foreign exchange is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.

The Insurance sector is investment starved. Several segments of the Insurance sector need an expansion. The composite cap in the Insurance sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.

To encourage development of Smart Cities, which will also provide habitation for the neo-middle class, requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI is being reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively with a three year post completion lock in.

To further encourage this, projects which commit at least 30 per cent of the total project cost for low cost affordable housing will be exempted from minimum built up area and capitalisation requirements, with the condition of three year lock-in. FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval.”

(d) No such study has been conducted by the Government.

(e) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities.

Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is solicited both through bilateral and multilateral arrangements. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

#### **Mid-Term Review of Schemes**

1396. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has completed the mid-term review of the Schemes of 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made regarding the schemes related to the basic needs like water, electricity, health and education; and

(c) the targets fixed for investment in basic infrastructure during the 12th Five Year Plan along with the investment made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of Five Year Plans including its schemes is ordinarily initiated in the third year of the Plan and completed towards the end of the same year. The current financial year being the third year of the 12th Plan, the exercise of MTA has been initiated. The details of achievements made regarding the schemes related to basic needs can be ascertained only after completion of MTA.

(c) The 12th Plan has fixed a target of Rs. 55,74,663 crore for investment in basic infrastructure including electricity, renewable energy, roads and bridges, telecommunication, railways, mass rapid transit system, irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports, airports, storage and oil and gas pipeline. The target of Rs. 55,74,663 crore is further subdivided into the sub-targets of Rs.16,01,061 crore in the Central sector, Rs.12,89,762 crore in the State sector and Rs. 26,83,840 crore from private sector. Actual investment realised so far in this sector can be ascertained after completion of the MTA.

*[Translation]*

#### **Humiliating Punishments to Women**

1397. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of awarding of humiliating and derogatory punishments to women by Panchayats in some State in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported/noticed during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the action taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to change the social mindset of the society in order to curb recurrence of such heinous crimes and inhuman activities?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per the seventh schedule "police" and "public order" are the State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including awarding of humiliating and derogatory punishments to women by Panchayats, lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of preventing of crimes against women and in this regard. Advisory was also sent to all the State Governments/UTs wherein they were advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the administrative machinery in tackling the problems of violence against women.

*[English]*

#### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme**

1398. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is reportedly run by underpaid and untrained workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of the programmes implemented under the ICDS Scheme during each of last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the funds allocated, released and its utilisation reported by the States /UTs under the scheme during the said period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revamp the ICDS Scheme; and



(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) to (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women & lactating mothers by providing a package of six 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 at Anganwadi Centres through Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) at grassroots level. Three of the six services *viz.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are related to health and are provided through NRHM and Public Health Infrastructure

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHS) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development.

The AWWs and AWHS are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government from time to time. Presently, AWWs and AWHS are paid honoraria of Rs. 3000/- per month and Rs. 1500/- per month *w.e.f.* 01.4.2011. Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres are being paid honoraria of Rs. 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04.7.2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria are also paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources.

Besides, these workers are also extended benefits such as paid absence on maternity, insurance cover under 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana', reservation of 25% of vacant posts of Supervisors for Anganwadi Workers, recruitment of 25% of Anganwadi Workers from Anganwadi Helpers etc.

AWWs are imparted three types of training to build their skills, knowledge and capacities to discharge their duties in delivering the ICDS services. These trainings are: (i) induction training (6 days)-given immediately on their appointment, if they are not deputed to full-fledged

job training; (ii) job training (26 days)-one time full-fledged training, given after the appointment and (iii) refresher training (5 days)-given once in every two years. Specific curricula and contents for each types of training are developed by NIPCCD and prescribed by Govt. of India to all States/UTs. These trainings are conducted at the Anganwadi Training Centres (AWTCs) which are mostly run by NGOs and opened by the State Governments with the approval of Govt. of India.

A Statement indicating State/UT-wise grants-in-aid released and expenditure reported, including the State share, for the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 30.6.2014), under ICDS Scheme, is at enclosed.

(e) and (f) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September, 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been taken place as per the following schedule:-

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f.* 1.4.2013) including districts from Special Category States and NER;
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e. w.e.f.* 1.4.2014).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&L) (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including , care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% crèche cum Anganwadi Centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and

programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings

of Anganwadi Centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

### **Statement**

*Consolidated indicating State-wise position of funds released and expenditure reported under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (Gen.), SNP and Training)] during last three years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 upto 30.06.2014)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds release 2014-15 (upto 30.6.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92895.37	149209.67	110011.33	141522.07	111334.49	169925.2	34964.34
2.	Bihar	81909.11	121393.31	107957.00	157647.59	107609.68	216193.18	43121.27
3.	Chhattisgarh	38502.25	58677.58	53860.37	60688.87	50459.30	32009.38	15979.73
4.	Goa	1257.49	1892.62	1859.53	1931.36	1567.58	780.61	1242.89
5.	Gujarat	80665.68	87087.87	60144.11	87054.57	60807.51	33243.99	21597.66
6.	Haryana	22752.56	29322.76	30331.08	34820.58	31266.40	27320.17	10189.92
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14723.44	18850.47	17014.46	20201.69	17278.95	10214.6	5105.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16958.11	18277.40	26029.50	36271.67	29610.25	30.51	9195.78
9.	Jharkhand	32638.51	46759.24	38673.75	61462.18	49930.46	55942.39	18157.63
10.	Karnataka	76766.99	97517.46	67426.31	113225.28	75135.57	91429.77	21776.69
11.	Kerala	37075.31	33076.67	27472.04	39045.33	35995.97	18252.91	10617.7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	92877.29	152465.91	147086.26	169751.28	102418.63	130805.79	43931.73
13.	Maharashtra	142969.35	205753.00	140032.78	215117.47	129519.81	116931.73	44430.23
14.	Odisha	68328.66	86867.96	66424.71	102438.85	97438.29	114207.39	27669.66
15.	Punjab	26258.52	30732.12	29429.25	31481.2	24546.11	12918.26	9776.75
16.	Rajasthan	59253.76	89506.17	68853.08	98296.03	65232.45	68051.55	23424.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	54283.32	47989.84	42882.04	86535.21	65605.57	66496.58	18676.82
18.	Uttarakhand	11815.29	13143.01	12036.13	12820.79	17763.50	15477.84	5107.85
19.	Uttar Pradesh	221764.68	335236.64	250471.26	380877.96	235448.38	459519.9	97299.14
20.	West Bengal	116162.04	133060.91	106618.64	153266.77	123227.84	68586.2	42918.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Delhi	6935.94	16488.18	16495.76	21595.7	17700.74	25044.76	5075.99
22.	Puducherry	1728.79	1048.54	387.11	1188.33	736.39	457.51	799.51
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	720.73	1087.03	575.17	944.54	391.79	1558.58	679.06
24.	Chandigarh	627.50	863.82	685.85	890.47	731.19	532.08	895.68
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	198.43	134.82	238.37	37.57	378.31	37.92	274.53
26.	Daman and Diu	114.85	263.61	188.1	250.16	161.19	296.09	149.38
27.	Lakshadweep	199.52	323.35	146.44	155.97	147.46	99.6	131.67
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	9776.70	11325.99	12392.5	10645.63	10344.16	4386.83	3341.81
29.	Assam	68745.78	83773.51	90085.33	82297.54	103145.19	52861.09	35183.04
30.	Manipur	8172.36	7641.42	7700.66	5001.89	16140.54	5333.16	4270.32
31.	Meghalaya	9489.85	10279.31	10608.84	10491.28	14287.83	13609.96	3799.5
32.	Mizoram	4581.50	5069.31	5480.34	5645.8	4772.89	5961.83	1651.88
33.	Nagaland	10785.86	9410.71	8526.31	8571.73	8912.80	7566.13	3115.05
34.	Sikkim	1335.71	1968.75	2115.37	1975.25	2607.14	1406.2	1905.45
35.	Tripura	13235.36	13148.74	9437.63	10832.63	13651.31	14493.49	4194.49
36.	AKBY (LIC)#	663.72		472.18	0	442.90	0	
37.	NIPCCD	50.68		0	0		0	
Total		1427221.01	1919647.70	1570149.59	2164981.24	1626748.57	1841983.18	570651.62

# Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana

### Stree Shakti Puruskar

1399. SHRI PRATAP SIMHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to institute an award similar to the Stree Shakti Puruskar/Award as a mark of recognition of the contribution of women from each District in the field of women empowerment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such Puruskar/Award is likely to be instituted?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The award has already been announced and shall be instituted after finalisation of guidelines.

### List of Priority Foreign Country

1400. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States (US) has decided to classify India out of the list of priority foreign country;

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

(c) whether India or US has raised this issue in any meeting of the Indo-US Trade Policy Forum;

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

(e) whether there were any discussions with US in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) In its recent '2014 Special 301 Report' released by the US Government on 30.4.2014, India has been classified as the 'Priority Watch List Country' and it has been decided by the US to conduct an 'Out-of-Cycle' review.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The meeting of India-US Trade Policy Forum has not been held during the last three years.

(e) and (f) As a part of the process of determination under Special 301, conducted pursuant to Section 182 of the US Trade Act of 1974, hearings are undertaken where Indian and US businesses participate. No officials discussion between the two Governments have been held.

#### **Consumption of Tobacco Products**

1401. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether smoking and consumption of tobacco products, particularly among women are on the rise in the country, and, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the impact of various anti-tobacco law/measures aimed at deterring the people from smoking and consumption of tobacco products in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce plain cigarette packaging and bring holistic tobacco taxation policy in the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to curb smoking and tobacco consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the Global Adult

Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (2010) in the age group of 15 years and above the total number of tobacco users in India is 27.49 crores out of which 7.8 crore are females. The other key findings include:—

- 20.3% of females use tobacco in any form
- 2.9% of females use smoking forms of tobacco.
- 18.4% of females use smokeless forms of tobacco.
- 25.8% of females starting tobacco use before the age of 15.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare conducted the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) (2010) to monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. Some of the important indicators monitored and for which the estimates are available are as under:—

#### **1. Exposure to Second Hand Smoke (SHS):**

- 30% of adults are exposed to SHS at workplace
- 52% of adults are exposed to SHS at Home
- 17.5 of adults are exposed to SHS in Public Transport

#### **2. Anti-tobacco information in any Media:**

- 52% of the adults noticed anti-cigarette information: 61% of the adults noticed anti-bidi information
- 66% of the adults noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information

#### **3. Noticing Health Warnings on Various Tobacco Products and thinking of quitting:**

- 70.8% of cigarette smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette package and 38% thought of quitting because of warning label.
- 62% of bidi smokers noticed health warnings on bidi package and 29% thought of quitting because of warning label.

- 62% of users of smokeless tobacco noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco product package and 34% thought of quitting because of warning label.

#### 4. Knowledge, Attitude and Perceptions:

- 90% of the Adults believe that smoking causes serious illness
- 85% of the Adults believe that smoking causes lung cancer
- 63.9% of the Adults believe that smoking causes Heart Attack.

(d) Currently there is no such proposal to introduce the plain packaging. As per the Act and the Rules framed thereunder the pictorial health warnings shall occupy 40% of the Principal display areas and on the front panel of the tobacco product packages with an option of rotation every 2 years or earlier.

The Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare has written to all the Chief Ministers to consider adopting a 'Comprehensive Taxation Policy' for all tobacco products so that they are taxed at similar rates and incentive to shift to relatively cheaper tobacco products is minimised. It is also important that under the policy, the tax rate should be linked to both inflation and changes in household income, so that any tax increase leads to an effective and 'real increase' in the price of tobacco products, making them less affordable over time and thereby reducing consumption & prevalence. While developing such policy the studies on price and elasticity of demand also need to be kept in view. Further, Secretary, Department of Health & Family Welfare has *vide* letter dated 26th June, 2014 written to Secretary (Revenue) to adopt a 'Comprehensive Tax Policy' for tobacco products in the broader public health interest and with a view to protecting youth and children from getting addicted to tobacco use.

(e) A number of steps have been taken by the Government in this regard, which include the following:—

1. "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibitions of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA), was enacted in

2003 to regulate consumption, production, supply and distribution of tobacco products, by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places; prohibiting sale to and by minors, prohibiting sale within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

2. Government of India launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the aim 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 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 coverage of National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been up-scaled from existing 42 districts of 21 States to 53 districts of 29 States in 2013-2014 under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

3. National Level Public Awareness campaign is a key activity under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) which is aimed at educating people about the adverse health effects of tobacco use. A variety of media like electronic (Government and private Channels and FM/radio), outdoor billboards, bus panels, exterior train wrap-up, news-paper advertisement etc. have been used to reach a wide set of audience.
4. Health spots relating to harmful effects of tobacco use are also displayed by films and TV Programmes displaying tobacco products or their use, as per the Rules notified under COTPA, 2003.
5. Gutkha and other similar food products containing nicotine and tobacco have been prohibited under the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated

1st August, 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

**Concession/ Financial Assistance to Promote Industrialization**

1402. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of concessions/ financial assistance provided/ proposed to be provided by the Government to promote industrialization in the country, particularly in rural/ backward/ hilly/remote areas and North-East Region, State/ UT-wise along with success achieved as a result thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the special package being given to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand;

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

(d) the number of industries set up through special package in these States and employment generated therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government is providing different packages of concessions/financial assistance to the States of NER, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, details of which is enclosed Statement-I.

Details of financial assistance provided since inception of these schemes is are enclosed Statement-II.

Introduction of these packages has led to growth of industries in these States. Details of success achieved in terms of investment made, units set up and employment generated is are enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) The packages for Special Category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have already been extended. Special Package for Jammu & Kashmir has been extended for a further period of five

years *w.e.f.* 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 and Special Package for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 7.1.2013 to 31.3.2017.

(d) Details of the units set up, along with investment made and employment generated since the extension of the packages, as reported by the State Governments is are enclosed Statement.

**Statement-I**

A. Package of Concessions/Financial Assistance provided to The States of NER under NEIIPP, 2007:

The Government has announced a package of fiscal incentives and concessions namely North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 *w.e.f.* 01.04.2007 for a period of 10 years. Benefits available under this package are:—

- (i) Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery.
- (ii) Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan taken by an industrial unit for a period of 10(ten) years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
- (iii) Insurance Subsidy for 100% reimbursement of insurance premium paid by an industrial unit.

Other Incentives/ Concessions:—

- Excise duty exemption based on “Value addition” norms specified by the Department of Revenue;
- 100% Income Tax exemption.

B. Special Package for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:

A special package of incentives/concessions for industrial development in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was introduced by the Government on 07.01.2003 for a period of ten years. This package expired on 06.01.2013 and has been further extended from 7.1.2013 to 31.3.2017. The extended package includes Central Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment in plant and machinery with maximum limit of Rs.30 lakh for new units established or on substantial expansion for existing unit in notified area and for thrust

industries anywhere in the State. For MSMEs 15% of investment in plant & machinery with maximum upper limit of Rs.50 lakh for same area.

C. Special Package for Jammu and Kashmir:

A special package of incentives/concessions for industrial development in the State of Jammu & Kashmir was introduced by the Government on 14.06.2002 for a period of ten years. This package of incentives expired on 14.06.2012 and has been further extended for a further period of five years *w.e.f.*, 15.06.2012 to 14.06.2017 with certain modification in the package, as follows:—

- (i) Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of the investment of plant & machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy of 30% of the investment of plant & machinery, subject to ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crore and Rs. 1.50 crore for manufacturing and service sector respectively;
- (ii) Interest Subsidy of 3% on the average of daily working capital loan for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production; and
- (iii) Insurance Subsidy to the extent of 100% of the premium paid for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

D. Benefits Available Under Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971/Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013:

In addition, the Government had also announced Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971 which in addition to the eight States of NER also covers the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling District of West-Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Administration & Lakshadweep Administration, under which cost of transportation of raw material/ finished goods ranging from 75% to 90% to and from the location of the industrial unit to the designated rail-head is reimbursed for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The Scheme has since been modified & notified as Freight Subsidy Scheme(FSS), 2013 *w.e.f.* 22.01.2013.

**Statement-II**

*Details of financial assistance provided (State-wise) under various packages (since inception and till the financial year 2013-14)*

A. Under North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007:

(Rs. in crores)	
State	Finanacial Assistance Provided
Arunachal Pradesh	15.45
Assam	252.07
Manipur	0.12
Meghalaya	172.64
Mizoram	48.10
Nagaland	0.07
Sikkim	19.16
Tripura	6.82

B. Under Special Package Schemes:

(Rs. in crores)	
State	Total
Jammu and Kashmir	188.86
Himachal Pradesh	260.00
Uttarakhand	204.78

C. Under Transport Subsidy Scheme (TSS), 1971:

(Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total
1.	Himachal Pradesh	372.96
2.	Jammu and Kishmir	64.55
3.	Uttarakhand	20.33
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.03
5.	Assam	1084.95
6.	Manipur	24.61
7.	Meghalaya	847.60

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total
8.	Mizoram	50.41
9.	Nagaland	93.73
10.	Tripura	14.98
11.	Sikkim	17.37
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.20
13.	West Bengal (Darjeeling District)	1.88

D. Under Freight Subsidy Scheme (FSS), 2013: NIL.

### **Statement-III**

*Details of success achieved in terms of Investment Made, Units Set up and Employment Generated*

A. In the States of North-East Region:

Sl. No.	State(s)	Investment Made (Rs. in crores)	Number of units established	Employment Generated (No. of persons)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3286.97	142	3734
2.	Assam	1987.75	10385	77970
3.	Manipur	72.42	765	8178
4.	Meghalaya	3527.30	60	2906
5.	Mizoram	260.62	1747	14531
6.	Nagaland	274.00	6110	24440
7.	Sikkim	1257.37	30	6789
8.	Tripura	449.09	119	21270
Total		11179.02	20543	15982726

B. In the Special Category States:

Sl. No.	State(s)	Investment Made (Rs. in crore)	No. of Industrial Units set up	Employment generated (No. of persons)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	31769.74	14653	118291
2.	Himachal Pradesh	14613.11	9773	122075
3.	Uttarakhand	24460.20	31276	337620

[Translation]

### **Working Women Hostels and Ashram Schools**

1403. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Scheme of 'Hostels for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Girls and Boys' being implemented by the Government along with the funds allocated thereof during each of the past three years and current year;

(b) whether the residents of working women's hostels, student hostels and Ashram schools being run by Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), trusts, institution etc. are deprived of basic facilities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the further measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any mechanism or committee for monitoring the said hostels, schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to make the said hostels and schools hi-tech and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) The details of the scheme of hostels for Scheduled Tribes girls and boys being implemented by the Ministry is given below:—

The objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise not been able to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The scheme covers the entire ST population in the country and is not area-specific. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. State Governments are eligible for 100% Central Share for construction of all Girls' Hostels and also for construction of Boys' Hostels in left wing extremism affected areas (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time). For the other Boys' Hostels, funding to State Government is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' Hostels.



The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for the middle, secondary, college and university levels of education. The State Government/UT provides the land for the building, free of cost. The running and maintenance of hostels is the responsibility of the State Govt/UT Administration/University concerned. State Govts. are asked to create adequate basic amenities like toilets, bathrooms, drinking water, bedding, nutritious food and enabling environment for children in hostels and to provide sufficient supporting staff and funds in their State Budget for this purpose.

Details of funds allocated during each of the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) In the hostels and residential schools for ST students run by NGOs, funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, stringent measures have been ensured by way of monitoring the projects through:-

- (i) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities.
- (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by multidisciplinary State Level Committees for voluntary efforts every year.
- (iii) Audited statements of accounts as well as Utilization Certificate pertaining to the releases.
- (iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.
- (e) There is no such proposal.

### **Statement**

*Details of funds allocated under the scheme of Hostels for Girls and Boys during the year  
2011-12 to 2013-14 and current year 2014-15*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	125.00	125.00	88.48 *

*\*Note: During the current year some of the existing education schemes including hostel for ST girls and boys are being merged under an Umbrella Scheme of education for ST students.*

[English]

#### **Capsispray Developed by DRDO**

1404. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research Laboratory (DRL), a laboratory of Defence Research and the Development Organisation (DRDO) in Tejpur has developed a product called Capsispray, a chilli spray for personal protection and self-defence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote Capsispray for the self-protection of women from physical attacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Defence Research Laboratory (DRL), Tejpur, a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a chilli spray *i.e.* CAPSISPRAY. It is an eco-friendly non-lethal chilli spray for personal protection and self-defence. It contains Oleoresin Capsicum extracted from the world's hottest chilli, the Bhut Jolokia (*Capsicum Assamicum*), largely cultivated in Assam and other parts of North Eastern States of India.

(c) and (d) The prototype of chilli spray is ready and the product is required to be tested for several toxicology parameters. DRDO will take further steps to popularise the product once trials are over.

[Translation]

### **Tax Rebate to Cooperative Banks**

1405. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to bring the cooperative banks under the ambit of income tax by putting the cooperative banks in the category of commercial banks;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments including Rajasthan for Income Tax rebate under Section 80(p) of Income Tax Act, 1961 to the cooperative banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Prior to its amendment by the Finance Act, 2006, section 80P of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provided for a deduction of the whole of the profits in the case of a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or a cottage industry, or the marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members, or the processing of the agricultural produce of its members without the aid of power, etc.

The Finance Act, 2006 withdrew the tax benefits to co-operative banks other than Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) or Primary Co-Operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) on the following grounds:—

(i) Co-operative banks are like any other bank and the principle of mutuality does not apply because their area of operations extends even to non-members.

(ii) Most of these banks are providing standard banking facilities like opening of letters of credit, bill discounting and collection, lockers and safe deposit vaults, bank guarantees etc. Many of these deal in foreign exchange and have also

opened ATM kiosks. These banks are thus no different from commercial banks and therefore are not eligible for preferential tax treatment.

(iii) It is in consonance with the objective of the Government to expand the tax base by phasing out all exemptions that are considered economically inefficient and inequitable.

(iv) Income-tax is a tax on profits and there is no rationale for exempting profit-making co-operative banks from payment of income-tax.

Further, the following benefits have also been extended to co-operative banks which have been taken out from the purview of section 80P:—

(a) Deduction for provision for doubtful debts, available so far to banking companies, has been extended to co-operative banks;

(b) Deduction in respect of special reserve to the extent of 20% of profit, available to financial corporations and banks, has been extended to co-operative banks;

(c) Carry forward and set off of business losses has been allowed in the event of amalgamation of a loss making co-operative bank with another co-operative bank.

With this, co-operative banks have been brought at par with commercial banks in so far as the Income-Tax Act is concerned.

(c) and (d) The Government has received representations from various quarters seeking restoration of the deduction under Section 80P of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to all cooperative banks. In view of the reasons spelt out above, the Government did not find it feasible to accede to these requests.

[English]

### **Allied Health Professionals**

1406. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a huge shortfall of Allied Health Professionals (AHPs) in various health cadres and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of allied health professionals presently working *vis-a-vis* their requirement in the country, cadre and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any report and suggestions in this regard in the recent past;

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

(e) the fresh measures being taken by the Government to increase the number of paramedical workforce to meet their growing requirement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) 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 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The main reasons 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. the State-wise details of availability of AHPs is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) To overcome the shortage of Allied Health Professionals, it has been decided to establish one National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at Najafgarh (Delhi) and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) at Bhagalpur (Bihar), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Chandigarh (Chandigarh), Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) and Nagpur (Maharashtra). The scheme aims at augmenting the supply of skilled paramedical manpower and at promoting quality of paramedical training through standardization of such education/courses across the country. Once operationalized, the 8 RIPS would generate 8,320 paramedics (8 institutes X 26 Under graduate courses X 40 students), and with operationalization of one NIPS, provided it runs 7 post-graduate courses with 20 students in each course, would generate 140 (1 institute X 7 Post-Graduate courses X 20 students) PG paramedics per year.

#### **Statement-I**

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

Sl. No.	Health Workforce Category	Demand	Supply	Unadjusted Gap	Efficiency-Access Adjusted Gap
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	10599	3,263	7336	8901
7.	Medical technology related	239657	3,587	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>283,378</b>	<b>6265376</b>	<b>6409834</b>

\*Source: PHFI report Nov - 2012

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

Sl. No	States	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh (AR)	36	83	15	31	9	13	8	7	7	374	585	1382611
2.	Assam (AS)	844	1923	345	727	208	298	193	171	8669	13534	31169272	
3.	Bihar (BR)	843	1919	344	725	207	298	193	171	8653	13509	103804637	
4.	Jharkhand (JH)	595	1355	243	512	146	210	136	121	6108	9536	32966238	
5.	Manipur (MN)	88	199	36	75	22	31	20	18	899	1403	2721756	
6.	Meghalaya (ML)	72	163	29	62	18	25	16	15	735	1147	2964007	
7.	Mizoram (MZ)	57	130	23	49	14	20	13	12	587	916	1091014	
8.	Nagaland (NL)	76	173	31	65	19	27	17	15	779	1217	1980602	
9.	Odisha/Odisha (OR)	676	1540	276	582	166	239	155	137	6942	108337	41947358	
10.	Sikkim (SK)	24	55	10	21	6	8	5	5	246	385	607688	
11.	Tripura (TR)	37	85	15	32	9	13	9	8	385	601	3671032	
12.	West Bengal (WB)	1197	2727	489	1030	295	423	274	243	12292	19191	913447736	
13.	Goa (GA)	22	50	9	19	5	8	5	4	225	351	1457723	
14.	Gujarat (GJ)	594	1352	242	511	146	210	136	120	6097	9519	60383628	
15.	Maharashtra (MH)	1617	3683	660	1392	398	571	370	328	16602	25920	112372972	
16.	Andhra Pradesh (AP)	2044	4656	834	1759	503	722	468	415	20990	32770	84665533	
17.	Karnataka (KA)	1392	3172	568	1198	343	492	319	283	1498	22322	61130704	
18.	Kerala (KL)	385	878	157	332	95	136	88	78	3956	6177	33387677	
19.	Tamil Nadu (TN)	930	2117	379	800	229	328	213	189	9544	14900	72138958	

20. Chhattisgath (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	501	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. Uttarakhnd (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
36. India	17678	40265	7215	15214	4352	3263	6243	4050	3587	181511	283378	1210193465

#Source: PHFI report Nov - 2012

*[Translation]***Recruitment in Defence Forces**

1407. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of recruitment in all three wings of defence forces during the last three years and the current year from various States/UTs, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the total number of recruitment centres in the country including backward areas of Maharashtra, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of centres where recruitment for defence forces is proposed to be undertaken during the

current financial year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Total number of recruitment in Army during the last three years and in the Air Force and Navy during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Total number of recruitment centres in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra are enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Recruitment in the defence forces is a continuous /ongoing process. Efforts are made to cover the entire country.

**Statement-I**

*Total number of Recruitment in Army, Air Force and Navy*

**Army**

JCOs/Other Ranks

Sl. No.	State/UT	Recruiting Year		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2890	3540	3240
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	490	390
3.	Assam	1019	1051	951
4.	Bihar	4540	3195	2595
5.	Chhattisgarh	622	448	348
6.	Delhi	865	1212	912
7.	Goa	47	20	19
8.	Gujarat	2205	2305	1805
9.	Haryana	2452	2770	2170
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1687	2317	1917
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2085	2699	2298
12.	Jharkhand	1140	707	732
13.	Karnataka	1632	2026	1826
14.	Kerala	2077	2700	2150
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2761	3150	2250

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Maharashtra	5312	5424	4224
17.	Manipur	587	456	448
18.	Meghalaya	91	75	72
19.	Mizoram	94	293	187
20.	Nagaland	134	127	122
21.	Odisha	945	1505	1205
22.	Punjab	3751	4701	4117
23.	Rajasthan	3602	3647	3391
24.	Sikkim	108	462	457
25.	Tamil Nadu	2377	3073	2572
26.	Tripura	104	56	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7600	7086	6555
28.	Uttarakhand	2585	3036	2135
29.	West Bengal	3535	3289	2955
30.	UTs	40	15	91

**Officers:**

Officers in the Army are recruited on the basis of all India open competitive examinations and State-wise data relating to commissioning of officers is not maintained. However, details of officers commissioned in the Army (less Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service) during the last 3 years are as under:-

Year	No. of officers commissioned
2011	1780
2012	2038
2013	1964
2014 (till 30th June)	946

**NAVY:**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Officer	Sailor	Officers	Sailor	Officer	Sailor	Officer	Sailor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	191	51	285	49	322	13	159
2.	Assam	0	44	3	101	2	95	0	28
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5	1	13	1	9	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-	1	0	0	4	0
5.	Bihar	25	470	22	363	23	340	11	212
6.	Chandigarh	5	0	4	1	5	0	4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	10	6	6	3	5	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Delhi	31	10	24	23	47	-	13	9
9.	Goa	2	6	2	7	2	4	0	2
10.	Gujarat	6	35	5	51	8	29	3	11
11.	Haryana	52	443	47	415	64	408	18	242
12.	Himachal Pradesh	24	102	21	313	25	252	8	46
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	60	4	66	11	84	3	40
14.	Jharkhand	12	119	9	91	11	96	5	45
15.	Karnataka	24	80	42	76	62	72	26	23
16.	Kerala	55	164	82	99	71	149	33	59
17.	Lakshadweep	-	10	-	0	-	0	-	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	25	267	35	300	26	305	2	70
19.	Maharashtra	38	150	51	182	40	216	8	68
20.	Manipur	6	47	6	46	4	27	2	24
21.	Meghalaya	-	13	2	11	2	6	0	4
22.	Mizoram	1	17	-	11	0	16	0	8
23.	Nagaland	-	17	-	11	0	12	1	7
24.	Odisha	5	289	6	213	13	132	8	132
25.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	23	110	25	115	21	138	7	54
27.	Rajasthan	20	708	32	596	29	667	16	340
28.	Sikkim	0	26	-	13	0	5	0	3
29.	Tamil Nadu	34	73	35	62	28	74	11	43
30.	Tripura	-	2	1	3	1	0	1	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	61	823	77	928	104	748	36	569
32.	Uttarakhand	28	85	31	135	39	148	16	52
33.	West Bengal	12	121	16	93	17	89	5	44

*Note:*

1. State wise data of officers does not include NDA cadets.
2. Data for 2014 refers to the first Batch only.

#### **Air Force:**

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012		2013		2014 (As on 30.6.2014)	
		Officer	Airmen	Officers	Airmen	Officer	Airmen	Officer	Airmen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	396	19	358	27	85	8	14
2.	Assam	04	80	06	16	03	115	1	40



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0	01	41	01	0	-	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	04	-	06	02	0	-	1
5.	Bihar	29	635	46	703	39	346	8	146
6.	Chandigarh	03	01	04	01	02	0	2	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	03	64	01	91	10	155	1	6
8.	Delhi	34	50	34	45	31	27	15	9
9.	Goa	02	0	01	0	-	0	-	0
10.	Gujarat	10	116	08	92	12	24	3	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	19	311	21	220	21	48	5	14
12.	Haryana	61	928	93	1258	79	441	17	187
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	336	14	230	14	27	7	15
14.	Jharkhand	13	38	14	237	08	232	1	7
15.	Karnataka	25	92	19	205	25	158	10	37
16.	Kerala	35	276	55	480	29	227	6	4
17.	Lakshadweep	-	02	-	0	-	0	-	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26	377	22	551	28	184	12	33
19.	Maharashtra	38	135	35	192	33	277	11	3
20.	Manipur	03	104	06	119	05	13	1	12
21.	Meghalaya	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	0
22.	Mizoram	-	0	01	04	-	0	-	1
23.	Nagaland	-	02	-	01	-	0	-	0
24.	Odisha	08	410	09	321	11	116	-	62
25.	Puducherry	01	0	02	02	01	02	-	0
26.	Punjab	37	63	35	48	34	52	10	13
27.	Rajasthan	34	1057	32	978	23	844	13	382
28.	Sikkim	01	01	02	0	01	01	-	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	22	33	35	47	33	153	8	6
30.	Tripura	-	01	01	01	-	12	-	1
31.	Uttar Pradesh	118	1649	131	2000	123	1299	37	514
32.	Uttarakhand	20	868	34	222	40	270	11	116
33.	West Bengal	22	220	14	325	16	358	6	133

*Note:* Details of offices given above are excluding Medical and Dental.

**Statement-II***Details of Recruitment Centres***ARMY:** Details of Army Recruitment Offices (AROs) in the country are as below:—

Sl. No.	State	No of Army Recruitment Office	Place/location of Army Recruitment office
1.	Assam	3	Jorhat, Narangi, Silchar
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Secunderabad, Guntur, Vishakapatnam
3.	Bihar	4	Danapur, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Katihar
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
5.	Delhi	1	Delhi Cantt
6.	Gujarat	2	Ahmedabad, Jamnagar
7.	Haryana	4	Ambala, Rohtak, Hisar, Chakhi Dadri
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Palampur, Hamirpur, Shimla, Mandi
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
10.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
11.	Karnataka	3	Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore
12.	Kerala	2	Trivandrum, Calicut
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Jabalpur, Gwalior, Mhow, Bhopal
14.	Maharashtra	5	Pune, Mumbai, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad
15.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
16.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl
17.	Nagaland	1	Rangapahar
18.	Odisha	3	Cuttack, Sambalpur, Gopalpur
19.	Punjab	5	Jalandhar, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Patiala, Ludhiana
20.	Rajasthan	5	Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota
21.	Tamil Nadu	3	Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7	Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Agra, Varanasi, Amethi, Kunraghat
23.	Uttarakhand	3	Lansdowne, Almora, Pithoragarh
24.	West Bengal	5	Kolkata, Siliguri, Barrackpore, Berhampore, Ghoom

**NAVY:** Navy does not have any permanent infrastructure/offices for recruitment. Thirty one temporary Recruitment Centres are activated at various places throughout the country for the duration of recruitment tests. Details of these centres are as below:—

Sl. No.	State	Place
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam

Sl. No.	State	Place
3.	Assam	Guwahati, Tejpur
4.	Delhi	New Delhi
5.	Goa	Vasco
6.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
7.	Haryana	Ambala
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu

Sl. No.	State	Place
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
11.	Karnataka	Karwar
12.	Kerala	Kochi
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14.	Maharashtra	Lonavla, Mumbai, Hamla
15.	Meghalaya	Shillong
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl
17.	Nagaland	Kohima
18.	Odisha	Chilka
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok
22.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Tirunelveli, Arakkonam
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
24.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Almora
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata

**AIR FORCE:** There are three Air Force Selection Boards (AFSBs) at Dehradun, Mysore and Varanasi. There are 14 Airmen Selection Centres, located in various part of the country as per details below:—

Sl. No.	State	Place
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Begumpet
2.	Assam	Guwahati
3.	Bihar	Bihta
4.	Delhi	New Delhi
5.	Haryana	Ambala
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore
7.	Kerala	Cochin
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
9.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
10.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
11.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Sl. No.	State	Place
12.	Tamil Nadu	Tambaram
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	West Bengal	Barrackpore

[English]

#### Ranking by World Bank

1408. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of dismal ranking of India in the 'Doing Business' report of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the said report there is a need to take up the issue of regulatory and business environment and have some measureable targets for improving the ranking of the country gradually;

(d) if so, whether the Government of India has constituted a Committee to study hurdles faced by investors and prepare a road map to improve the investment climate of the country; and

(e) if so, the details and the composition of the Committee thereof along with the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The World Bank Group has been publishing an annual report named 'Doing Business Report' since 2004 to provide specific information on Ease of Doing Business in over 189 nations across the globe. The Report ranks countries according to the regulations in place only for small and medium enterprises but which, owing to its name, often gets mistaken to refer to general business environment. Government has indicated its concerns about the indicators used, methodology, sample size, use of ranking, neglect of qualitative and country specific business environment, etc. to the World Bank.

(c) to (e) The Report does not set any measurable targets for improving the ranking of the country. While no need for a Committee has been felt, Government has taken

several steps such as simplification and rationalization of existing rules, introduction of e-governance, reducing fees etc. to ease doing business and also for improving the ranking of the country. Departments concerned with various aspects of simplifying procedure and bringing in efficiency and speed in clearance processes have given high priority to this issue.

#### **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project**

1409. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project indicating name of industrial cities taken up for development thereunder along with mode of investment therein;

(b) the progress made in the said project along with the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from bidders for the DMIC project, particularly for Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project spanning the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh seeks to leverage the connectivity backbone provided by the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor to create a strong economic base with a globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce, enhance investment and attain sustainable development.

The following 8 industrial cities have been taken up for development in Phase-I.

- (i) Shendra Bidkin Industrial Park, Maharashtra
- (ii) Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat
- (iii) Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana

(iv) Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan

(v) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh

(vi) Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra

(vii) Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh

(viii) Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area

For the development of these industrial cities, a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is being incorporated in respect of each of the above as a Joint Venture entity between the State Government concerned and the Central Government represented through DMIC Project Implementation Revolving Fund set up as a Trust.

(b) Master planning is complete for the first 6 cities, land acquisition by State Governments for Phase-I has been initiated and the other project development activities are being carried out by DMICDC.

(c) DMICDC has initiated the development of Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area. DMICDC/ SPV has not yet invited proposals (bids) from the bidders for implementation of the project.

(d) It is expected that phase-I of some of the new cities being developed in the phase-I of DMIC Project will be completed by the end of 2019.

#### **Child Abuse in Shelter Homes**

1410. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the child abuse in some shelter homes across the country and requested State Governments to install CCTV in shelter homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response from the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) the total number of cases filed against child abuse across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) and (b) The Government has taken note of the abuse and neglect of children living in Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including Shelter Homes across the country. All State Governments/UT Administration have been requested to register all CCIs under the purview of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Ministry

of Women and Child Development has not requested State Governments to install CCTV in Shelter Homes.

(c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that it has registered 2333 complaints of abuse/ violation of child rights during the last three years and the current year. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*I. State/UT-wise details of complaints/cases concerning abuse/violation of child rights registered in NCPCR during the last three years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	47	33	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
4.	Assam	2	4	12	0
5.	Bihar	55	25	12	2
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	18	11	1
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
9.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	80	61	63	12
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	6	5	3	0
13.	Haryana	6	43	47	18
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	2	1
15.	Jharkhand	2	19	18	1
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	3	13	4	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18	22	25	1
19.	Maharashtra	19	11	18	3
20.	Manipur	2	2	6	0
21.	Meghalaya	7	1	1	0
22.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	2	0	0	0
24.	Odisha	8	21	34	2
25.	Puducherry	0	5	2	0

Sl. No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
26.	Punjab	9	8	15	3
27.	Rajasthan	5	22	31	2
28.	Sikkim	0	1	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	36	41	14	8
30.	Tripura	1	0	0	0
31.	Uttarakhand	4	7	13	3
32.	Uttar Pradesh	135	362	532	110
33.	West Bengal	12	15	31	8
34.	Kerala	1	8	1	0
Total		455	766	934	178

*II. Head-wise details of complaints/cases concerning abuse/violation of child rights registered in NCPCR during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Major Head	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Police and other Authorities	47	38	42	7
2.	Jail and Custody	2	6	16	-
3.	Child Health	0	2	0	-
4.	Child labour	95	44	48	22
5.	Minorities/Tribals/Weaker Sections/Street Children	6	22	20	-
6.	Physically/Mentally Weak Children	2	1	0	-
7.	JJ/Shelter/Observation	14	53	13	5
8.	School	114	97	87	10
9.	Girl Child	96	400	481	54
10.	Adoption	3	4	4	
11.	Missing Children	13	19	31	9
12.	Displaced Children	1	0	0	
13.	Child Abuse	62	80	192	71
Total		455	766	934	178

[Translation]

**Irregularities in Providing Tax Concession**

1411. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities are being committed in providing exemptions and concessions in direct taxes;

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

(c) the monitoring system set up by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of cases arising therefrom and action taken thereon and the outcome therefrom during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Exemptions and tax concessions under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act') are provided in accordance with the provisions of the Act. However, any exemption or tax concession wrongly claimed in the returns of income filed by the tax payers are liable to be detected during processing of such returns or their scrutiny.

(c) The monitoring mechanism prevalent as of now includes system of Audit (both Internal and C&AG) and inspections/reviews done by supervising authorities.

(d) No such data is maintained in a centralized manner

#### **Shortage of Doctors in CGHS**

1412. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present doctor-patient ratio along with the provisions made in this regard under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) whether there is acute shortage of doctors/para-medical staff/medicines and non-availability of potable water/poor sanitation facility in the CGHS dispensaries and hospitals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the shortage of doctors and para-medical staff in various cadres, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there is lack of any rational system and avenues of promotions for the doctors appointed under the said scheme resulting in doctors not showing interest in their service;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Compensation to Farmers**

1413. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for providing compensation to farmers settled in border areas of the country for defence related activities in their farmlands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Compensation is paid for damages to standing crops, standing fruit trees, orchards, as also to fences, sheds, structures connected with agriculture, etc. Rental compensation is also paid when land remains in occupation beyond 30 days.

(c) Not applicable in view of the above.

*[English]*

#### **Model Tribal Hamlet**

1414. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing any special package for Attapady tribal area in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) details of monitoring mechanism to ensure proper implementation;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any project for Model Tribal Hamlet development programme to the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon along with funds released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development has approved the following projects for Attapady:—

- A seven year two-phase Attapady Comprehensive Tribal and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) Development Project with an outlay of Rs. 30.1 crore for the first four years and a tentative allocation of Rs. 21.93 crore for the next three years subject to mid-term evaluation. This project has been sanctioned under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) by the Empowered Committee.
- In-principle clearance for training 6000 families for skill development and placement at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.75 crore. Of this, a project for training and placement at a cost of Rs. 1.90 crore to train 500 rural youth, has been sanctioned under NRLM by the Empowered Committee.
- Attapady package under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been approved covering 16 roads with 70.65 km length at a cost of Rs.76.79 crore.
- National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has taken up two projects— The first is in partnership with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of Kerala for monitoring the health of mothers and children of Attapady Block using mobile based communication system linked with GIS. Also, NIRD is assisting Kerala Institute of Local Administration in developing a Tribal Sub Plan for the Attappady Block using the latest spatial data techniques.

In addition to the above, three Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres have been set up in Attappady, funded by National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(c) Usual departmental level monitoring is in place. However, a Task Force under Additional Secretary (Rural

Development) was set up for coordination.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Condition of Families of Defence Personnel**

1415. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any machinery at present to conduct periodic enquiry into the condition of families of defence personnel killed military operations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of soldiers of the State of Andhra Pradesh out of the total number of soldiers killed on duty during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the ex-gratia/compensation amount provided to their families in the State in each of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Kendriya Sainik Board Sectt. at the Central level and the Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards at the State and District level are entrusted with welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their families including the families of defence personnel killed in military operations.

Regiments and local formations/establishments/units have systems in place to periodically interact formally/ informally with the families of defence personnel who were killed during operations or soldiers who were handicapped during war.

(b) 12 defence personnel from Andhra Pradesh were killed on duty out of the total number of 326, during the last three years.

(c) The details of the ex-gratia/compensation amount provided to the families of soldiers killed on duty are given in the enclosed Statement.



**Statement***Ex-gratia/compensation amount provided to families of soldiers killed on duty*

Sl. No.	Name/Rank (Martyr/War Casualty)	Ex-Gratia/Compensation Provided
1.	Late LNK Kammara Guru Prasad, VSM 15320677X.	Family Pension -13,210/-, AGI Insurance - 20 Lacs, AGI Maturity-1,09,450/-, DCRG - 2,38,140/-, ACWF - 30,000/-, Ex-Gratia- 15,00,000/-, FSA - 1,03,863, DLIS - 60,000/-, AWWA - 10,000/-
2.	Late L/NK Patey Tassuk, SM, 15614636W.	Family Pension-13,390/-, DCRG-2,51,784/-, Ex-Gratia-15,00,000/-, AFPP Fund+DLI-2,38,704/-, AGI Insurance-20,00,000/-, AGAI Maturity-1,06,618/-, ACWF-30,000/-, FSA-79,693/-
3.	Late CFN Polu Ramakantga Reddy 14668977Y.	CR BAL-39,875/-, AFPPF-73,574/-, DLI-60,000/-, AGI Insurance-20,00,000/-, ACWF-30,000/-, SFP-7242/-, AGI Maturity-1,13,358/-, Ex-Gratia-NA, FSA-39,875/-.
4.	Late Sep, TR Rao, 2617430K.	FSA-23,423/-, AFPPF-74,459/-, DLIS-NA, FP-10,720/-, DCRG-95,628/-, Ex-Gratia-10 Lac, AGI (I)-20 Lac, AGI(M)-49,406/-, ACWF-30,000/-, AWWA-10,000/-.
5.	Late SWR D Kiran Kumar Reddy 15488883P.	FSA (CR Bal. & LVE Encashment)-1,38,536/-, AFPP Fund-2,68,466/-, DLI-60,000/-, ACWF-30,000/-, AWWA-10,000/-, AGI(I)-25,00,000/-, AGI(M)-1,64,059/-, DCRG-3,09,972/-, LFP-13,690/-p.m., Ex-Gratia-15,00,000/-.
6.	Late SWR Srinivas Meesala 15500439N.	FSA(CR Bal. Lve Encashment)-1,47,922/-, AFPP Fund-1,70,865/-, DLI-60,000/-, ACWF-30,000/-, AWWA-10,000/-, AGI(I)-25,00,000/-, AGI(M)-1,41,815/-, DCRG-2,97,264/-, LFP-6,590/-p.m., Ex-Gratia-15,00,000/-.
7.	Late Sep, (ACP-1) Mohd. Feroz Khan, 2608053X.	FSA-41,348/-, AFPPF-4,08,586/-, DLIS-60,000/-, ACWF-30,000/-, AWWA-10,000/-, SFP-13,980/-, DCRG-3,16,584/-, AGI-25 Lac, AGI M-1,76,852/-, Ex-Gratia-15 Lac.
8.	Late Sigmn Yadaiah M, 15688901W.	LFP-12,770/-, DCRG-2,79,624/-, Ex-Gratia-15,00,000/-, AGI Ins-20,00,000/-, AGI Maturity-1,51,348/-, IRLA Bal-91,208/-, AFPP Bal.-1,82,874/-, DLI-60,000/- ACWF-30,000/-.
9.	Dasari Prasad Mech (R)-II 119494B.	Liberalised Family Pension-Rs.19,290/-p.m., Ex-gratia-Rs.10 Lakh, Death gratuity-8,06,322/-.
10.	Seetaram Badapalli LS RP-I 137761-W.	Liberalised Family Pension-Rs.14,800/-p.m., Ex-gratia-Rs.10 lakh, Death gratuity-3,24,200/-.
11.	Rajesh Tootika LME, 131297-B.	Liberalised Family Pension-Rs.15,050/-p.m., Ex-gratia-Rs.10 lakh, Death Gratuity-Rs.3,39,500/-.
12.	Immadi Rajesh, Ship Wright, 194293-A.	Special Family Pension-Rs.11,304/-p.m., Ex-gratia-Rs.10 lakh, Death Gratuity-2,29,032/-.

[Translation]

### Child Care Centres

1416. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of registered child care centres/institutions in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of such center/institutions in the country have not been registered so far;

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

(d) whether the cases of child exploitation, sexual abuse and lack of residential care facility have been brought to the cognizance of the Government in such centres/institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such centres/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) The State/UT-wise number of child care centres/institutions registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 in the country and being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The data regarding number of unregistered child care institutions is not maintained Centrally.

(d) and (e) The child care institutions are required to be compulsorily registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and are provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The responsibility for implementation of the Act and ICPS is that of the State Government/UT Administration. However, at national level, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has enquired into some complaints received by the Commission with regard to instances of cases of child exploitation, sexual abuse and lack of residential care facility in child institutions. As reported by the NCPCR, they have registered 55 complaints/cases concerning child exploitation, sexual abuse and lack of residential care facility in child care centers and other institutions.

(f) The Act and Central Model Rules framed thereunder, provide for monitoring, inspection, standards of care and Measures that may be taken by the State Government/UT Administration to address any reported instance of child abuse or lack of residential care facilities. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the State Government/UT Administration from time to time to identify and register all child care institutions, so as to ensure that standards of care can be monitored. In response to complaints received at national level, NCPCR makes recommendations to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate action.

### Statement

*State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes, Open Shelters and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Homes	No. of Open Shelters	No. of SAAs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105	10	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1
3.	Assam	35	3	8
4.	Bihar	20	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	29	6	1
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	54	-	9
8.	Haryana	22	21	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	2	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	15	0	3
12.	Karnataka	77	24	24
13.	Kerala	24	3	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	44	4	24
15.	Maharashtra	86	2	17

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	19	2	6
17.	Meghalaya	38	1	1
18.	Mizoram	25	-	4
19.	Nagaland	22	2	2
20.	Odisha	99	14	15
21.	Punjab	15	-	5
22.	Rajasthan	80	20	36
23.	Sikkim	5	-	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	243	14	15
25.	Tripura	13	3	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	18	5
27.	Uttarakhand	15	-	2
28.	West Bengal	61	30	26
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	2	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-
33.	Delhi	25	15	2
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	27	2	2
Total		1289	205	263

[English]

### Blacklisting of Companies

1417. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of leading global weapon manufacturing companies have been blacklisted in India on account of certain shady deals finalised, involving payment of money or commissions;

(b) if so, the name of the companies which have been blacklisted in this regard;

(c) whether the blacklisting of leading global companies has affected the procurement of defence related

equipment and sophisticated weapon systems;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Six firms, alongwith their allied and subsidiary firms have been debarred from business dealings with Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years with effect from 11th April, 2012:—

(i) M/s Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).

(ii) M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).

(iii) M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

(iv) M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd. Ludhiana.

(v) M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich.

(vi) M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.

In addition, business dealings with the following firms have also been suspended indefinitely:—

(i) M/s Shanx Oceaneering.

(ii) Inter Spiro India Pvt. Ltd.

(iii) M/s Experts Systems.

(iv) M/s Unitech Enterprises.

(v) M/s Kelvin Engineering.

(vi) Atlas Group of Companies including M/s Atlas Telecom & M/s Atlas Defence Services.

(c) to (e) Government continuously takes necessary measures to ensure preparedness of the Armed Forces to meet all challenges to national security.

[Translation]

### Export of Defence Equipment by DRDO

1418. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to export the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas and Brahmos missiles manufacture by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to provide requisite funds and co-operation to DRDO for manufacturing arms and ammunition with indigenous technology and implementing export-oriented projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to export Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Tejas and BrahMos Supersonic Cruise Missile. However, both LCA, Tejas and BrahMos missile are export worthy products. Presently, production facilities are being used for indigenous requirements.

(c) and (d) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is primarily involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for our Armed Forces. Technologies of systems and sub-systems developed by DRDO are transferred to production agencies. Productionisation of such systems and sub-systems is carried out by Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and other industries *i.e.* public and private.

Government has always supported and encouraged boosting up of domestic defence equipment and weapons. Provisions have already been made in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2013 to encourage indigenous defence products.

[English]

#### **Janani Suraksha Yojana**

1419. SHRI B. V. NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);

(b) the details of funds allocated/ released/utilized and the number of women benefited under the said scheme along with the per centage decline in infant/maternal mortality rate as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a large segment of pregnant women in the rural areas of the country are not aware of the scheme and deprived of the benefits under the scheme;

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

(e) the remedial measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of JSY in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. Under the JSY, eligible pregnant women are entitled for cash assistance irrespective of the age of mother and number of children for giving birth in a Government or accredited private health facility. The Scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman with a special dispensation for States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jammu and Kashmir. While these States have been named Low Performing States (LPS) under the Scheme, the remaining States have been named High Performing states (HPS). The Scheme also provides performance based incentives to women health volunteers known as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) for promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women.

#### **Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery**

Cash entitlement for different categories of mothers is as follows:

(In Rupees)

Category	Rural area		Urban area	
	Mother's package	ASHA's package*	Mother's package	ASHA's package**
LPS	1400	600	1000	400
HPS	700	600	600	400

\* ASHA package of Rs. 600 in rural areas include Rs. 300 for ANC component and Rs. 300 for facilitating institutional delivery.

\*\* ASHA package of Rs. 400 in urban areas include Rs. 200 for ANC component and Rs. 200 for facilitating institutional delivery.

**Cash assistance for home delivery**

BPL pregnant women, who prefer to deliver at home, are entitled to a cash assistance of Rs 500 per delivery regardless of the age of pregnant and number of children.

**Direct Benefits Transfer under JSY**

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode of payments has been rolled out in 43 districts *w.e.f.* 1.1.2013 and in 78 districts from 1.7.2013. Under this initiative, eligible pregnant women are entitled to get JSY benefit directly into their bank accounts.

(b) The details of fund allocated and number of women benefitted under the JSY during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

As a result of General Elections-2014, the process of approval of State Programme Implementation Plans for the financial year 2014-15 which includes approval of JSY funds also is currently underway, however; in order to ensure that there shall be no interruption in the implementation of JSY, States have been directed to implement the JSY Scheme

out of unspent funds/savings of the previous year under NRHM lying with States.

Per centage decline in infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, State/UT wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

(c) The fact that the number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana has increased manifold *i.e.* from 7.38 lakhs beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 106.48 lakhs in 2013-14, itself is an indicator of high awareness levels among the pregnant women about the scheme. Also, about 9 lakh ASHA workers get performance based incentives under JSY for motivating pregnant women to give birth in a health facility by creating awareness about the scheme. Further, large majority of JSY beneficiaries are from rural background as out of the total beneficiaries reported in 2013-14, nearly 87% women belong to rural areas and to say that a large segment of pregnant women in the rural areas of the country are not aware of the scheme and deprived of the benefits under the scheme may not hold true.

(d) and (e) The question does not arise.

**Statement-I***Janani Suraksha Yojana*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crores)		
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5
<b>High Focus States</b>				
1.	Bihar	250.85	244.29	354.35
2.	Chhattisgarh	68.85	61.32	70.88
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	2.33	2.11
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.93	20.57	22.40
5.	Jharkhand	69.7	89.25	89.71
6.	Madhya Pradesh	188.08	191.41	210.25
7.	Odisha	108.31	110.24	120.06
8.	Rajasthan	184.06	181.41	217.11
9.	Uttar Pradesh	475.33	521.9	471.24
10.	Uttarakhand	15.12	13.51	15.39

1	2	3	4	5
<b>North East States</b>				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.41	1.42	2.18
12.	Assam	93.39	81.07	92.45
13.	Manipur	2.2	1.68	2.17
14.	Meghalaya	1.28	2.14	2.63
15.	Mizoram	1.78	1.39	1.39
16.	Nagaland	2.73	1.82	2.06
17.	Sikkim	0.59	0.44	0.51
18.	Tripura	3.36	2.82	3.13
<b>Non-High Focus States</b>				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	32.88	31.79	45.47
20.	Goa	0.1	0.12	0.12
21.	Gujarat	21	25.81	33.83
22.	Haryana	6.6	6.3	5.92
23.	Karnataka	38.54	42.45	66.20
24.	Kerala	13.55	12.13	16.08
25.	Maharashtra	35.28	30.23	31.23
26.	Punjab	6.46	8.07	10.43
27.	Tamil Nadu	34.52	35.72	36.02
28.	West Bengal	58.37	60.16	51.70
<b>Small States/UTs</b>				
29.	Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.11	0.06
30.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.13	0.14
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0.06	0.04
33.	Delhi	2.18	1.85	2.24
34.	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.06	0.08
35.	Puducherry	0.34	0.35	0.35
Total		1741.05	1784.45	1979.98

**Statement-II***Number of JSY Beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
<b>A. High Focus State</b>				
1.	Bihar	1432439	1829916	1695843
2.	Chhattisgarh	334098	277653	290276
3.	Jharkhand	559507	282169	283562
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	132645	127041	143129
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1085729	979822	1010824
6.	Odisha	634468	547648	530089
7.	Rajasthan	1008490	1072623	1106262
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2327830	2186401	2388204
9.	Uttarakhand	87937	89506	95344
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21811	13626	15766
Sub Total		7624954	7406405	7559299
<b>B. Other States</b>				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	261860	341041	383135
12.	Goa	1673	1387	1100
13.	Gujarat	342211	308880	253005
14.	Haryana	66084	61902	44076
15.	Karnataka	454544	407611	383251
16.	Kerala	105205	116816	138527
17.	Maharashtra	302040	364039	403405
18.	Punjab	109587	79511	96873
19.	Tamil Nadu	340454	358224	457770
20.	West Bengal	787604	659996	363655
Sub Total		2771262	2699407	2524797
<b>C. Union Territories</b>				
21.	Aadaman and Nicobar Islands	386	298	366
22.	Chandigarh	536	449	899
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1104	786	1203
24.	Daman and Diu	NA	0	145
25.	Delhi	20145	21722	12096
26.	Lakshadweep	643	494	992
27.	Puducherry	5236	3728	3754
Sub Total		28050	27477	19455

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14
<b>D. North East States</b>				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	12135	12200	11827
29.	Assam	412559	421359	451748
30.	Manipur	17173	18145	17064
31.	Meghalaya	18905	21082	20151
32.	Mizoram	12326	12057	12871
33.	Nagaland	15863	17609	13390
34.	Sikkim	3285	2668	2383
35.	Tripura	20871	18682	15502
Sub Total		513117	523802	544936
Grand Total		10937383	10657091	10648487

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate (SRS)				Annual decline (%) over previous year		
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ALL INDIA	50	47	44	42	6.0	6.4	4.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43	41	6.1	6.5	4.7
2.	Assam	61	58	55	55	4.9	5.2	0.0
3.	Bihar	52	48	44	43	7.7	8.3	2.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48	47	5.6	5.9	2.1
5.	Gujarat	48	44	41	38	8.3	6.8	7.3
6.	Haryana	51	48	44	42	5.9	8.3	4.5
7.	Jharkhand	44	42	39	38	4.5	7.1	2.6
8.	Karnataka	41	38	35	32	7.3	7.9	8.6
9.	Kerala	12	13	12	12	-8.3	7.7	0.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59	56	7.5	4.8	5.1
11.	Maharashtra	31	28	25	25	9.7	10.7	0.0
12.	Odisha	65	61	57	53	6.2	6.6	7.0
13.	Punjab	38	34	30	28	10.5	11.8	6.7
14.	Rajasthan	59	55	52	49	6.8	5.5	5.8
15.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22	21	14.3	8.3	4.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57	53	3.2	6.6	7.0
17.	West Bengal	33	31	32	32	6.1	-3.2	0.0
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32	33	3.1	-3.2	-3.1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	Delhi	33	30	28	25	9.1	6.7	10.7
20.	Goa	11	10	11	10	9.1	-10.0	9.1
21.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38	36	11.1	5.0	5.3
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41	39	4.4	4.7	4.9
23.	Manipur	16	14	11	10	12.5	21.4	9.1
24.	Meghalaya	59	55	52	49	6.8	5.5	5.8
25.	Mizoram	36	37	34	35	-2.8	8.1	-2.9
26.	Nagaland	26	23	21	18	11.5	8.7	14.3
27.	Sikkim	34	30	26	24	11.8	13.3	7.7
28.	Tripura	31	27	29	28	12.9	-7.4	3.4
29.	Uttarakhand	41	38	36	34	7.3	5.3	5.6
30.	Aadaman and nicobar Islands	27	25	23	24	7.4	8.0	-4.3
31.	Chandigarh	25	22	20	20	12.0	9.1	0.0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35	33	-2.7	7.9	5.7
33.	Daman and Diu	24	23	22	22	4.2	4.3	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	25	25	24	24	0.0	4.0	0.0
35.	Puducherry	22	22	19	17	0.0	13.6	10.5

**Statement-IV***Maternal Mortality Ratio (Mmr)*

India & Major States	2007-09	2010-12	Drop in MMR (2007-09)-(2010-12)	% of decline in MMR (2007-09)-(2010-12)
1	2	3	4	5
India Total	212	178	34	16.0
Assam	390	328	62	15.9
Bihar/Jharkhand	261	219	42	16.1
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	269	230	39	14.5
Odisha	258	235	23	8.9
Rajasthan	318	255	63	19.8
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	359	292	67	18.7
Eag and Assam Subtotal	308	257	51	16.6
Andhra Pradesh	134	110	24	17.9
Karnataka	178	144	34	19.1
Kerala	81	66	15	18.5
Tamil Nadu	97	90	7	7.2

1	2	3	4	5
South Subtotal	127	105	22	17.3
Gujarat	148	122	26	17.6
Haryana	153	146	7	4.6
Maharashtra	104	87	17	16.3
Punjab	172	155	17	9.9
West Bengal	145	117	28	19.3
Other	160		160	100.0
Others Sub Total	149	127	22	14.8

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (SRS Estimates)

### Treatment of Poor Patients in Private Hospitals

1420. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has put in place any mechanism for monitoring the provisions for treatment of poor people/economically weaker sections of society in the private hospitals, multi-speciality private hospitals and nursing homes which have been provided land at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms and conditions under which private hospitals/nursing homes are allotted land at concessional rates;

(c) the instances of violation of the said terms and conditions by various private hospitals across the country which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise including Delhi, and the action taken/being taken by the Government against the defaulter hospitals; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of the laid down guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject, no such information is maintained Centrally. However, in so far as the Government of NCT of Delhi is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### NBFC Frauds

1421. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:  
SHRI C. S. PUTTA RAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed that the number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs)/ Chit Funds/Ponzi Schemes/Companies are increasing day by day in the country and operating without requisite registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such companies/ Chit Funds against whom complaints regarding non-payment of investors' money have been received by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years and the current year, company and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regulate/scrutinize these NBFCs Chit Funds/Ponzi Schemes/Companies in the wake of the recent scams noticed therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to keep a check on the activities of such NBFCs Chit Funds/Ponzi Schemes/ Companies Schemes to protect the interest of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) RBI is conducting a one-time

exercise based on the list of 34,754 Companies forwarded by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) which are registered under Companies Act, 1956 and classified/ categorized as 'NBFCs' in the records of MCA and these Companies may be carrying on Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) activities without mandatory registration as required Under Section 45IA of RBI Act, 1934 as only 12,375 Companies are registered with RBI as NBFCs (as on February, 2013). MCA had requested RBI to initiate action against such Companies. While several Companies in the list were not registered with RBI as NBFCs, the list also did not contain some companies already registered with RBI. Chit Funds are registered and regulated by the State Governments under the Chit Funds Act, 1982. Further, money circulation schemes are prohibited under the Price Chits and Money Circulations (Schemes) Banning Act, 1978 and the States are the implementing agencies under the Act.

(b) RBI has reported that there are 543 NBFCs operating in different States/ Union Territories which are not registered with RBI, against whom complaints regarding Non Payment of investor's money have been received or noticed by the RBI during the last three calendar years and till June 30, in the current year.

(c) and (d) It has been decided by RBI, that as a one-time measure, the financials of all these 34754 Companies (other than those registered with RBI) a list of which has been sent by MCA to RBI would be examined to ascertain their eligibility or otherwise for registration with RBI. The main objective is to determine whether among these companies there are NBFCs that ought to have registered with the RBI for carrying on their NBFI activities. It was found that 4102 Companies were registered with RBI as NBFCs. In the second stage, the RBI focused on the 30652 residual Companies in the MCA list. The focus of exercise was to identify companies which should have been otherwise registered with the RBI. This exercise has further revealed that 13,647 companies are not meeting the Principal Business Criteria (PBC), requiring a certificate of registration for functioning as NBFC, and hence are not required to be registered with the RBI. Further, complete information on 6182 companies is not available in the MCA website. Besides 4125 companies are under liquidation or in the process of being struck off. Of the remaining

6698 companies only 213 are seen to be accepting public deposits and another 1643 are meeting the PBC and minimum net worth requirements. The remaining 4842 companies are not accepting public deposits, but prima facie ineligible for registration as NBFC.

To initiate action for violation of the RBI Act, 1934 since it would be necessary to give an opportunity to the companies to clarify their position, more particularly because the conclusions have been arrived at on the basis of information available on MCA website, the process to ascertain the facts from all the companies which are seen to have unauthorisedly accepted public deposits and the ones which are carrying out NBFI activity without registration with RBI has commenced.

#### **National Health Entitlement Card**

1422. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide a National Health Entitlement Card (NHEC) for every citizen of the country in order to guarantee free essential health care facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities worked out in this regard;

(c) the time by which these health cards are likely to be issued;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to carry out free medical examination of children belonging to poor families; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

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

(d) and (e) Under the National Health Mission, support is being provided to States for provision of affordable health care services to all those who access public health facilities and the following are the national level initiatives for which support is being provided to States/UTs for healthcare of children:—

(i) **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK):**

Under this, support is being provided to States/UTs for free Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative.

(ii) **The Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK):**

This initiative for adolescents goes beyond addressing sexual and reproductive health and introduces focus on nutrition, sexual & reproductive health, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse.

**Development of Tribal Colonies**

1423. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for development of Tribal colonies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds

allocated and utilised during the last three years and till date, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States/ UTs regarding additional schemes for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) There is no specific scheme formulated in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for development of Tribal Colonies. However, funds are provided through various schemes/programmes of the Ministry to support development of Scheduled Areas including development of tribal people.

(b) The quantum of funds allocated and released for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) during each of the last three years and the current year Scheme-wise /State-wise including Karnataka State is given in the enclosed Statement. Utilization of funds made available to the State Government under the Schemes/Programmes is a continuous process.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs receives proposals for funding in accordance with ongoing schemes/programmes.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of scheme-wise allocation of funds during the year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation of Funds			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)	1197.00	1317.00	1317.00	1317.00
2.	Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India	1096.01	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00
3.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations (STDCCs) etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
4.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 1.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial			
5.	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	55.50	55.50	55.50	35.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	4.50	4.50	4.50	1.50
7.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
8.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
9.	Girls/Boys Hostels for STs	78.00	78.00	125.00	1036.84
10.	Establishment of Ashram Schools for STs in TSP Area	75.00	75.00	75.00	
11.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	677.50	748.50	748.50	
12.	Upgradation of Merit	1.50	1.50	1.50	
13.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy ST students studying in Classes IX & X	50.00	86.00	212.19	
14.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	6.00	6.00	6.00	
15.	Top Class Education for STs	5.00	13.00	13.00	
16.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	62.00	90.00	90.00	50.00
18.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	244.00	244.00	244.00	207.00
19.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.34

Note: State-wise allocation of funds for some of the schemes are not fixed because schemes are need based and demand driven.

*State-wise schemes-wise position of releases during last three years and current year.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1082.83	0.00	832.19	268.53
3.	Assam	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00
4.	Bihar	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	2207.01
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	2515.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	431.00	474.00	474.00	110.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	2438.96
11.	Karnataka	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	1198.73
12.	Kerala	463.00	510.00	510.00	136.78
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	4321.21

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
14.	Maharashtra	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	2965.17
15.	Manipur	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	254.68
16.	Meghalaya	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	721.07
17.	Mizoram	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	292.31
18.	Nagaland	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	482.70
19.	Odisha	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	2705.77
20.	Rajasthan	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	2606.40
21.	Sikkim	259.00	272.58	302.90	58.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	614.25	0.00	901.00	224.20
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	329.18
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1484.91	200.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0.00	267.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	1494.39
<b>SCA to TSP</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	719.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1062.27
4.	Bihar	1147.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	2139.35
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	2438.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	107.24
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	2364.19
11.	Karnataka	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	1161.98
12.	Kerala	574.00	549.00	549.00	132.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15593.85	17525.00	17525.00	4188.73
14.	Maharashtra	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	2874.26
15.	Manipur	705.00	1230.00	1581.90	246.88
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	2622.81

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
20.	Rajasthan	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	2526.49
21.	Sikkim	451.01	437.00	437.00	56.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	898.88
24.	Tripura	2244.00	1955.00	2102.10	319.09
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	139.60	0.00
27.	West Bengal	4720.00	2580.75	4181.36	1448.57
<b>Grant-in-Aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194.00	264.00	120.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	200.00	189.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	150.00	160.00	177.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	7.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	14.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	472.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	330.72	245.00	67.07	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	77.00	0.00	106.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	24.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	315.00	233.00	193.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	29.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	38.00	52.00	54.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	170.00	126.00	231.93	0.00
<b>*Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.65
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	24.15	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	34.89	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of STs</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.95	120.67	330.83	20.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	472.04	80.33	671.32	32.22



Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
3.	Assam	112.56	83.90	99.26	10.95
4.	Bihar	81.63	0.00	95.23	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	132.95	0.00	330.83	20.06
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	156.39	0.00	83.78	100.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	161.47	1.57	153.07	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.56	0.00	18.49	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	480.44	118.50	307.29	12.68
11.	Karnataka	303.79	94.66	166.74	89.15
12.	Kerala	148.37	62.64	70.23	61.52
13.	Madhya Pradesh	73.69	53.86	64.80	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	112.69	231.46	62.82	0.00
15.	Manipur	137.66	125.42	213.81	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	642.55	293.49	857.91	0.00
17.	Mizoram	77.24	0.00	40.26	0.00
18.	Nagaland	17.68	0.00	10.50	0.00
19.	Odisha	1243.85	183.05	222.21	46.89
20.	Rajasthan	81.52	0.00	0.00	51.42
21.	Sikkim	57.47	0.00	28.29	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	45.72	23.30	34.33	11.81
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	32.98	32.94	1.07	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	91.70	16.67	16.83	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	83.69	28.57	90.24	0.00
27.	West Bengal	574.62	234.21	360.57	24.59
28.	Delhi	8.93	7.35	0.00	0.00
<b>Coaching for Scheduled Tribes</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	35.97	0.00	12.97	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	17.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	10.32	1395000	2.75	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35.14	0.00	21.32	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	15.20	23.98	14.84	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	86.94	0.00	66.54	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	25.50	7.13	0.00	0.00

\*The Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 01.08.2013. Fund was made available in the last month of Financial Year 2013-14

#### **Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188.32	0.00	12.95	52.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.63	37.23	44.07	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	82.44	0.00	1459.99	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	36.02	18.46	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	612.80	0.00	685.93	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	51.59	59.48	94.73	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	986.68	623.30	1622.55	30.02
20.	Rajasthan	88.91	3.00	109.76	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.75	0.000
<b>Vocational Training in Tribal Areas</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	118.60	88.08	74.16	72.32
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	24.00	6.12	53.88	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	48.96	48.96	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	36.96	24.96	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	93.75	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Earlier know as scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs))**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2292.400	2000.000	3000.000	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1659.770	2011.694	1422.900	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2035.200	700.000	10000.000	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	2470.823	645.976	378.208	0.00
11.	Karnataka	1225.608	707.372	26.679	0.00
12.	Kerala	1210.000	0.000	600.000	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6545.320	4350.000	4500.000	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.000	28.300	2610.000	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	100.000	100.000	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
19.	Odisha	1224.728	3260.000	2000.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	2677.000	1500.000	700.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1161.047	1446.658	2026.757	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	627.400	700.000	950.000	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.000	400.00	0.000	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	1300.000	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hostels for ST Girls and Boys</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	418.3	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1201.64	279.81	846.73	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	187.06	939.33	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	223.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	283.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	250.00		553.45	1949.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1223.43	2291.57	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	392.33	0.00	2289.42	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	810.94	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	1697.50	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1500.00	2646.87	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.0	460.29	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	112.73	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1553.83	883.77	1906.01	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	37.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	62.92	0	0.00
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	0	304.99
33.	Mizoram University	182	437.08	0	195.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	100	0	0	0.00
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishava Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	218	0	0	0.00

**Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	988.49	371.87	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	749.60	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	530.36	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	1025.02	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2815.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	2474.63	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	2550.00	2458.90	2091.10	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	634.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	575.27	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	0.00	797.23	954.52	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishava Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Post Matric Scholarship for ST students</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16697.74	19438.70	4895.17	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	633.00	1366.85	2.29
3.	Assam	4210.81	4537.69	4756.81	1114.00
4.	Bihar	298.42	90.00	23.00	23.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034.11	3150.31	1341.47	787.00
6.	Goa	26.77	8.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	2460.71	7138.58	615.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.84	948.52	282.83	237.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	733.48	710.06	177.00	177.00
10.	Jharkhand	3374.06	1344.21	3267.40	336.00
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	2522.75	3340.76	630.00
12.	Kerala	957.08	329.45	625.53	82.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4591.67	9542.45	5276.71	2385.00
14.	Maharashtra	8820.42	4604.38	11996.04	1151.00
15.	Manipur	4742.29	4243.64	6111.01	1060.00
16.	Meghalaya	2752.38	1753.42	3438.00	438.00
17.	Mizoram	3732.93	3546.61	5393.89	886.00
18.	Nagaland	2813.71	2191.09	2626.19	547.00
19.	Odisha	1809.47	5405.95	3459.87	535.00
20.	Rajasthan	6031.54	2142.99	2216.02	1351.00
21.	Sikkim	198.00	414.15	845.49	103.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	78.91	178.66	1436.02	44.00
23.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	1358.95	1036.47	1390.99	259.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	755.72	227.00	56.00	56.00
26.	Uttarakhand	702.78	657.98	1086.50	164.00
27.	West Bengal	2045.22	949.16	2277.63	237.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	3.00	0.75	0.75
30.	Daman and Diu	14.76	4.00	10.90	1.00
31.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Mizoram University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore (Karnataka)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishva Vidhalaya, Jabalpur (MP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Upgradation of Merit</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	54.60	17.70	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	17.60	0.00	0.00	0.00



Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	039	0.39	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	1.74	7.18	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Pre-matric Scholarships for ST Students Studying in Classes IX &amp; X</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	218.44	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	90.00	211.88	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	593.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	500.00	2835.28	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	20.00	45.73	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	1472.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	260.00	3320.05	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	3400.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	251.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	100.00	729.70	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	15.00	296.77	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	70.00	123.19	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	3128.00	5601.08	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	4792.55	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	340.00	674.33	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	26.00	460.02	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	260.00	2620.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Vocational Training in Tribal Areas</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	89.00	390.51	485.70
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	107.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	228.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	50.16	88.00	150.74	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	88.00	69.68	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Tribal Research Institutes</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	23.25	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	40.84	27.56	60.01	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.50	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	15.00	0.00	16.10	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	88.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	8.50	16.00	29.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	43.87	44.93	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	54.275	77.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	55.50	68.64	56.50	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	50.34	115.31	109.8	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	9.88	28.02	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Organization of Tribal Festivals</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar		7.50	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	7.05	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
23.	Tripura	7.50	10.00	7.50	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>*Supporting Projects of All India and Inter State Nature</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.97	0.54	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.92	1.325	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	3.75	0.68	0.62	0.00
27.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	New Delhi	2.50	2.91	0.00	0.00

\*The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made. Funds has been released to Government and NGOs

*Funds released to University Grant Commission (UGC)  
under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National  
Fellowship for ST Students*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released
1.	2011-12	8463.00
2.	2012-13	4500.00
3.	2013-14	0.00
4.	2014-15	0.00

*Funds released under the Scheme of National Overseas  
Scholarship for ST Candidates*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released
1.	2011-12	78.31

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released
2.	2012-13	100.00
3.	2013-14	68.00
4.	2014-15	1.05

*Funds released under the Scheme  
of Top Class Education*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Fund released
1.	2011-12	697.00
2.	2012-13	1011.00
3.	2013-14	950.00
4.	2014-15	158.39

*Note:* Funds released through University Grant Commission/Institutes and not to the States in respect of above three schemes

*Funds released to the Centre of Excellence*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	Grant to Bhasha Research & Publication, Vododara, Gujarat	30.00	19.99	19.70	
2.	Grant to NIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	28.87	0.00	9.40
3.	Grant to BAIF, Pune	0.00	15.87	9.12	0.00

*Note:* The scheme is demand based and no prior allocation is made.

**Conditions of Nursing Profession**

1424. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:  
DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various agitations and representations made by nurses and nurses organisations in the recent past seeking improvement in miserable working conditions of nurses, particularly in private hospitals across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received a number of complaints regarding treatment of nurses as bonded labourers, payment of low salary, long working hours, lack

of medical facilities, demand of sums for job placement abroad etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring institutions during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring uniform policy for Government as well as private hospitals to fix minimum wages and working hours for nurses and to improve conditions of nursing professions in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) Yes. The matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions

of the nurses working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are located.

However, on the basis of matters raised in the Parliament, the debate in Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition No. 430/2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and references received from various sections of society, all the State Governments have been requested, *vide* letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that if the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then in that event penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

#### **National War Memorial**

1425. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to construct a National War Memorial;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the site for the construction of the same has been identified by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the construction of such War Memorial is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **MPLAD Scheme**

1426. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of salient features of Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme;
- (b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of guidelines under the Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the nature of complaints received in this regard, State-wise including Bihar; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check irregularities in the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Under Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLAD) Scheme, MPs recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets on the basis of locally felt needs. Implementation of the works in the field is undertaken by the District Authorities, as per the State Governments technical, administrative and financial rules.

The MPLAD Scheme is administered through a set of Guidelines. The Guidelines are available in the public domain, including on the website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Details regarding violations of Guidelines are not maintained at the Central level in the Ministry.

Whenever violations of Guidelines or irregularities in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme come to notice in the Ministry, the concerned State Government/District Authority is requested to take appropriate action, including penal and departmental action and recovery/recoupment of MPLADS funds with interest.

[English]

### Implementation of PRIS

1427. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not implemented the Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) proposed by the Sixth Pay Commission for its personnel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) whether bio-metric access control systems have been installed in all the offices of his Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission, Performance-Related- Incentive-Scheme in respect of Central Government Ministries/Departments other than Departments of Atomic Energy and Space was to be considered after working out modalities for assessment of performance against pre-set goals and also based on savings arising out of better performance. Working out such modalities to ensure payment of incentives in a fair, objective and transparent fashion is a complex exercise and since in the meanwhile the Government has constituted 7th Central Pay Commission, whose Terms of Reference include, *inter alia*, the issue of an appropriate scheme, it has been considered that at this juncture it would not be advisable to go ahead with the scheme in its present form.

(c) and (d) Bio-metric Attendance Control Systems have been installed in some of the offices of the Ministry of Finance.

### Land Customs Stations in NER

1428. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred in operating land customs stations in North-Eastern Region (NER) particularly in Meghalaya during the last three years, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has plans to set up

more land customs stations in NER including Meghalaya; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure estimated to be incurred therein, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The information is being compiled and will be submitted shortly.

(b) Yes, there is a proposal to set up more land customs stations in North - Eastern Region.

(c) There is a proposal for setting up two new land customs stations in North-Eastern Region (NER), at Bokajuli and Rangapani, both located in Assam, on the Indo-Bhutan border as agreed to bilaterally with Bhutan. The expenditure to be incurred in this regard is yet to be estimated.

[Translation]

### Availability of Blood

1429. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a number of casualties on account of shortage/unavailability of blood in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the annual requirement and collection of blood in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether blackmarketing of blood has been reported from several parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage blood donation to meet shortage of blood and to streamline blood collection as well as storage facilities in order to ensure optimum utilisation of collected blood in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per information received



from State AIDS Control Societies, there is no reported shortage/unavailability of blood in the country.

(b) Not Applicable

(c) Yes.

(d) Following two cases are in the knowledge of Uttar Pradesh State AIDS Control Society:-

1. Bareilly: the case is *sub Judice*
2. Kanpur Nagar: FIR lodged against suspected culprits. The case is under investigation.

(e) Government under National AIDS Control Programme-IV is strengthening the programme for Blood Transfusion Services where efforts are directed towards promotion of voluntary non remunerative blood donation in partnership with NGOs and Voluntary Organizations and through IEC activities, component separation, coordination and networking of blood transfusion services, so as to meet shortage, streamline blood collection and storage facilities in order to ensure optimum utilization of collected blood in the country. Equipment for blood storage, blood mobiles and transportation vans have been provided to all States to ensure collection, storage and distribution to storage centers. Training of blood bank staff as well as clinicians on rational blood use are done to ensure proper preparation and utilization of components. Some States have also taken up e-blood banking initiatives where information on blood availability has been placed on public domain.

[English]

#### Trade Deficit

1430. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:  
SHRI DEVAJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of the export sector in the Gross Domestic Product of the country has been rising constantly despite the increase in trade deficit during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the widening ex port-import gap has caused trade deficit and a negative impact on the economic condition of the country and if so, the details of the sectors adversely affected thereby during the said period along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to comprehensively review the ongoing export promotion schemes being implemented to reduce trade deficit and promote the export sector and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance the benefits provided to the exporters under various schemes to minimize the impact of the trade deficit on them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMAL SITARAMAN): (a) and (b) The share of export sector in the gross domestic product of the country has shown a consistent rise except a marginal decline in 2012-13. This decline is not significant. The trade deficit increased during 2011-12 and 2012-13. Trade deficit in 2013-14 and in the months of the current financial years has decreased. The table below gives details for the same:

Year	(Value in US\$ Billion)			GDP at current price	Per cent short Export as % of GDP
	Exports	Imports	Trade Deficit		
2011-2012	306.0	89.3	183.4	1751.1	17.5
2012-2013	300.4	90.7	190.3	1725.6	17.4
2013-2014	313.5	50.6	137.1	1731.0	18.1
2013-2014 (April-June)	73.3	121.6	48.3		
2014-2015 (April-June)#	80.1	113.2	33.1		

Source: DGCI& S and Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation #Provisional

One of the major items of import, which accounts for more than 36% of country's total import, resulting in Trade deficit is Petroleum & Crude oil. However, these imports

are essential and critical for meeting the energy needs of the country and driving the economy. Therefore it would not be correct to infer that trade deficit has negatively impacted the economy.

(c) to (e) The Government assesses the export performance on a continuous basis and need based corrective measures to boost exports are taken from time to time. In order to boost exports and control imports of non-essential items, various measures have been taken e.g. compression in import of gold and silver by increasing the custom tariffs and administrative measures like linking gold imports with the gold exports under 80-20 scheme, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be channelized for gold exports. Government also announced the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) on 18.4.2013. Apart from this, the Government took a number of other measures to boost exports, which, *inter alia*, include the following;

- (i) Two per cent Interest Subvention Scheme, which was available for certain export sectors viz. Handicrafts, Carpet, Handlooms. SMEs. Readymade Garments, Processed Agriculture Products and Toys, was widened to include 134 tariff lines of Engineering Sector w.e.f 1st January, 2013. Government enhanced the rate of Interest Subvention from 2% to 3 % with effect from 1.8.2013.
- (ii) As part of product diversification and market diversification strategy, 47 new items were added to Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and 122 new items were added to the Focus Product Scheme (FPS). Government also notified 153 hi-tech products on 10.7.2013 under Focus Product Scheme making them eligible for duty scrip at the rate of 2%.

[Translation]

#### **Expenses Under MNREGA Scheme**

1431. SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of administrative and other expenses incurred by the State Governments

under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREGA) Scheme are made by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the outstanding amount in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan in respect of the demand of outstanding administrative and other expenses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and time by which the Union Government is likely to make the outstanding amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Madam. Section 22 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 lays down the funding pattern of MGNREGA. As per the funding pattern, the Central Government meets the cost of (i) amount required for payment of wages for unskilled manual work under the Scheme (ii) Up to three-fourths of the material cost of the Scheme (iii) 6% of the total cost of the Scheme towards administrative expenses.

(b) MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme under which Central funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget to meet the cost of these categories. State-wise/UT-wise details of Central release and expenditure incurred by State Governments including wages, material and Administrative cost under MGNREGA during 2014-15 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. As per the fund made available through Vote on Account and labour demand requirements of the State, Rs. 881.22 crores was released as a part of 1st tranche to the State Consolidated Fund of Rajasthan by Ministry of Rural Development as Central Assistance for 2014-15 for implementation of MGNREGA in the State. The State Government has further requested for release of funds for clearing the pending liabilities of Rs. 261.31 crores. Further release would be made after approval of the General Budget.

**Statement***Details of Central release and expenditure incurred by State Governments***MGNREGA FY: 2014-15 till 14.7.2014**

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released	Expenditure			
			on Wage	on Material	Admin	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	423580.7*	83417.73	9647.52	11277.76	104343.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	578.00	61.99	65.06	3.08	130.13
3.	Assam	13378.80	2312.88	205.43	134.65	2653.96
4.	Bihar	51341.00	19362.00	12318.55	229.25	31909.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	84435.50	63383.44	13116.75	1593.72	78093.91
6.	Gujarat	16444.88	8980.28	10376.06	774.76	20131.10
7.	Haryana	3051.03	3360.87	1664.79	152.53	5178.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9825.83	7664.65	1804.55	453.99	9923.19
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	12723.50	1509.06	1779.59	196.71	3485.36
10.	Jharkhand	27664.08	24019.07	5195.08	579.41	29793.56
11.	Karnataka	43957.40	26589.31	21177.96	898.23	48665.50
12.	Kerala	48743.90	45115.60	372.87	987.83	46476.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh	132496.71	91220.29	41031.25	3244.98	135496.52
14.	Maharashtra	13670.00	31181.32	11668.26	1632.31	44481.89
15.	Manipur	12944.45	1335.78	552.89	47.04	1935.71
16.	Meghalaya	9384.17	1301.73	774.81	56.88	2133.42
17.	Mizoram	1176.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	7257.30	495.85	401.55	0.00	897.40
19.	Odisha	44775.48	32504.98	12121.98	983.26	45610.22
20.	Punjab	11433.25	8304.70	3496.70	158.92	11960.32
21.	Rajasthan	88122.50	94087.80	27216.46	6296.99	127601.25
22.	Sikkim	622.46	25.91	35.45	25.98	87.34
23.	Tamil Nadu	73485.00	144180.66	2786.68	748.02	147715.36
24.	Telangana	*	45533.61	8981.81	8966.88	63482.30
25.	Tripura	10873.96	4452.83	118.34	443.21	5014.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23284.80	31488.07	16863.57	896.35	49247.99
27.	Uttarakhand	7786.16	1729.12	765.52	188.00	2682.64
28.	West Bengal	178299.70	120880.39	38483.67	2650.06	162014.12
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	480.63	8.10	0.00	20.13	28.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.00	57.39	11.58	1.43	70.40
33.	Lakshadweep	45.06	0.70	0.38	3.63	4.71
34.	Puducherry	455.00	16.10	0.00	0.00	16.10
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		1352317.25	894582.21	243036.11	43645.99	1181264.31

#Central fund released of AP includes AP, Telangana

[English]

### ASHAs and ANMS

1432. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) appointed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of their functions and wages/incentives provided to them;

(c) whether the Government has received any demand from ASHAs and ANMs workers for regularisation of their posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for improvement of the functioning of the ASHAs and ANMs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) There are 8.95 Lakh ASHAs and 72616 ANMs engaged under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The State/UT-wise details are placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The roles and responsibilities of ASHA as envisaged under NRHM are as below:-

- (i) A facilitator or link worker – where there is low use of health services, the ASHA enables people to access health services

(ii) A volunteer and activist- to enable access to health entitlements and reaching the marginalized.

(iii) A community level care provider- important for her credibility, to respond to local health needs, particularly in underserved areas. ASHAs play an instrumental role in providing home based newborn care through regular home visits in the community.

ASHAs are given performance based incentives in line with their role as honorary volunteers. The list of incentives at national level is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

However, the States may propose and obtain approval for other incentives for ASHAs.

The ANMs are trained frontline health workers. Their role is to provide primary healthcare services at the village level. The services provided by them mainly include promotive and preventive services like; immunization, ANC registration and Check up, family planning counselling, treatment for minor ailments etc. They are given a monthly remuneration as per the norms existing in the state. Further, certain states also provide incentives to ANMs for activities like ensuring timely ANC, serving in difficult/tribal areas etc.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, requests have been received seeking fixed monthly honorarium for ASHAs. The issue has been examined on many occasions and it has been decided to continue with the existing system of performance based incentives in line with the role envisaged for ASHAs under the Mission as honorary volunteers. As regards regularisation of ANMs, under

NRHM, the Union Government provides financial support to States/UTs to strengthen the health systems. This includes support for engagement of health workers like ANMs on contractual basis only. This is because NRHM was originally approved by the Cabinet for a period till March, 2012 and subsequently has been extended for period till March, 2017 only.

(e) Government has taken various steps to improve functioning of ASHAs and ANMs. In order to motivate the ASHAs at the national level, new activities for ASHAs incentives have been introduced, while the rates of existing incentives have been also been enhanced. States have also been given the flexibility to design appropriate incentives for ASHAs.

A proposal for certification of ASHAs through National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has also been approved. Public Health being a state subject, states have also been requested to,

- (i) identify ASHAs who aspire to obtain academic qualification for Class X or Class XII and to support their registration with the National Institute of Open School (NIOS),
- (ii) give priority in admissions into ANM/GNM Training Schools to those ASHAs who are otherwise eligible,
- (iii) put in place ASHA rest rooms and grievance redressal mechanisms for ASHAs.

With regard to ANMs, States have been requested to undertake their skill assessment and train them as per the identified gaps besides providing training on skills like IUCD insertion, SBA etc. States have also been supported and encouraged to set up skill labs to refine their clinical skills.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise number of ASHAs and ANMs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of ASHAs Selected	Number of ANMs
1	2	3	4
<b>A. High Focus States</b>			
1.	Bihar	84860	9484
2.	Chhattisgarh	66672	402

1	2	3	4
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888	150
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11214	1930
5.	Jharkhand	40964	5185
6.	Madhya Pradesh	56800	4460
7.	Odisha	43427	979
8.	Rajasthan	51667	3598
9.	Uttar Pradesh	136094	5237
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	323

#### **B. North Eastern States**

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3761	190
12.	Assam	30508	4878
13.	Manipur	3878	449
14.	Meghalaya	6258	408
15.	Mizoram	987	450
16.	Nagaland	1854	350
17.	Sikkim	666	77
18.	Tripura	7367	58

#### **C. Non-High Focus States**

19.	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	70700	10678
20.	Goa	0	62
21.	Gujarat	33881	671
22.	Haryana	16841	3351
23.	Karnataka	34860	774
24.	Kerala	31829	759
25.	Maharashtra	58923	5987
26.	Punjab	16923	1595
27.	Tamil Nadu	3905	813
28.	West Bengal	47720	8147

#### **D. Small States/UTs**

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	81
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1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
30.	Chandigarh	0	152	33.	Delhi	4692	769
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180	36	34.	Lakshadweep	110	34
32.	Daman and Diu	64	19	35.	Puducherry	0	80
				Grand Total		895986	72616

\*Source: MIS. The figures are provisional upto 31st March, 2014.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Comprehensive List of ASHA Incentives at National Level*

Sl. No.	Activity	Rate
<b>I.</b>	<b>Maternal Health</b>	
	<b>JSY financial package</b>	Rs. 600 per delivery for rural Areas.
a.	Promoting institutional delivery in any Government facility for both urban and rural families, and ensured ANC care for the woman	(Rs.300 for Antenatal component and Rs.300 for facilitating institutional delivery) Rs.400 per delivery for Urban areas
b.	Making transport arrangements and for escorting pregnant women/family members to the institution	(Rs.200 for Antenatal component and Rs.200 for facilitating institutional delivery)
c.	As Transactional cost if ASHA escorts the pregnant women and stays with her in the hospital for two days	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Child Health</b>	
a.	Undertaking six (in case of institutional deliveries) and seven (for home deliveries) home- visits for the care of the newborn and post- partum mother <sup>3</sup>	Rs.250
b.	For follow up visits after child is discharged from facility or community based SAM management and till MUAC is equal to or more than 125mm.	Rs.150
c.	Ensuring monthly follow up of low birth weight babies and newborns discharged after treatment from Specialized New Born Care Units	Rs.50
d.	Social mobilization of children for immunization during VHND	Rs.150/session
e.	Complete immunization for a child under one year	Rs.100.00
f.	Full immunization per child up to two years age(all vaccination received between 1st and second year age after completing full immunization after one year)	Rs 50
g.	Mobilizing children for OPV immunization under Pulse Polio Programme	Rs.150
<b>III.</b>	<b>Family Planning</b>	
a.	Ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage	Rs.500
b.	Ensuring spacing of 3 years after birth of 1st child	Rs.500
c.	Ensuring a couple to opt for permanent limiting method after 2 children	Rs.1000
d.	Counseling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Tubectomy	Rs.150

Sl. No.	Activity	Rate
e.	Counseling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Vasectomy/NSV	Rs.200
f.	Social marketing of contraceptives-as home delivery through ASHAs (Selected Districts)	Re.1 for a pack of three condoms. Re.1 for a cycle of OCP. Rs.2 for a pack of ECP
g.	Escorting/facilitating the client to the health facility the PPIUCD insertion	Rs.150
<b>IV. Adolescent Health</b>		
a.	Distributing sanitary napkins to adolescent girls (Selected Districts)	Re 1/ pack of 6 sanitary napkins
b.	Organizing monthly meeting with adolescent girls pertaining to Menstrual Hygiene (Selected Districts)	Rs.50/meeting
<b>V. Nirmal Gram Panchayat Programme</b>		
a.	Motivating households to construct and use a toilet	Rs.75/Toilet constructed
<b>VI. Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee</b>		
a.	Facilitating monthly meetings of VHSNC followed by meeting with women and adolescent girls	Rs.150/meeting
<b>VII. National Vector Borne Disease Control Program</b>		
<b>a. Malaria</b>		
a.1	Preparing Blood Slides	Rs.15 for preparation of blood slide or testing through RDT
a.2	Providing complete treatment for RDT positive Pf cases	Rs.75 per Case
a.3	Providing complete radical treatment to positive Pf and Pv case detected by blood slide, as per drug regime	
<b>b. Kala Azar</b>		
b.1	For referring a case and ensuring complete treatment to ASHAs/ Volunteers (for endemic districts in 4 States)	Rs.300/- per case for referring a case and ensuring complete treatment to ASHAs/ Volunteer
<b>c. Lymphatic Filariasis</b>		
c.1	Lymphatic Filariasis (For Annual Mass Drug Administration) (for endemic districts)	Rs.200/- Per day for maximum of 3 days to cover 50 houses or 250 persons
c.2	Lymphatic Filariasis - for One time Line listing of Lymphoedema and Hydrocele cases in non-endemic distt.	Rs.200/- one time for line listing of lymphoedema and hydrocele cases in all villages of endemic and non-endemic districts
<b>d. Japanese Encephalitis</b>		
d.1	Referral of AES/JE cases to the nearest CHC/DH/Medical College	Rs.300 per case
<b>VIII. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme</b>		
<b>a. Being DOTS Provider(only after completion of treatment or cure)</b>		
a.1	Honorarium /counseling charges to DOT provider for 42 contacts for Cat I TB patients (new cases) over 6-7 months of treatment	Rs 1000/-

Sl. No.	Activity	Rate
a.2	Previously Treated TB Case 57 contacts for Cat II TB patients (previously treated cases) over 8-9 months of treatment including 24-36 injections in intensive phase. (Beneficiary: Any DOT providers other than salaried health workers)	Rs 1500/-
a.3	Revision of incentives to Community DOT provider providing treatment support to Drug Resistant TB patients	Rs.5000/- for completed course of treatment. (Rs.2000/- at the end of IP and Rs 3000/- at the end of CP)
<b>IX National Leprosy Eradication Programme</b>		
a.	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in paucibacillary cases of Leprosy	Rs.250 (for case detection) +Rs.400 (for follow up of treatment)
b.	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in multi-bacillary cases of Leprosy	Rs.250 (for case detection) +Rs.600 (for follow up of treatment)
<b>X Others</b>		
a.	Review Meetings at Block PHC/CHC or refresher trainings	Rs.150
b.	(i) Line listing of households done at beginning of the year and updated after six months,	Rs.100 x 5
	(ii) maintaining village health register and supporting universal registration of births and deaths,	
	(iii) preparation of due list of children to be immunized updated on monthly basis,	
	(iv) preparation of list of ANC beneficiaries to be updated on monthly basis,	
	(v) preparation of list of eligible couples updated on monthly basis.	

### Targets Set Under National Population Policy

1433. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set/achieved by the Government in respect of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to realise the objectives of the National Population Policy (NPP), 2000;

(b) whether there is under achievement in the targets set under the NPP-2000 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes to review the performance of various programmes aimed

at achieving the targets set under the NPP;

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

(e) the further steps being taken by the Government to achieve the targets set under NPP?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Details of the targets and achievements are as under:-

	Targets (for 2010)	Achievements (by 2012)
IMR	Reduce to below 30 per 1000 live births	42 per 1000 live births
MMR	Reduce to 100 per 1,00,000 live births	178 per 1,00,000 live births
TFR	2.1	2.4



(b) As per Office of Registrar General of India SRS 2012 report, the Infant mortality rate is 42 per 1000 live births in the country which has declined by 5 points from 47 per 1000 live birth in the year 2010 (SRS 2010 report). The MMR of India has declined from 212 in 2007-09 to 178 per 100,000 live births in 2010-12. India has registered an overall decline in MMR of 68% between 1990 and 2012 in comparison to a global decline of 45% in the same period. In spite of perceptible decline in TFR (Total Fertility Rate) from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2012, India is yet to achieve the replacement level of 2.1 due to slow decline in fertility and wide variations among the States. Details of achievements in respect of States/UTs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The Government has reviewed the performance of various programmes and the details of measures/programmes are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Infant Mortality Rates by Sex, SRS 2008 to 2012  
India and Major States*

Sl. No.	States	Total	Male	Female
<b>2008</b>				
	INDIA	53	52	55
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	51	54
2.	Assam	64	62	65
3.	Bihar	56	53	58
4.	Chhattisgarh	57	57	58
5.	Delhi	35	34	37
6.	Gujarat	50	49	51
7.	Haryana	54	51	57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44	43	45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	48	51
10.	Jharkhand	46	45	48
11.	Karnataka	45	44	46
12.	Kerala	12	10	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	70	68	72
14.	Maharashtra	33	33	33

Sl. No.	States	Total	Male	Female
15.	Odisha	69	68	70
16.	Punjab	41	39	43
17.	Rajasthan	63	60	65
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	30	33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	67	64	70
20.	West Bengal	35	34	37
<b>2009</b>				
	INDIA	50	49	52
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	48	50
2.	Assam	61	58	64
3.	Bihar	52	52	52
4.	Chhattisgarh	54	50	57
5.	Delhi	33	31	34
6.	Gujarat	48	47	48
7.	Haryana	51	48	53
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45	44	45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	41	51
10.	Jharkhand	44	42	46
11.	Karnataka	41	41	42
12.	Kerala	12	10	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	67	66	68
14.	Maharashtra	31	28	33
15.	Odisha	65	65	66
16.	Punjab	38	37	39
17.	Rajasthan	59	58	61
18.	Tamil Nadu	28	27	29
19.	Uttar Pradesh	63	62	65
20.	West Bengal	33	33	33
<b>2010</b>				
	INDIA	47	46	49
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	44	47
2.	Assam	58	56	60
3.	Bihar	48	46	50
4.	Chhattisgarh	51	48	54
5.	Delhi	30	29	31

Sl. No.	States	Total	Male	Female	Sl. No.	States	Total	Male	Female
6.	Gujarat	44	41	47	14.	Maharashtra	25	24	25
7.	Haryana	48	46	49	15.	Odisha	57	55	58
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40	35	47	16.	Punjab	30	28	33
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	41	45	17.	Rajasthan	52	50	53
10.	Jharkhand	42	41	44	18.	Tamil Nadu	22	21	23
11.	Karnataka	38	37	39	19.	Uttar Pradesh	57	55	59
12.	Kerala	13	13	14	20.	West Bengal	32	30	34
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62	62	63	<b>2012</b>				
14.	Maharashtra	28	27	29		INDIA	42	41	44
15.	Odisha	61	60	61	1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	40	43
16.	Punjab	34	33	35	2.	Assam	55	54	57
17.	Rajasthan	55	52	57	3.	Bihar	43	42	45
18.	Tamil Nadu	24	23	24	4.	Chhattisgarh	47	46	47
19.	Uttar Pradesh	61	58	63	5.	Delhi	25	24	26
20.	West Bengal	31	29	32	6.	Gujarat	38	36	39
<b>2011</b>					7.	Haryana	42	41	44
	INDIA	44	43	46	8.	Himachal Pradesh	36	35	38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	40	46	9.	Jammu and Kashmir	39	38	40
2.	Assam	55	55	56	10.	Jharkhand	38	36	39
3.	Bihar	44	44	45	11.	Karnataka	32	30	34
4.	Chhattisgarh	48	47	50	12.	Kerala	12	10	13
5.	Delhi	28	25	31	13.	Madhya Pradesh	56	54	59
6.	Gujarat	41	39	42	14.	Maharashtra	25	24	26
7.	Haryana	44	41	48	15.	Odisha	53	52	54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	38	36	39	16.	Punjab	28	27	29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	40	41	17.	Rajasthan	49	47	51
10.	Jharkhand	39	36	43	18.	Tamil Nadu	21	21	22
11.	Karnataka	35	34	35	19.	Uttar Pradesh	53	52	55
12.	Kerala	12	11	13	20.	West Bengal	32	31	33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	59	57	62	<i>Note:</i> The information i/r of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand are not available upto 2003. <i>Source:</i> Sample Registration System -Registrar General, India				

India/States	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)												% Compound Rate of Annual Decline													
	1997-98	1999-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	1999-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-12	1999-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
India	398	327	301	254	212	178	-7.6	-4.1	-5.5	-5.8	-5.7	-7.6	-4.1	-5.5	-5.8	-5.7	-7.6	-4.1	-5.5	-5.8	-5.7	-7.6	-4.1	-5.5	-5.8	-5.7
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195	154	134	110	4.5	-5.9	-7.6	-4.5	-6.4	4.5	-5.9	-7.6	-4.5	-6.4	4.5	-5.9	-7.6	-4.5	-6.4	4.5	-5.9	-7.6	-4.5	-6.4
Assam	568	398	490	480	390	328	-13.3	11.0	-0.7	-6.7	-5.6	-13.3	11.0	-0.7	-6.7	-5.6	-13.3	11.0	-0.7	-6.7	-5.6	-13.3	11.0	-0.7	-6.7	-5.6
Bihar/Jharkhand	531	400	371	312	261	219	-10.7	-3.7	-5.6	-5.8	-5.7	-10.7	-3.7	-5.6	-5.8	-5.7	-10.7	-3.7	-5.6	-5.8	-5.7	-10.7	-3.7	-5.6	-5.8	-5.7
Gujarat	46	202	172	160	148	122	80.7	-7.7	-2.4	-2.6	-6.2	80.7	-7.7	-2.4	-2.6	-6.2	80.7	-7.7	-2.4	-2.6	-6.2	80.7	-7.7	-2.4	-2.6	-6.2
Haryana	136	176	162	186	153	146	10.9	-4.1	4.7	-1.5	-1.5	10.9	-4.1	4.7	-1.5	-1.5	10.9	-4.1	4.7	-1.5	-1.5	10.9	-4.1	4.7	-1.5	-1.5
Karnataka	245	266	228	213	178	144	3.3	-7.4	-2.2	-6.8	-6.8	3.3	-7.4	-2.2	-6.8	-6.8	3.3	-7.4	-2.2	-6.8	-6.8	3.3	-7.4	-2.2	-6.8	-6.8
Kerala	150	149	110	95	81	66	-0.3	-14.1	-4.8	-6.6	-6.6	-0.3	-14.1	-4.8	-6.6	-6.6	-0.3	-14.1	-4.8	-6.6	-6.6	-0.3	-14.1	-4.8	-6.6	-6.6
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	441	407	379	335	269	230	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-5.1	-5.1	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-5.1	-5.1	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-5.1	-5.1	-3.2	-3.5	-4.0	-5.1	-5.1
Maharashtra	166	169	149	130	104	87	0.7	-6.1	-4.4	-5.8	-5.8	0.7	-6.1	-4.4	-5.8	-5.8	0.7	-6.1	-4.4	-5.8	-5.8	0.7	-6.1	-4.4	-5.8	-5.8
Odisha	346	424	358	303	258	235	8.5	-8.1	-5.4	-3.1	-3.1	8.5	-8.1	-5.4	-3.1	-3.1	8.5	-8.1	-5.4	-3.1	-3.1	8.5	-8.1	-5.4	-3.1	-3.1
Punjab	280	177	178	192	172	155	-16.8	0.3	2.6	-3.4	-3.4	-16.8	0.3	2.6	-3.4	-3.4	-16.8	0.3	2.6	-3.4	-3.4	-16.8	0.3	2.6	-3.4	-3.4
Rajasthan	508	501	445	388	318	255	-0.6	-5.8	-4.5	-7.1	-7.1	-0.6	-5.8	-4.5	-7.1	-7.1	-0.6	-5.8	-4.5	-7.1	-7.1	-0.6	-5.8	-4.5	-7.1	-7.1
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134	111	97	90	10.2	-10.4	-6.1	-4.4	-2.5	10.2	-10.4	-6.1	-4.4	-2.5	10.2	-10.4	-6.1	-4.4	-2.5	10.2	-10.4	-6.1	-4.4	-2.5
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	606	539	517	440	359	292	-4.6	-2.1	-5.2	-6.7	-6.7	-4.6	-2.1	-5.2	-6.6	-6.7	-4.6	-2.1	-5.2	-6.6	-6.7	-4.6	-2.1	-5.2	-6.6	-6.7
West Bengal	303	218	194	141	145	117	-12.3	-5.7	-10.1	0.9	0.9	-12.3	-5.7	-10.1	0.9	0.9	-12.3	-5.7	-10.1	0.9	0.9	-12.3	-5.7	-10.1	0.9	0.9

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (SRS Estimates)  
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by residence, 2006-2012

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by residences, 2006-2012**

Sl. No.	India/Major States	Total Fertility Rate																						
		Total																						
		Rural											Urban											
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
1	INDIA	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7		
2.	Assam	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
3.	Bihar	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5		
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8		
5.	Delhi	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8		
6.	Gujarat	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0		
7.	Haryana	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3		
10.	Jharkhand	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0		
11.	Karnataka	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		
12.	Kerala	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0		
14.	Maharashtra	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6		
15.	Odisha	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
16.	Punjab	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6		
17.	Rajasthan	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3		
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5		
20.	West Bengal	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2		

Definition = The cumulative value of the age specific fertility rates at the end of the child bearing age gives a measure of fertility known as Total Fertility Rate.

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India

**Statement-II**

*Measures being taken for stabilization of population in the country along with success achieved therefrom*

**On-going Interventions under Family Planning Programme**

- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, Minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
- Ensuring quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynaecologists/ surgeons.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of 'Non Scalpel Vasectomy'.
- 'National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Accreditation of more private/ NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.

- Strong Political Will and Advocacy at the highest level, especially in States with high fertility rates.

**New interventions**

Family Planning Program has witnessed a paradigm shift from a program resulting in population stabilization to a program ensuring better maternal and child health. The Gol's new strategy of RMNCHA+ encompasses the maternal and child health, adolescent health along with Family Planning.

The Gol is now ensuring a greater thrust on spacing methods (specially PPIUCD and IUCD).

Promotion of IUCDs as a short & long term spacing method:

- Directive has been issued to the states to notify fixed days/per week at SHC and PHC level for conducting IUCD insertions.
  - ◆ Introduction of Cu IUCD-375 (5 years effectivity) under the Family Planning Programme.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of post-partum sterilization to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.
  - ◆ Training of service providers is conducted in PPIUCD at DH and SDH level.
  - ◆ Appointment of dedicated RMNCH counsellors at high case load facilities.
- Assured delivery of family planning services:
  - ◆ In last four years all the States have shown their commitment to strengthen fixed day family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation and it has been included under quarterly review mechanism to assess progress made by the States.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been expanded to the entire country *w.e.f.* 17th Dec, 2012.

- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:
  - ◆ Under the Scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
  - ◆ The Scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana).
  - ◆ ASHAs are being paid the following incentives under the Scheme:
    - Rs. 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
    - Rs. 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child
    - Rs. 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only
  - ◆ The Scheme is operational from 16th May 2012.
- Celebration of World Population Day & fortnight (July 11 – July 24):
  - ◆ The World Population Day is a step to boost FP efforts all over the country.
  - ◆ The event is observed over a month long period, split into an initial fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery. It has been made a mandatory activity and budgets approved in advance in PIP of all States.
    - June 27 to July 10: “Dampati Sampark Pakhwada” or “Mobilisation Fortnight”
    - July 11 to July 24 “Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada” or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”

**Performance:****Family Planning indicators:**

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Fertility Rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Crude Birth Rate	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6
Crude Death Rate	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

- TFR has declined from 2.6 in 2008 to 2.4 in 2011
- Rate of decline of TFR has increased by 52.3% during 2006-2011 as compared to 2000-2005. Rate of decline from 2000 to 2005 was 9.38% and from 2006 to 2011 was 14.29%.
- 23 States/UTs *i.e.* Goa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Odisha and 5 UTs *i.e.* Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have already achieved replacement level fertility (*i.e.* 2.1 or less).
- 4 States *viz.* Bihar- 3.5, U.P- 3.3 Meghalaya- 3.1 and Dadra & Nagar Haveli- 3.3 (SRS 07-09), has TFR more than 3.0 and
- 8 States have TFR between 2.2 and 3.0 *viz.* Jharkhand 2.8, Chhattisgarh 2.7, Arunachal Pradesh 2.7, Gujarat 2.3, Assam 2.4, and Haryana 2.3, MP- 2.9, Rajasthan- 2.9 (SRS 2012),

**Physical achievements:**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
IUD	5771329	5532080	5350325	5410215	5049877
Vasectomy	266180	219240	177915	120629	98420
Tubectomy	5211168	4630799	4583025	4453158	3909530

**Measures being taken to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and (MMR)**

Under NHM, various mechanisms have been adopted for periodic review of the programme achievements in the States, the key ones being:

- Data analysis reported through Health Management Information System (HMIS):
- Evaluation Surveys: *e.g.* National Family Health Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), and Annual Health Survey (AHS) etc.
- Joint/ Common Review Missions: Regular review missions in partnership with development partners, other Stakeholders and State representatives (JRM/CRM)
- Periodic field monitoring Visits to States by Central teams
- Other periodic review meetings with States

(e) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), to improve the availability of and access to quality health care services including Maternal and Child Health services and accelerate the pace of reduction in maternal mortality particularly in remote and underserved areas, the key steps taken by the Government are:—

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Web enabled Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.

- Engagement of about 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant mortality.

- (1) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal and newborn care services.)
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- (3) Strengthening Facility based Newborn Care: Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are

also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.

- (4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies
- (5) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in essential newborn care, care of sick child with pneumonia, diarrhea and malnutrition.
- (6) Establishment of nutritional rehabilitation centres for management of severe acute malnourished children with medical complications.
- (7) Introduction of Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) to reach adolescent population in their home spaces and introducing peer led intervention at the community level supported by augmentation of facility based services.
- (8) Introduction of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for (RBSK) for screening of all the children upto eighteen years of age for defects, deficiencies, development delays and specific diseases. The programme also provides early interventions services and management of children needing surgical intervention at tertiary level facilities.
- (9) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets to adolescent, pregnant and lactating women and children.
- (10) Strengthening of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) for reducing vaccine preventable diseases.
- (11) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and children to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care and immunization services.

*[Translation]*

### **Legislation of Black Money**

1434. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating a proposal to legalise black money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and measures proposed to be taken in the matter;
- (c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given in (a) above.

(c) and (d) Drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. Appropriate action under direct tax laws including assessment of income, raising tax demand, levy of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases is taken whenever tax evasion is detected. Searches and surveys conducted under the Income-tax Act have led to detection of valuable evidence of large scale tax evasion which has been brought into tax.

The Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issue of black money which includes the following:—

- (i) Taking appropriate legislative measures such as reporting of assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country.
- (ii) Setting up institutional mechanism to deal with money generated through unlawful acts.
- (iii) Setting up of a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to unearth black money stashed abroad.
- (iv) Joining the global efforts to combat cross-border global tax evasion and tax fraud and to promote



international tax compliance, including supporting the implementation of a uniform global standard on automatic exchange of information.

- (v) Renegotiation of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International Standards, and expanding our treaty network by signing new DTAAs and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring transparency.
- (vi) Joining the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.
- (vii) Effectively utilizing the information received from treaty partners to combat tax evasion and avoidance.

[English]

#### **Credit Policy Guidelines**

1435. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are following the credit policy guidelines framed by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and to what extent the employees of the banks are responsible for increased NPAs in granting loans without following proper procedure;

(c) to what extent the social security policy and waiver of loans have increased the NPAs of nationalised banks; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce the NPAs of public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Credit Policy guidelines are issued by RBI which is followed not only by Public Sector Banks, but also by all banks in the country.

(c) As per information received from RBI, such information is not available with them. The reasons for

rise in NPA of nationalised banks include sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past, slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets.

(d) Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to improve the health of the financial sector; reduce the NPAs; improve asset quality of banks; and to prevent slippages. They stipulate that each bank is to have a Board approved loan recovery policy put in place, an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/ renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers, have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

RBI has issued instructions to the Banks to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding of Rs.5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of Rs.1 crore and above. RBI also advised banks to strengthen the information sharing mechanism among lenders by making it compulsory for banks to receive/share information on borrowers before sanctioning of loans.

RBI on January 30, 2014, released a "Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy" suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets.

To remove bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts, the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012 has been passed by Parliament and has come into force from 15.01.2013.

In the budget 2014-15, presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, three new Debt Recovery Tribunals have been proposed which would help banks to recover the NPAs. Further, Public Sector Banks were asked to improve the monitoring and recovery efforts with respect to their portfolios. Sale of NPAs to asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) in the light of the Framework on Revitalizing Stressed Assets issued by RBI, helped banks to reduce the NPA in March, 2014.

[Translation]

**Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme**

1436. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds under Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Himachal Pradesh and other States are lying pending with the Government for release for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14;

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

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Strengthening of Women Related Laws**

1437. 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 the Government proposes to make any amendments 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 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI):

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development

is administering the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA). The implementation of these legislations are regularly reviewed and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for effective implementation.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has proposed to amend the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 as to vest the National Commission for Women with additional power to enable it to carry out its mandate more effectively.

[Translation]

**Indigenisation of Defence Production**

1438. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:  
SHRI RAJEEV SATAV:  
SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:  
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of defence equipment including military hardware and software are imported in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote indigenisation of defence production by involving private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The proportion of expenditure in respect of orders placed on foreign vendors to the total expenditure on defence equipment for Capital Acquisition during the financial year 2013-14 is 42.7% for three services.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken several steps to promote participation of private sector in defence production. These measures, *inter alia*, include promulgation of Defence Production Policy 2011, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in defence and emphasis in the Defence Procurement Procedure-2013 on providing the desired boost to the Indigenous Defence Industry by mandating a higher preference to the "Buy (Indian), Buy and Make (Indian)" and 'Make' categorisations in Capital procurement".

[English]

#### Development of Tribal Areas

1439. SHRI B. V. NAYAK:  
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States regarding allocation of more funds of the development of tribal areas in their respective States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes besides two special Area Programmes under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the development of tribal people in the country. Submission of proposals by the State Governments seeking grants under the ongoing schemes / programmes is a recurring phenomenon. During the current financial year, the Ministry has so far received proposals from some of the States. The proposals received from the State Governments are considered by the Ministry for release of funds in accordance with the guidelines/norms stipulated for the same subject to availability of funds allocated under the Schemes/Programmes. This Ministry has already constituted a Project Appraisal Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (TA) with State Government representative for consideration and approval of the proposals received from the States.

#### Funds for Defence Sector

1440. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the defence forces of the country are fully equipped to meet all kinds of external threats and situations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the allocation of funds for defence sector during the last three years has been adequate to meet the demand raised by the defence forces and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the unspent amount surrendered to the Government during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the correctives measures being taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to address the demands of the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Government is fully seized of the security needs of the country. Steps as required are taken for strengthening and optimising our force structure to cater to the external threats envisaged along the borders. However, capability development is a dynamic process and it is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep our forces at maximum level of operational preparedness at all times.

(c) Allocation of funds made to Defence Services during the last three years is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Allotment
2011-12	164415.49
2012-13	193407.29
2013-14	203672.12

The funds allocated to the Defence Services meet the requirement of obligatory charges, essential maintenance requirements and important modernisation schemes etc.

- (d) Surrenders of Rs. 23.53 crores and Rs. 172.77

crores occurred during 2011-12 and 2013-14 respectively due to savings under multiple heads. No amount was surrendered in the year 2012-13.

(e) Every effort is made to meet the financial requirements of the defence forces within the overall resource envelope available to the Government and various competing priorities. Requirements have been prioritised and progress of expenditure is closely monitored to ensure that limited resources are optimally utilised to meet the defence requirements.

#### **Rehabilitation of Retired Defence Personnel**

1441. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented for by the Government rehabilitation of retired defence personnel;

(b) whether the Government proposes to arrange counselling/training courses for the retiring personnel for their rehabilitation in civil life after their retirement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Directorate General of Resettlement (DGR), an Attached Office of the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence, is responsible for rehabilitation of retired defence personnel. DGR implements certain schemes / resettlement opportunities for retired defence personnel viz. Security Agency Scheme, management of CNG stations in NCR, allotment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., / Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Company Owned Company Operated) outlets, Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme, Mother Dairy/Gopaljee outlets, etc.

Reservation ranging from 10% to 24.5% of the available vacancies in Group C & D posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings / Banks has been provided for the willing and eligible Ex-Servicemen (ESM). Most State Governments also provide reservation to ESM in State Government jobs.

10% vacancies are reserved in the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandants in Para-military forces. Moreover, age relaxation is available for the ESM in services or posts filled by direct recruitment. ESM Officers are sponsored by DG Resettlement for jobs, based on requisitions received from Government/PSUs and Corporates.

In addition to this, Army Welfare Placement Organization and similar placement cells in Air Force help ESM in finding suitable jobs in Banks, Industries, Corporate Houses, Academic Institutions, Hospitals, Hotels and Real Estate.

(b) and (c) The Government provides meaningful professional and vocational training to the retiring Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks through various training institutes for their rehabilitation and resettlement in civil life after their retirement. The details of training courses organised by Directorate General of Resettlement are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Resettlement Training conducted by DGR for Officers, JCOs/ORs:*

- (1) OFFICERS TRAINING: Officers training courses are classified into the following categories:—
  - (a) **Security Courses:** Corporate and Industrial Security, Safety & Intelligence course.
  - (b) **Management Courses such as:**
    - (i) 24 Week Management courses in IIMs and other 'A' Grade Business schools.
    - (ii) Modular management courses on retail, Supply Chain Management, Strategic Retail Management, Human Resource Management, Facility Management etc.
  - (c) **Other Courses such as:**
    - (i) Corporate Social Responsibility.
    - (ii) Seafaring.
    - (iii) Independent Directors course.
    - (iv) Management of Academic Institutions.

- (v) Jet Transition.
- (vi) Export & Import.
- (vii) Event Management.
- (viii) Six Sigma.
- (e) Hospitality Courses.
- (f) Logistics & Transport Management.
- (g) Corporate Office Management.
- (h) Material Management.

(2) JCOs / ORs TRAINING: JCOs / ORs Training courses are classified into the following categories:-

(a) **Security and Fire Protection Courses:**

- (i) Assistant Security Officers course.
- (ii) Fire and Industrial Safety Management.
- (iii) Sub Fire Officers course at National Fire College.

(b) **Vocational Course:**

- (i) Repair of Electrical and Electronic appliances.
- (ii) X-ray / ECG Technician and Operation Theatre Assistant.
- (iii) Advance Welding.
- (iv) JCB Operator.
- (v) AC & Refrigeration.
- (vi) Seafaring.

(c) **Management Course:**

- (i) 24 Week Management courses in renowned institutes.
- (ii) Modular management courses on retail, business project, entrepreneurship, Insurance, travel and tourism, supply chain management.

(d) **IT and Computer Course:**

- (i) DOEACC 'O' level course.
- (ii) Computer hardware maintenance.
- (iii) Computer networking.
- (iv) Desktop publishing.
- (v) Book keeping and Accountancy using Tally.
- (vi) Microsoft certified professional and solution provider (MCP & MCSP).

**MAT ON SEZ**

1442. DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which resulted into reservations from Industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the original provision / change and logic behind the same;

(d) the objections/observations received from business community and others in this regard; and

(e) views of Government on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a), (b) and (d) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been levied on developers of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and units operating in SEZs with effect from 1st April, 2012 *vide* Finance Act, 2011. Representations have been received from the business community and others regarding restoration of exemption from payment of MAT to SEZ units and developers.

(c) and (e) The Ministry of Commerce amended the Income-tax Act through Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. Sub-section (6) as inserted by SEZ Act, 2005, in section 115JB of the Income-tax Act provided that MAT shall not apply to the income accruing or arising on or after 01.04.2005 from any business carried on or services rendered by an entrepreneur or a developer, in a unit or a Special Economic Zone. There was no sunset date for this exemption. MAT is levied on the principle that everyone participating in the economy must contribute to the exchequer.

It was noticed that companies were making huge profits and distributing dividend to their shareholders but

were not paying any income tax due to the large number of exemptions/deductions available under the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, MAT was levied on all companies to address inequity in taxation of corporate taxpayers. The removal of MAT from SEZ developers and units had no justification *vis-a-vis* other sectors of economy which were liable to pay MAT. Further, MAT paid by the company can be carried forward for set-off against regular tax payable during the subsequent year(s), up to ten assessment years when the regular tax payable under the normal provisions of the Income-tax Act is more than the computation provided under MAT.

### Setting Up of Export Oriented Units

1443. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of large and small Export Oriented Units (EOUs) set up in the country along with the number of proposals received as well as approved by the Government for setting up of such units during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the norms adopted by the Government for setting up of such units;

(c) the quantity and value of export made from these units *vis-a-vis* its per centage in the total trade of the country along with the details of incentives/concessions provided by the Government to these units;

(d) whether these units have been able to produce the desired results during the said period and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to boost such units to enhance country's export along with the mechanism put in place to monitor and prevent the misuse of the concessions granted to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The details of EOUs set up in the country along with the no. of proposals received as well as approved by the Government for setting up of such units during three years are as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) Proposals for setting up units under EOU scheme under automatic route are considered by the Unit Approval Committee taking into account factors such as residence proof, Income Tax return of all the promoters for the last three years, experience of all promoters, marketing tie-ups etc. Wherever necessary, these are verified through personal interview with the promoters of the project.

Further, as per the provisions of Para 6.6.2 of the Foreign Trade Policy only projects having a minimum investment of Rs. 1 crore in plant and machinery can be set up under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme. This condition does not apply to proposals for Handicrafts, Agriculture, Floriculture, Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry, Information Technology, Services, Brass Hardware and Handmade Jewellery sectors. The Board of Approval (BOA) can also allow establishment of EOUs with a lower investment criteria on a case to case basis.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Per centage of exports made by the EOUs in the country in the total trade during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Value of Exports (in crores)	Per centage
2011-12	83770.23	5.7%
2012-13	80290.79	5.0%
2013-14	82072.71	4.3%

Financial concessions granted to EOUs are extended by various departments of Central/State Govt. like Central Excise, Customs, and Department of Commerce. These may be broadly listed as under:—

- (i) Duty free sourcing of inputs including capital goods.
- (ii) Procurement of goods from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) without payment of Central Excise Duty.
- (iii) Supplies by DTA manufacturer are eligible for deemed export benefits under Chapter 8 of Foreign Trade Policy.
- (iv) Full reimbursement of Central Sales Tax.
- (v) Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) on service tax paid.
- (vi) DTA sale (including advance DTA Sale) upto

50% of F.O.B. value of physical exports permitted on payment of concessional rate of duty.

- (vii) FDI upto 100% permitted as per the guidelines of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Incentives are being provided by the Government under Chapter 6 of Foreign Trade Policy / Procedure in addition to the Central Customs and Excise Act, Rules and Regulations.

There is a mechanism to monitor and prevent the misuse of the concession granted to the EOUs which is implemented through a joint control by the Ministry of Commerce (represented by the Development Commissioner) and the Ministry of Finance (represented by the Commissioner, Central Excise, Customs & Service

Tax). There is statutory framework to monitor and prevent misuse of the EOU scheme through legal provisions made under the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992, Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise Act, 1944 and Rules made thereunder. In the event of any EOU found violating any norm such as non/short fulfillment of export obligation, excess and inadmissible imports, irregular and unauthorized DTA sales, excess reimbursement of CST, drawback on DTA sales, non-realization of export proceeds, irregular de-bonding, non-receipt of re-warehousing certificates, etc. duty exemptions are withdrawn and necessary recoveries are made in addition to imposition of penalties etc. as per provisions of Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, Customs Act, 1962, Central Excise Act, 1944 and Rules made thereunder.

### **Statement**

*Details of EOU's set up in the country during last three years*

Zone	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CSEZ	Kerala	8	8	6	6	2	2
	Karnataka	30	26	28	28	25	25
FASEZ	West Bengal	11	7	8	6	0	0
	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Odisha	1	1	1	1	2	1
	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISEZ	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0
KASEZ	Gujarat	15	12	13	8	11	9
MSEZ	Tamil Nadu	34	28	34	31	18	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Puducherry	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSEZ	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Haryana	4	2	3	3	1	0
	Uttar Pradesh	6	3	8	4	5	2
	Punjab	1	0	1	1	1	0
	Rajasthan	4	2	5	2	4	3
	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0	0	2	1
	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uttarakhand	2	1	0	0	1	1
SEEPZ	Maharashtra	26	22	11	7	6	6
	Goa, Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	4	3	2	1
VSEZ	Andhra Pradesh	28	27	19	19	15	14
	Chhagttisgarh	0	0	1	1	0	0

#### **Review of Methodology for Estimating Poverty**

1444. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
ADV. JOICE GEORGE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to review the norms and methodology of assessing poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up an expert technical group to review the existing methodology of estimating poverty and fixing poverty line;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the parameters to be considered under the review; and

(e) the time by which the review report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The methodology for estimation of poverty line followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field. The Planning Commission reviews the methodology for estimation of poverty from time to time to make the estimates of poverty contemporaneous. The present poverty estimates are based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. In conformity of its practice of reviewing the methodology for estimation of poverty, Planning Commission, in June, 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty.

(d) The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group were as follows:

(i) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and



examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.

- (ii) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.
- (iii) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.
- (iv) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.
- (e) The Expert Group submitted its report to Planning Commission on 30th June, 2014.

12.01 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2014-2015.

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 136/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:-

- (1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th March, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 137/16/14]

- (2) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (Second Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 138/16/14]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 139/16/14]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 140/16/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:-

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 588(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2013.

- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th November, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 141/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 142/16/14]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 143/16/14]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Goa Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 144/16/14]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Dynamics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 145/16/14]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 146/16/14]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 147/16/14]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 148/16/14]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 149/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of my colleague Shri Prakash Javadekar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 150/16/14]
- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2014-2015.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 151/16/14]

- (3) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 152/16/14]

- (4) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2014-2015.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 153/16/14]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): On behalf of my colleague Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the State Bank of India, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore and State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 as amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985 and sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 as amended by Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 154/16/14]

- (2) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 155/16/14]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 156/16/14]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2013-

2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 157/16/14]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 158/16/14]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 159/16/14]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 160/16/14]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 161/16/14]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 162/16/14]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 163/16/14]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 164/16/14]

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank of India for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's

- Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 165/16/14]
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 166/16/14]
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 167/16/14]
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 168/16/14]
- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 169/16/14]
- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 170/16/14]
- (xvii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 171/16/14]
- (xviii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 172/16/14]
- (xix) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 173/16/14]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:-
- (i) The Central Bank of India (Employees' Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. CO/HRD/PEN/01 in weekly Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2014.
- (ii) The Central Bank of India Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. CO:HRD:IRP:2013-14:792 in weekly Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 174/16/14]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 175/16/14]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:-
- (i) The Chartered Accountants Procedures of Meetings of Quality Review Board, and Terms and Conditions of Service and Allowances of the Chairperson and members of the Board (Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 32(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2014.
- (ii) G.S.R. 131(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st March, 2014, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) dated 19th January, 2011.
- (iii) The Chartered Accountants (Procedures of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases)

- Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 141(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th March, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 176/16/14]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/27/6721 in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2013.
  - (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/43/207 in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2014.
  - (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements)(Amendment) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/44/226 in Gazette of India dated 4th February, 2014.
  - (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India [KYC (Know Your Client) Registration Agency] (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/46/522 in Gazette of India dated 13th March, 2014.
  - (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2014-15/01/1039 in Gazette of India dated 6th May, 2014.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 177/16/14]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—
- (i) S.O. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Ace Derivatives and Commodity Exchange Limited, Ahmedabad as a recognized association for the purposes of clause (e) of the proviso to clause (5) of Section 43 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
  - (ii) The Income-tax (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 835(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (iii) The Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 878(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (iv) The Income-tax (4th Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 997(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (v) The Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. S.O. 1297(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 178/16/14]
- (8) A copy of the Wealth-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2014 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1576(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd June, 2014 under Section 27 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, together with an explanatory memorandum.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 179/16/14]
- (9) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2014 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2014 under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with an explanatory memorandum.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 180/16/14]

(10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 4 of 2014) (Compliance Audit)-Air Force and Navy for the year ended March, 2012.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 181/16/14]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways) (No. 3 of 2014)-Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 182/16/14]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 15 of 2014) (Performance Audit)-Implementation of Public Private Partnership project at Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai, Ministry of Civil Aviation, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 183/16/14]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Indirect taxes-Customs) (No. 9 of 2014)-Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme, Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 184/16/14]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 7 of 2014)-Performance Audit on Assessment of Firms, Direct Taxes-Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 185/16/14]
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 10 of 2014)-Direct Taxes-Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 186/16/14]

(vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 5 of 2014)-On Stressed Assets Stabilisation Fund (SASF) (Department of Financial Services), Ministry of Finance, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 187/16/14]

(viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 14 of 2014)-Performance Audit on Pricing Mechanism of Major Petroleum Products in Central Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 188/16/14]

(ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 8 of 2014) (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise)-Compliance Audit, Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 189/16/14]

(x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Report No. 6 of 2014) (Indirect Taxes-Service Tax)-Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 190/16/14]

(xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 11 of 2014) (Indirect Taxes-Customs)-Indian Customs Electronic Data Interchange System (ICES 1.5), Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2013.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 191/16/14]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) S.O. 295(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st January, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification

- No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (ii) S.O. 360(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (iii) S.O. 403(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (iv) S.O. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (v) S.O. 598(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (vi) S.O. 694(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vii) S.O. 779(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (viii) S.O. 862(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (ix) S.O. 980(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (x) S.O. 1031(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xi) S.O. 1090(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xii) S.O. 1105(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xiii) S.O. 1184(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiv) S.O. 1189(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st May, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised

rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

(xv) S.O. 1292(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

(xvi) S.O. 1291(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2014, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 192/16/14]

**12.03 hrs**

[*Translation*]

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam, with your permission I would like to announce the Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 21st July, 2014 which would consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any remaining item of Government Business in the List of Business of today.
- (2) Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15 of the following Ministries:—
  - (a) Road Transport and Highways;
  - (b) Environment, Forests and Climate Change;
  - (c) Water Resources; and

(d) Social Justice and Empowerment.

- (3) Submission to the Vote of the House of outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2014-15 at 6 P.M. on the 23rd July, 2014.
- (4) Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2014.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014.

[*English*]

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): I would request to include following subjects in the next week's business:

- i. The issue of ponzy companies/chit fund companies scam looting the small investors just exposed KBCL companies by which four persons have committed suicide in Maharashtra, to protect the interest of small investors;

Issue of less or late rain particularly in various parts of Maharashtra rendering farmers helpless and facing drinking water shortage and drought situation.

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Speaker, I would request you to be kind enough to include the following in the next week's List of Business:

1. The grand old cliffs at Varkala in Attingal Lok Sabha Constituency of the Kerala State belong to the Mio-Pliocene age (between 1.5 and 23 million YBP). This area is one of the oldest chemical labs of nature and it is facing extinction. The most important attraction of this place is the presence of beautiful wave-cut cliffs. Three such cliffs, *viz.*, Edava cliff, North cliff, and South cliff (from North to South) exist with a maximum elevation of 30 metres edging the Arabian Sea and running for about four kilometres.
2. The beach placers of Varkala and adjacent areas have rich concentration of limonite, retile, zircon, monazite, sillimanite and garnet. The black beach and grant cliff have to be preserved



by declaring the area as a National Geological Park. This will enter into UNESCO's world map of Geo Heritage Sites, and the geo tourism will be benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I request the following subjects may be included in the next week's List of Business.

- (1) National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) should be provided rights on the lines of other Commissions and necessary amendments be carried out in the Constitution accordingly.
- (2) Renowned political persons are appointed Chairpersons of National Commission for Scheduled Caste and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Hence, renowned political person should be appointed chairperson of the National Commission for Backward Classes. Necessary amendments may be carried out in the Constitution accordingly.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I request that following subjects may be included in the next week's List of Business.

- (1) Private hospitals/Nursing homes in the country charge fees in arbitrary manner in the name of clinical laboratory test. This issue is associated with the life of 92 per cent common people of the country.
- (2) Private schools in the country are charging fee in arbitrary manner. There is need to check such unfair practice of school management toward the common people despite the order passed by the supreme court and the Government of India in this regard.

[English]

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (Kannur): Madam Speaker, I humbly request that the following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:

1. Need to resolve the problems being faced by the fishermen.

2. Malabar Cancer Centre in Tellicherry, Kannur District, should be developed as a national cancer research institute, as the number of cancer patients is increasing day by day especially among the endosulfan victims and thousands are depending on the MCC hospital.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMIBKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I request that following subjects may be included in the next week's List of Business.

- (1) Research to develop medicine for the treatment of Japanese encephalitis and acute encephalitis syndrome prevalent in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) Setting up Mega Circuit at Piprahwa (Kapilvastu), the birth place of Gautam Buddha.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanath-not present.

Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato.

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Madam Speaker, I request that following subjects may be included in next week's List of Business.

- (1) The 'Mal' Caste of Jharkhand should be included in the List of scheduled castes.
- (2) The 'Banlopa' and 'Badia' mines which are lying closed for long should be reopened and payment of outstanding arrears of employees should be made at the earliest.
- (3) The closed Rakha mine should be reopened.

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, I request that following subjects may be included in the next week's List of Business.

- (1) The State Government has accorded approval to set up university at Chhatarpur in my Parliamentary Constituency Tikamgarh. The State Government has forwarded the said proposal to the Union Government to complete formalities in this regard. Hence, it is requested to co-operate in getting said approval at the earliest.

- (2) Around 700 acres agriculture land is available near Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Minora Farm in Tikamgarh. It is a long pending demand to set up a Central Agriculture University at this place.

Hence, it is requested to take initiative in the direction to set up Central Agriculture University in Tikamgarh Bundhelkhand.

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, problem of water logging persists in around 15 thousand acre land under my Lok Sabha Constituency. The farmers will be relieved of the said water logging problem is solved. It is requested to include the said subject in the next week's List of Business and a comprehensive plan is formulated to solve the water logging problem. The farmers are upset due to non availability of quality fertilizer and seed, hence, I urge upon the Government to provide quality fertilizer and seed to farmers and the same is included in the next's week's List of Business.

12.10 hrs

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (i) Central Supervisory Board

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Motion for Election to the Central Supervisory Board. Dr. Harsh Vardhan.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Madam, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 7(2)(f) read with section 7(1) of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two women members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Supervisory Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 7(2)(f) read with section 7(1) of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two women members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Supervisory Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

*The motion was adopted.*

### (ii) Coffee Board

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 11 – Motion for Election to the Coffee Board.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 4(2)(b) of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 3 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 4(2)(b) of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 3 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

*The motion was adopted.*

### (iii) Tea Board

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 12, Motion for Election to the Tea Board.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 4(3) (f) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rules 4(1) (b) and 5(1) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 4(3) (f) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rules 4(1) (b) and 5(1) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of Tea Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

*The motion was adopted.*

#### **(iv) Spices Board**

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 13, Motion for Election to the Spices Board.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 3(3)(b) of the Spices Board Act, 1986, read with rule 4(1) and 5(1) of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 3(3)(b) of the Spices Board Act, 1986, read with rule 4(1)

and 5(1) of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**12.13 hrs**

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI BUDGET, 2014-15

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 14 – the National Capital Territory of Delhi Budget. Mr. Minister.

\*...\*THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam Speaker, I rise to present the Budget of the Government of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi for the year 2014-15.

Hon'ble Members of this August House are aware that President's Rule was imposed in the National Capital Territory of Delhi under Article 239 AB of the Constitution on 16th February, 2014. The Delhi Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2014 to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the NCT of Delhi for their services for the period of first six months of the financial year 2014-15 was passed by both the Houses of the Parliament on 21st February, 2014.

The President's Rule in the NCT of Delhi continues, and therefore, the budget of NCT of Delhi is required to be passed by the Parliament during the current session.

#### **Budget Estimates 2014-15**

The total Budget Estimate for the Government of NCT of Delhi for the year 2014-15 is Rs. 36766 crore. It includes Rs. 19066 crore Non-Plan expenditure and Rs. 17700 crore Plan expenditure.

\*...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 193/16/13

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

The proposed total expenditure of Rs. 36766 crore during the year 2014-15 will be financed by Rs. 31571 crore from tax revenue, Rs. 1161.01 crore from non-tax revenue, Rs. 699.71 crore from capital receipt and Rs. 3672.09 crore from central Government as Grant-in-Aid.

The non-plan expenditure mainly includes Rs. 2979 crore as devolution of taxes to local bodies, Rs. 1401 crore as share of stamps & registration fees and motor vehicle tax to local bodies, Rs. 839 crore to the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) to meet their operating deficit and cost of concessional passes, Rs. 4956 crore as payment of interest and repayment of loan to the Govt. of India and Rs. 260 crore towards power subsidy to consumers.

The outstanding debt of Government of NCT of Delhi will be reduced from Rs. 32080.30 crore as on 31st March, 2014 to Rs. 30404 crore at the end of the current financial year. The outstanding debt-GDP (Gross Domestic Product) ratio of Government of NCT of Delhi is 7.93%, one of the lowest compared to other States.

### **Health**

Delhi is emerging as a major health care hub in the country, with a robust urban health care system and a vibrant private sector presence. Delhi Government has developed an extensive public health infrastructure with 32 multi-specialty hospitals and 6 super specialty hospitals, providing over 10,000 beds, and a chain of 260 allopathic and 150 AYUSH dispensaries, managed by over 20,000 doctors and allied health workers.

Government of NCT of Delhi is striving to enhance the number of hospitals beds; hospital projects for Rs. 940 crore are currently under execution which would provide over 1400 additional beds. Through concerted efforts, over 900 doctors and 1100 nurses have been recruited for various health facilities in the past few months. Two of the largest hospitals, Lok Nayak Hospital and Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, which together cater to about a third of the patient load of hospitals of the Delhi Government are being transformed into model healthcare centres and systems are being put in place for providing better quality healthcare. A new medical college with 100 seats will be started at Rohini and efforts will be made to ensure that the first batch of students are admitted by 2015.

Considering the paucity of good health facilities under Government sector in South Delhi and the felt need of the area, Government propose to sanction one multi speciality hospital for South Delhi in the current year. Government has taken several patient-centric initiatives during the past few months for patient care. Thirty dialysis units have been successfully commissioned under public private partnership for providing free dialysis to poor patients suffering from kidney failure and 50 more units will be added in the current year. To provide prompt trauma care, 110 new ambulances fitted with state-of-the-art life support equipment will be inducted in the Centralised Accident and Trauma Services (CATS) fleet. Online facility has also been launched for OPD (Out Patient Department) registration. Issuing of free birth registration certificate at the time of discharge of the mother and the newborn baby from the Government hospitals has also been started.

Government proposes to set up, one stop centres for crisis management and rehabilitation of victims of sexual assault., in each district in Government hospitals. Three such centres at Deen Dayal Hospital, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital and Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital will become functional in the next three months, where the victims can be provided proper medical care along with legal and psycho-social counseling and support in a secure, gender friendly environment. Central Government has already committed its support to provide these in this financial year.

As part of Government of NCT of Delhi's attempt to provide quality medical care to the poor, vulnerable, over 10 lakh OPD (Out Patient Department) patients and 32,000 IPD (In Patient Department) patients from economically weaker sections were provided free medical care in private hospitals of Delhi during the past one year. To help them further, online facility has been launched to book beds for eligible poor patients in such hospitals.

Keeping in view the quantum of work load with existing Forensic Science Laboratory, the Government of NCT of Delhi propose to set up three more Forensic Science Laboratories for which land at Sheikh Sarai, Rohini and Village Sayurpur at a cost of Rs. 11.25 crore has been purchased. Till the construction of buildings is completed, one more regional Forensic Science Laboratory

at Chanakya Puri will be made functional in a rented accommodation during the current financial year.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 2724 crore for the Health sector during 2014-15 which is approximately 16.3% of plan outlay (excluding CSS).

### **Education**

The existing educational infrastructure in the Capital requires additional support. The enrollment in Government schools is increasing approximately at the rate of 1 lakh every year and Delhi, needs around 500 new schools, as per RTE norms. To meet this challenge, in the first phase, construction work of 20 new schools will be started during the current financial year. I propose to allot a sum of Rs. 350 crore for this purpose.

The Government is equally committed to promote girls education. There are 380 Senior Secondary Schools exclusively for girls in 68 Assembly Constituencies. In the remaining two Assembly Constituencies also, Senior Secondary Schools exclusively for girls would be opened to promote girls education.

Special emphasis is being given on improving the sanitary conditions in Government schools. Necessary measures will be taken to construct, repair and setup ensure fully functional and clean toilets in all the schools in the current financial year.

Quality education depends on quality of teaching. To enhance the quality of teaching, the Government of NCT of Delhi will focus on training of teachers in course content, teaching skills and creating better teaching environment in Government schools. In the current year, training will be imparted to 20318 teachers through State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT).

The students in the Government schools of NCT of Delhi are being taught Urdu, Punjabi and Sanskrit as third language. To promote these languages additional Urdu, Punjabi and Sanskrit teachers will be provided.

The Government of NCT of Delhi is committed to create quality infrastructure for higher and technical education. Educated and skilled youth are the backbone of a vibrant economy. A Skill Development Centre is proposed to be setup under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode for which 37 acres of land has been acquired. This

centre would train approximately 15000 students per year in various trades based on the needs of Industry.

Delhi inhabits a lot of linguistic communities and has four Academies of Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi and Hindi. It is proposed to take up project based financial support to these academies in the current financial year.

A new School of Planning, Architecture and Design at a cost of Rs. 285 crore will be setup in East Delhi by Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University.

The construction of new buildings for Deen Dayal Upadhyay College at a cost of Rs. 151 crore at Dwarka and Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies at Rohini at a cost of Rs. 132 crore is in progress. Further, Government of NCT of Delhi has acquired 51 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 158 crore for National Institute of Technology (NIT) Delhi at Narela. Construction of the NIT, Delhi complex will be expedited.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 2482 crore for the Education sector during 2014-15 which is approximately 14.8% of plan outlay (excluding CSS).

### **Social Security & Welfare**

Mahatma Gandhi said "*Poverty is the worst form of Violence*" and "*The measure of a country's greatness should be based on how well it cares for its most vulnerable population*". Government is fully sensitive to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. I therefore propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 1862 crore for the Social Security and Welfare sector during 2014-15 which is approximately 11.1% of plan outlay (excluding CSS).

The children of incarcerated parents face very difficult situations. Government proposes to provide financial support to two children of such parents till they attain the age of 18 years or till their parents are released whichever is earlier.

One of the most important concerns of Delhi Police has been the safety and security of women. Several steps have been taken to instill confidence in the minds of girls and women. These include setting up of women helpline in each police station, increasing of women helpline numbers, security audit of paying guest accommodation and girl hostels, deployment of women police personnel in PCR

(Police Control Room) vans at vulnerable places and in areas prone to crime against women. During the current year 8124 girls have been imparted self defence training and 4925 police officials have attended gender sensitization programme. Various initiatives have been taken to expedite investigation of crimes against women. The process for recruitment of 155 women sub-inspectors and 1434 women constables is on and these women police officials are expected to join Delhi Police in 2014-15.

In Delhi about 36 lakh people are receiving benefits under National Food Security Act. Process for inclusion of remaining eligible households is underway. All eligible beneficiaries will be covered under Food Security Scheme in next few months. All the 2500 fair price shops will be computerized and daily sale from these fair price shops will be monitored online to ensure more transparent distribution of food grains to eligible households. All the 300 vehicles deployed for transportation of food articles from Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns to fair price shops will be covered by a GPS-RFID (Global Positioning System-Radio Frequency Identification) based vehicle tracking system.

Government of NCT of Delhi is providing monthly pension of Rs. 1000 to senior citizens of 60-69 years and Rs. 1500 to 70 years and above. At present about 3.90 lakh senior citizens are being benefitted. Keeping in view the number of aspirants, we propose to increase the number of beneficiaries from 3.90 lakh to 4.30 lakh from this financial year. I propose to increase plan outlay under Pension to Senior Citizens from Rs. 538 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 600 crore in 2014-15.

There are about 906 mentally challenged inmates of all age groups admitted against the intake capacity of 350 inmates at Asha Kiran, a Delhi Government's centre for their care and rehabilitation. It is proposed to set up three more new homes for such challenged persons at different locations in Delhi.

At present two working women hostels constructed by the Government of NCT of Delhi at Rohini and Vishwas Nagar are providing safe and comfortable hostel facilities to the working women. Keeping in view the large number of needy women, it is proposed to set up six more such working women hostels under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

## **Housing & Urban Development**

Providing shelters to shelterless persons is one of the major concerns of the Government. At present 185 night shelters are operational in Delhi. Land has been purchased for construction of seven more night shelters. They will be constructed in the current financial year. The requirement of different groups amongst homeless such as women, children, drug-addicts etc. will also be taken care of. Our endeavour shall be to ensure that all homeless have adequate shelter and basic facilities available to them.

A large number of slum dwellers residing in *Jhuggi Jhopri* (JJ) clusters do not have access to toilets. The lack of toilets not only creates health problem but also raises concern about the safety of women. The Government of NCT of Delhi will endeavour to provide toilet facilities to all slum dwellers in Delhi in the current financial year. I propose to increase the plan outlay for this purpose from Rs. 17 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 35 crore in the current financial year.

Another major issue in the housing sector is to make available adequate number of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) houses to check the problem of encroachment on public land and emergence of unauthorized colonies. The Government of NCT of Delhi is constructing about 58064 EWS houses under JNNURM, out of which 14844 EWS houses have been completed. Steps are being taken to complete the remaining EWS Houses.

Development of unauthorized colonies and their regularization is one of the major challenges. Government of NCT of Delhi will provide essential services in unauthorized colonies in a time bound manner. Piped water supply system will be provided in 50 unauthorized colonies and sewerage system will be laid in 95 unauthorized colonies and a Plan Outlay of Rs. 711 crore is allocated for providing essential services in unauthorized colonies during the current financial year.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 2154 crore for the Housing & Urban Development Sector during 2014-15.

## **Water Supply**

The treated and safe water supply capacity could not be increased in Delhi since 2007, although the

population has been increasing each year. We have analyzed the total water scenario of Delhi and decided to resolve the water problems by undertaking the following programmes:-

- (i) We will endeavour to ensure that the pucca parallel channel from Munak to Haiderpur is made functional after resolving the issue with Haryana Government. This will make available 80 MGD (Million Gallons per Day) raw water for newly constructed water treatment plants at Dwarka (40 MGD), Okhla (20 MGD) and Bawana (20 MGD) for a population of about 35 lakhs living in South, South-West, West and North-West parts of Delhi.
- (ii) To solve the long term water supply issues to the capital region, construction of long pending Renuka Dam would be taken up on priority. While presenting the Union Budget 2014-15 on July 10, 2014, I have proposed to provide an initial sum of Rs. 50 crore for this purpose.
- (iii) In addition to raw water resources to be made available, the present water treatment, trunk, peripheral and distribution system will be improved. This programme include complete renovation and modernization of Chandrawal Water Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 2018 crore and Wazirabad Water Treatment Plant at a cost of Rs. 2243 crore under Externally Aided Project (EAP) to be partly funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) respectively.
- (iv) To provide drinking water facility at an affordable price in water deficient areas, small sized decentralized drinking water Reverse Osmosis (RO) based plants will be set up and drinking water will be made available through water Automated Teller Machines (ATM). About 500 ATMs supported with ground water/tanker services will be setup in 2014-15.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 1249.20 crore for the Water Supply sector during 2014-15.

### **Sanitation & Control of Pollution in Yamuna**

I consider it imperative to ensure the development of Yamuna and tackle the issue of its pollution. Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP) at Pappan Kalan, Nilothi, Yamuna Vihar and Delhi Gate will be commissioned by the end of this year. This will increase the sewerage treatment capacity from the present level of 604 MGD to 684 MGD. Old STP and their allied infrastructure at Kondli, Rithala and Okhla shall be rehabilitated under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP-III).

A 40 MGD STP is planned with technical support of Singapore Government for achieving tertiary quality of treated effluent. This treated effluent is proposed to be discharged into Yamuna river at Palla, so as to have more raw water and lifted at Wazirabad Water Treatment Plant (WTP) for treatment.

The laying of interceptor sewer along with three major drains at a cost of Rs. 1976 crore will be completed in phases by June, 2015. It will ensure that only treated waste water is discharged into river Yamuna by each of the drain, thus improving the quality of water in river Yamuna.

It is proposed to source National and international technical expertise by Government of NCT of Delhi for ecological rejuvenation of the Yamuna River. I also propose to take up beautification of Riverbanks in Delhi.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 750.80 crore for the Sewerage Sector during 2014-15.

### **Transport**

Road transport is still the preferred mode of public transport in Delhi. However, out of a total fleet of about 5000 Buses, about 1300 are old standard buses with DTC fleet which need to be replaced immediately. In order to provide better transport to the commuters Tenders have been floated for procurement of 1380 semi-low floor buses for DTC.

To provide convenience to the commuters, DTC will introduce an automated fare collection system through electronic ticketing machines and card readers. This system will subsequently be integrated with the fare collection system of Delhi Metro so that commuters may conveniently use both mode of public transport in Delhi.

To make available more buses to the commuters, private sector corporate operators will add 400 new Cluster Buses making a fleet of about 1600 Cluster Buses during this financial year.

All Regional Offices of the Transport Department are being renovated and modernized so as to provide convenient and timely services to the citizens of Delhi visiting these offices.

The Inter State Bus Terminals (ISBT) at Sarai Kale Khan and Anand Vihar are functioning without suitable infrastructure. New Inter State Bus Terminals at these two sites will be developed so that commuters can avail better services.

The work on construction of phase-II of elevated corridor over Barapullah Nullah at a cost of Rs. 533 crore is in progress. This elevated corridor will further be extended from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar under phase-III.

Due to rapid increase in volume of road traffic, a number of intersections having single carriage way flyover need to be added with dual carriage way flyovers. Construction of some of the selected flyovers will be taken up on priority.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 3702 crore for the Transport Sector during 2014-15.

### **Energy**

To improve the transmission and distribution network, Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) is going to commission a new 400 kV sub-station at Harsh Vihar and 220 kv GIS (Gas Insulated Switchgear) sub-station at Peera Garhi. It is also proposed to take up the construction of three new 220 kV GIS sub-stations at Papankalan, Tughlakabad and Rajghat Power House in the current financial year.

The 1500 MW Gas Turbine Station commissioned at Bawana is yet to be made functional to its full capacity and efforts will be made to sort out the issue of adequate gas supply at reasonable cost to make this plant fully functional.

Under Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Programme, Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) plant of 335 kWp (kilowatt peak) at eight locations and 100 kWp SPV plant at Vikas Bhawan-II have been commissioned. Further, 130 kWp SPV plant at ISBT Kashmere Gate

is under installation. SPV plants of 10 kWp at Delhi Secretariat and 25 kWp at four Government hospitals and 10 kWp SPV plant at four Government schools will be taken up in the current year.

It is proposed to develop New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area as a solar city under the scheme of Development of Solar cities of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

Increase in power tariffs are necessitated due to increase in input costs. However, the poor and marginalized should not suffer. I therefore, propose power subsidy of Rs. 260 crore for the domestic consumers to provide relief to the targeted consumers on account of increase in tariff. The modalities will be worked out by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

I propose a Plan Outlay of Rs. 675 crore for the Energy Sector during 2014-15.

While presenting the Union Budget 2014-15 on July 10, 2014, I have already proposed to provide Rs. 200 crore for power reforms and Rs. 500 crore for water reforms in NCT of Delhi.

I do not propose any new tax or increase in the present tax rates in the budget of Government of NCT of Delhi. I have highlighted some of the major plan programmes of Government of NCT of Delhi proposed to be funded by this budget. \*...\*

Madam Speaker, with these words I commend the Budget to the House.

*[Translation]*

Hon'ble Speaker, under Article 239 KB, Delhi is under President's rule. So, this is Appropriation Vote on Account Bill, 2014, it is to be passed by this House. The earlier Vote on Account was for 6 months, till 30th September. Now, it is essential to pass it for the next 6 months. So, I am introducing it in the House. All the proposals of the Budget and my detailed speech, if you allow me I would put it on the Table of the House. I would just like highlight the salient features of it.

For this year, Budget of Delhi is to the tune of Rs. 36776 crore. Out of this Rs. 12066 is non-planned



and Rs. 17700 crore is planned expenditure. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 36776 crore, Rs. 31,571 crore have been collected through taxes. Rs. 11061 crore has come from non-tax items, Rs. 699.71 crore as capital receipts and the remaining 3672.09 crore has been provided by the Central Government. No new tax has been proposed in this Budget. This Budget proposes to set up a new medical college in Rohini area in Delhi this year. There is no multi specialty hospital in that area of South Delhi which falls in a rural zone. So, a multi specialty hospital needs to be set up there. Keeping in view the shortage of dialysis facility in Delhi, 50 dialysis units would be set up under PPP model during this year. As many as 110 Ambulances would be provided in view of the increasing number of accident and trauma cases. In some hospitals one stop centre for the cases of sexual assault has been proposed in the Union Budget. Its pilot scheme will be launched in Delhi. In view of the shortage of Government schools in Delhi, 20 new schools would be opened during this year. It is mandatory for the Government to provide a high Schools for girls in each Legislative Assembly Constituency. There are no such schools in two such constituencies, and these schools will be opened there. A new school of Architecture and design would be set up in Delhi. In Delhi, 3,90,000 persons used to get old age pension, earlier there were some problems, but again a system has been put in place and old age pension would be released for 4,30,000 persons. For those who are mentally challenged and need help, three new Homes for them and six new hostels for working women would be set up. At present there are 185 night shelters in Delhi where people stay at night during winter. Their number would be increased so that no person will have to spend night at road side. The arrangement of community toilets would be made at JJ clusters where there is provision of 58064 houses for economically weaker sections, piped water for 50 unauthorized colonies and sewage system for 95 colonies. Apart from this, in view of shortage of water in Delhi a pucca channel would be constructed from Munak Dam to Haiderpur. Renuka Dam will be constructed for which provision has been made in the Union Budget itself. Two water treatment plants, 500 Water ATMs for drinking water and four new sewage treatment plants would be set up. 1380 new low floor buses will be procured and 400 buses would be provided for Jhuggi clusters. In view of increasing rates of electricity in Delhi for weaker section

specially those in 100 to 200 units category would be subsidized by one rupee and 20 paise and those in 201 to 400 units category 80 paise per unit subsidy will given so that the increasing rates do not affect them. An amount of Rs. 260 crore has been provided for giving subsidy on electricity to weaker sections. With these words, I would request the House to pass this Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam Speaker, the Hon. Minister has now presented the Budget of Delhi. When he has spoken so much on this, why can we not take up this discussion on Monday so that at least the other hon. Members will also contribute their views?

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: It has been presented, not being passed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Discussion has to be fixed for one full day.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): He has elaborately said so many things; we want to know whether it is in view of election in Delhi. ... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: At present Budget has been presented only.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have only commended it to this House for acceptance. It will be taken up for discussion and only after discussion, it will be passed.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Discussion is to be held later. Not now. It has been just presented.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar):  
Madam, I welcome the decision that it will be discussed  
but the Delhi Budget appears only as the BJP's election  
manifesto.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You may tell it later. Premchandranji  
it is not so. It will come in discussion, you may speak at  
that time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF TEXTILE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY  
OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE  
IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER  
DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI  
SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Today, Business Advisory  
Committee is meeting and in that meeting we will fix time  
and have a discussion on it.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, at that meeting we'll fix time  
for a discussion on it. I would like to tell only this much  
for informing you all.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Khargeji, you will get time, now it  
is placed on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You do not have to give a ruling.  
What is this going on.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you getting agitated, I am  
not getting anything. For your information, I would like to tell  
that the discussion has already been completed on General  
Budget. Hon'ble Minister of Finance will reply at 2 O'clock,  
we'll pass it at 2 O'clock. Now we take up zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Hon'ble  
Madam, I want to speak.

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you time too. It is Zero  
hour now, which means I have to give you time, I know.  
But I have to give time to those who have given the notice  
before. Dr. Bhola Singh Ji, please start. You have to speak  
in brief. Please don't speak at length in Zero hour.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Begusarai): Madam, I express  
my gratitude to the Chair. When you are in the Chair.

HON. SPEAKER: Please come to your topic.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: It appears that the Chair has  
divine look. Madam, Bihar has sacrificed several lives in  
the course of national movement.

HON. SPEAKER: Please speak on Barauni fertilizer  
factory.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Through this Chair, I want to  
draw Government's attention towards Barauni fertilizer plant.  
Barauni fertilizer plant was operational but was incurring  
losses. The then NDA Government has closed it saying  
it was not profitable. When production of gas based urea  
starts, the Government would give priority to Barauni  
fertilizer unit for revival. It was decided by the Cabinet.  
The Central Government had given an assurance in the  
Lok Sabha. Through you, I want to say that I have come  
to know that the Central Government in order to revive  
the closed factory.

HON. SPEAKER: You have to raise your point within  
a minute. Please don't give a long lecture.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I am concluding, I just want to  
say that whatever progress we have made, Barauni fertilizer  
is in the last leg. I would like to request, through you, to  
the present Government that Bihar has made a significant  
contribution in our country's Independence. Bihar struggled  
for Barauni Petro-chemical. Barauni Refinery was set-up  
but Petro-chemical unit was not set-up. Barauni could not  
become England's factory. Through you, I would like to say  
that the Government led by Hon'ble Atal Ji had decided and  
assured that the Government would give priority to Barauni  
fertilizer, gas based urea factory for revival. It is our asset.

I would like to request the present Government that  
this is our asset which Hon'ble Atal Ji, the then Government  
had given to us.

HON. SPEAKER: Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule, you please start. Bhola Singh Ji, now it is enough, it is not like that, I have to give time to others too.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I want that the Government should take steps to remove backwardness of Bihar by reposing faith in this asset. With these words, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this point.

HON. SPEAKER: Everybody has to raise his/her point within a minute, many members have to speak.

SADHVI SAVITRI BAI PHULE (Bahraich): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, you have given me an opportunity to speak in this apex legislative body in India, I am grateful to you. Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment towards my Constituency Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh, Gram Panchayat Bujhiya, Gram Panchayat Development block, Tehsil Nanpara. In the year 1959 and 1960, the Government of India, through the Department of Social Welfare, had reserved 792 acres of land in the above mentioned Gram Panchayat for hundred families belonging to the Scheduled Castes for agricultural work. But that land has been occupied by people of other classes from some other districts and Gram Panchayats. In such a situation, this land must be freed from such occupants and allocated to eligible persons. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Savitri Ji, raise the point only related to the topic which you have submitted. Please speak on the issues for which you have given the notice. You have raised the issue of checking destruction of cultivation in Tehsil Nanpara in your Bahraich Constituency. Please speak on this topic only.

SADHVI SAVITRI BAI PHULE: I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards my Constituency Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh, Gram Panchayat Bujhiya Majhan, Development block Mihinpurwa, Tehsil Nanpara. In the year 1959 and 1960, the Government of India through the Department of Social Welfare had reserved 792 acres of land in the above mentioned Gram Panchayat for hundred families belonging to the Scheduled Castes demotified castes for agricultural work. But that land has been occupied by people of other classes from some other districts and Gram Panchayats. In that situation,

the department should give order to vacate that land and distribute it to eligible persons.

DR. NEPAL SINGH (Rampur): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards the district jail of Rampur Parliamentary Constituency in Uttar Pradesh

Madam, the district jail of Rampur is situated in the middle of populated area. In this situation, it should be shifted to another place as per rule. But it needs a distance of 8 kilometres. The Government of India wants to shift the jail to another area which is situated on Nainital road and where 16 colonies are situated and there are roads on both sides of that area. A polytechnique college is also situated near it. There is a sugar mill which had been closed 15 years ago. The workers of this mill who had lost their jobs since the last 15 years have built their pucca houses by doing petty jobs. Today, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has started demolishing their houses. People are staging Dharna and they are angry. I request you, through this House, to send a report to the Government for reconsideration so that demolition is stopped and those people are allowed to earn their livelihood.

*[English]*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of this august House and the Government to a Bill which was unanimously passed by the Kerala Assembly in 2011. The Bill seeks to get compensation for the people affected due to excessive ground water exploitation by Coca Cola. The Government had appointed a high level expert committee and that committee estimated the damages to the tune of Rs. 216 crore. On the basis of that expert committee recommendation, the Bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly. The Bill was sent to the Union Government for the Presidential assent. But the Bill is still pending with the Union Home Ministry for more than three years. The Union Government has failed to give any proper explanation for this extraordinary delay. It is suspected that somebody within the Government is trying to help Coca Cola by withholding the Bill and by not clearing the Bill for the Presidential assent.

I urge upon the Government to immediately send the Bill for Presidential assent so that the Bill passed by the Kerala Assembly is not sabotaged.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri M.B. Rajesh.

[Translation]

Shri Satish Kumar Gautam - not present

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal - not present

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (Pali): Madam, drawing your attention towards Jodhpur city of Rajasthan, I would like to state that Jodhpur airport is the only airport for West Rajasthan at present. People living in Pali, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalore, Sirohi districts, including Jodhpur district travel through this airport. This is a desert area which is very important in terms of tourism. The demand for air travel is growing constantly in Barmer because of the rapid development taking place in the refinery and industrial sector there. It is proposed to expand the airport for which land has also been acquired. Only two air services are available each for Delhi-Jodhpur-Delhi and Mumbai-Jodhpur-Mumbai at present which are between 12 O'clock and 3 O'clock at day time. Apart from that, there is no direct air service from Jodhpur to any that other place in spite of the fact that I.I.T., AIIMS, Institute of Fashion Technology and National Law School are situated there. Besides that, Centres of solar and wind energy alongwith international market of handicrafts and guar gum are situated there. Inhabitants of these districts are residing in every corner of the country in a large number especially in Bengaluru, Mumbai, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Ahmedabad and they often commute there. They have to face many problems due to lack of quick air service.

Madam, I request the Government through you to introduce morning and evening air service from Delhi and Mumbai to Jodhpur and also from Jodhpur to Chennai and Bengaluru.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Devji M. Patel associates himself with the matter raised by Shri P.P. Chaudhary

SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR (Ghosi): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House through you that the Government headed by Akhilesh Yadav ji is in power in Uttar Pradesh.

HON. SPEAKER: Don't take name. Please speak whatever you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Don't mention a name. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Pappu Yadav ji, you please sit down. I have made it clear that a Member is not allowed to mention a name. Rajbhar ji, please speak.

SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Madam, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has recommended for inclusion of 17 extremely backward castes including Rajbhar in the list of Scheduled Castes. Has the Union Government included, the said Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes, so far and if it has not, then what are the reasons therefor?

HON. SPEAKER: Ok

Shri Rajeev Satay - not present.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Ministry to the services of MTNL. Its services have been deteriorating from bad to worse with each passing day. MTNL was established decades ago with the objective of providing tele services along with IT-enabled services at an affordable price. However, the subscribers of MTNL are now switching over to other service operators, thanks to the poor quality of services provided by MTNL.

The TRAI monitors various telecom services through quarterly performance monitoring reports. The key findings of an operator assisted drive test of MTNL network in Delhi, which was conducted by an independent agency (TUV-SUD South Asia Private Limited) engaged by TRAI to audit and assess the quality of service during the quarter ending March, 2014 revealed that the performance of MTNL remained non-complied in respect of all the prime network parameters namely Blocked Call Rate, Call Drop Rate, Good Voice Quality and call set up success rate in most parts of South, North and East Delhi.

In case of Indoor Drive Test, MTNL could not meet the benchmark for the parameter 'Good Voice Quality' and their performance level in February, 2014 was pegged at

88.36 per cent; and in March, 2014 it stood at 91.16 per cent. So, the parameter with respect to 'Voice Quality' remains a major area of concern.

As Members of Parliament we all are using MTNL services and are experiencing bitter quality of services provided by MTNL. MTNL should keep itself abreast with modern technological innovations in order to keep its pace intact, otherwise it will be great loss for this Government organisation MTNL.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV SATAV (Hingoli): Madam, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. In my Parliamentary Constituency. People have to wait for long at Hingoli and Kinvate. We have a long standing demand a railway overbridge. I request the Government to pay attention to it.

*[English]*

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Mr. Speaker Madam, I would like to speak with regard to the Civil Services Examination conducted by the UPSC.

Since the last few years, as and when CSAT examination is conducted, there is a section for comprehension test. The weightage of this section is 40 per cent of the CSAT paper. This comprehension test is being conducted only in English and Hindi. Many students who come from rural background study in their own mother tongue and vernacular languages. In the year 2011, 2012 and 2013, only four students from the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh got selected. In earlier years, there used to be more than 15 to 20 students who got selected.

In these circumstances, I request the Government to see that this comprehension test-weightage is around 40 per cent of the main paper-should be conducted in vernacular languages also.

I urge the Government to take action in this regard at the earliest.

*[Translation]*

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR (Teekamgarh): Hon'ble Speaker, I have been raising the issue of Jhansi-Khajuraho road in the House regularly for the past many years.

A survey was conducted regarding this road and steps were also initiated for land acquisition during the tenure of previous Government, However, the scheme was suddenly stopped midway. A large number of foreign tourists visit Khajuraho through this road but they return to their countries with the bad impression of our country when they see the poor condition of this road. It is also affecting the number of tourists visiting here. Through You, I would like to request the Government to develop the Jhansi-Khajuraho Road into four lane express highway considering the importance of this road from the point of view of international tourism. Thank You.

SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI (Fatehpur): Hon. Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak during Zero hour on an issue of public importance.

Madam, the water level in Fatehpur, Hamirpur Banda and Jalaun districts has gone down in the absence of rain as a result of which local people are grappling with the problem of potable water. Through you, I would like to request the Government to install a single water tank in these areas to supply drinking water in villages as hand pumps are not successful in these districts.

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD (Machhalishahar): Hon'ble Speaker, Thank you very much. I have been elected to Lok Sabha for the first time from Machhalishahar in Uttar Pradesh, the largest State in India. Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that 40% villages in Machhalishahar Lok Sabha Constituency do not have the facilities like electricity, water and roads since independence till date.

I would like to request the Government through you to provide these basic facilities in my Parliamentary Constituency.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Chhotelal Ji, a Member is not allowed to raise two issues in Zero hour. You can raise only one issue. Please keep it in mind and speak only on one issue.

SHRI CHHOTELAL (Robertsganj): Hon. Speaker, Sonbhadra district is the most backward area in Uttar Pradesh which shares its border with three-four States. Ten communities of Scheduled Castes from this area were included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in 2003. However,

they have not been provided reservation in Panchayat elections till today. Will the tribal communities of this area be able to contest in the upcoming panchayati elections in 2015? Moreover, the Uttar Pradesh Government have stopped payment of fee to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities from appearing in B.A. and B.Ed. examinations in higher education institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You have to raise only one issue.

SHRI CHHOTELAL: Is Uttar Pradesh Government against the tribal people? Their fee has been stopped and they are not being allowed to appear in the examination. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please raise your demand.

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE (Mohanlalganj): Madam, I want to change the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot take up the issue other than the one given by you in the notice. Speak only on that issue, otherwise please sit down.

SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: All right, Madam Speaker, Everyday, 30-35 thousand passengers commute for their work from Harauni station on Lucknow-Kanpur railway line in my constituency. However, the passenger train never arrives on time at this station. There are four trains which should be given stoppage of at least two minutes at this station. Approximately, five thousand MST passengers commute from here daily. Therefore, through you, I would like the Hon'ble Minister of Railways to give an assurance to take action on the issues placed by me.

SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA (Hoshiarpur): Madam, through you, I would like to take up the issue of welfare of the workers employed by private contractors and private organisations in the country. It has been noticed that the class III and class IV category workers in Government, semi-Government organisations, public sector undertakings and other departments or in private organisations are not paid the actual scale of pay by the contractors. The salary paid to them actually is different from what is shown in records. Through you, I would like to submit that as I myself have been a worker and have been facing this problem, I demand that the salary of these workers should be directly

deposited in Government banks to ensure the welfare of these workers who constitute a large part of our society.

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (Maharajganj): Madam, the railway level crossing between Jagdam college and Rajendra Sarovar in Chhapra district of Bihar has become an issue of concern for common people. This railway level crossing is located near court between Chhapra Kutchhari railway Station and Chhapra junction. On this railway line, passenger and goods trains keep on moving whole day due to which the gate of this level crossing is operated a number of times in a day. A college and an educational institute is situated in the northern side of this level crossing. At times, the students have failed to appear in their examinations as the gates of the crossing remained closed for longer time. Cases have also been reported in which patients coming to town from other side have died due to it.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to facilitate the construction of a railway over bridge on this railway level crossing to sort out the problems being faced by the local people due to this crossing and to provide a facility to the people of entire district as well. Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me time to raise an important issue in the House.

*[English]*

SHRI R. K. SINGH (ARRAH): Hon. Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Thousands of acres of land in Bihar, and more specifically in my constituency Arrah, are lying parched because of the non-implementation of an inter-State water agreement. The Madhya Pradesh Government is not releasing any water at all from the Ban Sagar Dam, even though they are supposed to release 5,000 cusecs of water everyday. Because of this non-release of water, the seedlings are dying and very soon we will have a very serious situation.

So, I would urge the Ministry of Water Resources to look into this and to get the Madhya Pradesh Government to release the water according to the inter-State water agreement. Thank you.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank you very much for granting me permission to raise this issue during the 'Zero Hour'.

This is regarding the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune which is the only PSU which has got huge infrastructure and manpower which, if provided support, can manufacture bulk drugs to serve the "Health for All" vision of the Government of India.

Madam, in fact, the Company is in crisis now. For the last six months, salary is not being paid to the employees. Their statutory payments like GPF, Gratuity and other benefits are not paid. They are requesting the Government to revive this company. Accordingly, a proposal was sent to the Government in 2012. It is still pending with the Government wherein it was stated that the land would be sold out. The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority has paid Rs. 5 crore to the company. The balance of Rs. 100 crore will be paid. For that matter, I seek the intervention of the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the revival of the company. Around 1100 employees are waiting to get their salary. The Company is on the verge of closure.

Therefore, through you, Madam, during the 'Zero Hour', I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to the revival of this Company urgently.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important issue concerning Bikaner Parliamentary constituency during Zero Hour. Bikaner is a very important place from tourism point of view. Recently, the Hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation had visited there to inaugurate the terminal building and dedicated it to the general public,

Madam, through you I would like to state that the terminal building should be put into use. People are saying that though the inauguration has been done but it will take time to start the services. I would like to state that any air agency be it Air India should be engaged for it which could decide upon engaging a small ATR aircraft. Tourist season will start soon in this area. A large number of foreign and domestic tourists visit this place during this period. Therefore, through you I would like to request the Government that apart from the terminal building, an air agency should be engaged to provide air connectivity to Bikaner. Thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Devji M. Patel associates himself with the subject raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patliputra): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important, sensitive and painful issue.

Madam, here in the House we always remain concerned and have discussed a number of times as to whether the honour and dignity of women in our country is safe. Will the atrocities being committed on them in various parts of the country be continue? It is a matter of serious concern. Though stringent laws are being framed, but they are not effective to change the mindset of the common people. A similar incident has occurred again in Jehanabad area of Bihar in which, some people forcibly entered the house of a political activist named Sangeeta, stripped her, beat her and also looted her house. I am mentioning the incident that happened in a city. Jehanabad is a city which comes under city police station. She was attacked, stripped and beaten but the police remained a mute spectator. They took no action. Will such incidents continue to recur in Bihar? These days the incidents of crime especially against women are on the rise in Bihar and cases of killings, rape etc. are often reported. However, the Government is silent on these issues. Madam, can't we evolve a solution to change the mindset?

Madam, the State Government has totally failed to provide safety to the common people. Law and order situation has worsened there. Government is dormant. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you will be surprised to know. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Madam, no action has been taken against the accused persons. ...*(Interruptions)* The victim is an activist of a political party which is supporting the Government at present. ...*(Interruptions)* but both the parties are silently the watching the situation and it seems they are supporting the accused. ...*(Interruptions)* She belongs to scheduled caste community. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please associate yourself with it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Madam, the State Government has not yet taken any action. *...(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to pay attention towards it. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You all please associate with him.

*...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal and Shri Rajendra Aggarwal associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav ji during zero hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Madam Speaker, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on an important issue during zero hour. It is not the question of honour and dignity of women in Bihar alone. Dignity of women is being compromised all over the country day by day, be it Jharkhand or West Bengal or Karnataka rape incident or the issue of Dhankhad or the incidents in other States. The painful thing is that the Jehanabad incident had occurred in the presence of Police which remained a mute spectator and 50 criminals assaulted and stripped the woman for about three hours. Definitely it is a very shameful incident for the country. It is definitely an issue of concern for the House. Government should issue clear instructions that such incidents should not be allowed to recur at any cost. *...(Interruptions)*

The DSP of Simri-Bakhtiyarpur in Saharsa district thrashed the women after stripping them. *...(Interruptions)* I cannot tell you how severely he beat up one girl. *...(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Speaker, that DSP should be dismissed forthwith. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Do not use such language.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: All right, Hon. Speaker. *...(Interruptions)* Action should be taken against that D.S.P., who assaulted that woman in Simri-Bakhtiyarpur. *...(Interruptions)* The Policemen before whom this incident occurred should be suspended. *...(Interruptions)* The Chief Minister of Bihar should take stern action. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ashwini ji, do you want to speak?

*...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You all can associate with him.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY (Buxar): Hon. Speaker, I want to thank you for allowing me to speak on a very important issue. Buxar, Bhogalpur and other districts in Bihar are facing acute power crisis. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kindly do not speak in this manner.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Hon. Speaker, in Bihar, since the past 15 days electricity is being supplied hardly for 4-6 hours. There is power crisis areas in rural as well as urban areas. In Bihar, 2600 MW electricity is supplied, but hardly on an average 1200-1600 MW is given. You would be surprised to know that whatever power is supplied by CLD, the wires and the poles are in a such a bad condition that electricity does not reach there. Lakhs of Kanwariyas go from Ajaigabinath Dham to Baba Dham. They are also facing problems. Lakhs of farmers are not able to irrigate their crops. This has made life miserable. I would request the Minister of Power to make alternate arrangements to supply electricity to the Kanwariya camps in Bihar, especially in this month of Sravana, so that life returns to normal.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Speaker, the power supply in entire Uttar Pradesh, specially in Western Uttar Pradesh is very precarious. The electricity Department claims 15-20 hours of supply in urban areas and 8-10 hours in rural areas. But the fact is that the situation is very bad. Even during power supply schedule, power supply is erratic, due to which the life of the common man has become miserable. Crops are wilting and industries are getting shut. On 17.7.2014, that is yesterday, in reply to the Starred Question No. 143, the Minister of Power while giving the data for the past three years, revealed that in Uttar Pradesh between April, 2011 to March, 2012 the shortage of power during peak hours was 11.3 per cent. In 2011-2013, it was 2.3 per cent and in 2012-2013 it was 13.6 per cent. In 2013-14, it was 5.8 per cent. But, it was 24.6 per cent during the three months from April, 2014- June, 2014.



Hon. Speaker, this is the period after the Lok Sabha elections. These data convey only one conclusion that the ruling Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh is the yet to get over its election losses in the Lok Sabha and taking revenge on the people. This is the reason for the erratic and inadequate power supply mentioned by me earlier. Through you, I request the Government to intervene to ensure power supply, if the State Government is not interested or expresses its inability to purchase power from the Central pool, then the Central Government should ensure electricity. Supply by defraying the cost from the central assistance to the State.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Hon. Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on a very important and a burning issue of urgent importance. The hon. Members have drawn your attention to the crisis in their Constituencies and their states due to power cut and look to the Government to remedy the situation. I am raising more important question than it. Power is generated in 45 power plants, whether it is National Thermal Power Corporation or private power plants in the country. Ministry of Power itself has accepted the fact that there are for 45 power plants which have coal stock only for 7 days. Out of it, 4 power plants are such where current coal stock could meet the requirement of just 2 days. Power Minister, himself, has accepted that coal production in States has declined. The situation is, therefore, extremely critical. If these power plants do not get coal supply within 2 or 7 days, power generation will be completely stalled. If you talk about the current stalled capacity, due to shortage in Plant load factor, on one hand there is situation of drought, while on the other hand there is a requirement of 5000 MW of power to meet late-afternoon peak demand even in the national capital Delhi. Uttar Pradesh is getting supply of 6000 MW of power as against the requirement of 12000 MW. This is a burning question. Who is responsible for it? There is an agreement for fuel supply. Why is there shortage in coal production in coal linkage to all these thermal power plants? Shortage of coal will affect power generation which will be a national loss. Government should take immediate steps in this regard.

SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE (Gadchiroki-Chimur): Hon'ble Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Through you, I would like

to draw attention of the Government to my Parliamentary Constituency Gadchiroli-Chimur in Maharashtra. This region is an extremely backward, dense tribal dominated and naxal affected district in the country. A large tribal community resides in Gadchiroli district. OBC community is also there in large numbers. Before 1995, there was a provision of 19 per cent reservation for the OBC community there. After 1995, their reservation per centage has been fixed to 6 per cent. This has led to a feeling of discontentment among them. Reservation for the tribal communities there has been fixed to 24 per cent. They are not resenting the provision of 24 per cent reservation for the tribal communities but they are demanding resumption of their earlier share of 19 per cent reservation. ...(*Interruptions*) There is a law all over the country and there is 27 per cent reservation for 52 per cent population in the country. According to this, there is a provision for reservation in every State. In some States, it is less; in some, it is more. For example, in Maharashtra, they have 19 per cent reservation which is applicable to all the districts. But, after 1995, reservation for the OBC community in Gadchiroli district has been fixed to 6 per cent. This is the reason for their severe discontent. They have staged protests for it many times. They made requests and corresponded with the Government many times. Still they didn't get attention of the Government till now.

Through you, I would like to request the Government that it should think seriously about the OBC community and try to get them justice.

**13.00 hrs**

[*English*]

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a serious issue which is having national importance and which is concerning the farming community of our country.

Recently, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have issued a letter to all the State Governments stating that those State Governments who are providing an amount above the Minimum Support Price for wheat and paddy, in their case the Food Corporation of India will not take part in the procurement process. This will adversely affect the procurement of paddy and wheat. Especially, I know in my State we are giving more than Rs.

7 per kilo to the farmers in procurement of paddy. In almost all the States, they are paying bonus above the Minimum Support Price of paddy and wheat. So the recent letter will adversely affect the procurement process.

So my submission, through you, Madam, to the Government as well as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is to kindly review this position. Unless you are reviewing it, it will definitely affect the agricultural production and the food security of our country will be adversely affected.

Also, it has been very specifically stated in the letter-it is with me here-that it is applicable to both decentralized procurement States as well as the non-decentralized procurement States. It is affecting both types of the States. So the farming community will be affected. So, my submission is, you withdraw or review the position so as to help the farmers. Thank you, Madam.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Speaker, through you, I want to say that be it is construction of Panchayat Bhawan under Indira Awaas, MGNREGA, whether it is MP fund, there are places like Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Central Coal Fields Limited, Damodar Valley Corporation etc. but not a single Indira Awaas has been built in this area under Panchayati Raj system since Panchayat elections in Jharkhand. The reason behind it is that they do not provide NOC. They say that it is their land and that is why they will not provide NOC. The same applies to Damodar Valley Corporation. Due to this, neither Indira Awaas is being built for people belonging to BPL and dalit families nor are they getting work under MGNREGA. You will be surprised to know that 16 Panchayat buildings have not been built in date Giridih till date. My point is that if they don't want to provide NOC, then Panchayat elections should not be conducted there. MP fund is also not being used.

Hon'ble Speaker, through you, I would like to request the Government that they should be directed not to interrupt Government's work and provide NOC so that Indira Awaas, Panchayat buildings and development works under MGNREGA can be carried on.

Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue. In the news, it has been reported that names of some young men from India have come out in the dispute between the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria who are involved in the act of atrocities against the people of Iraq being carried out by this ISIS terrorists. This serious matter came to light at a time when American troops and NATO Military will return home this year. In such situation, if some young men from India are involved in terrible crime against humanity, then it is a matter of serious concern for our internal security.

Hon'ble Speaker, through you, I would like to request the Government that it should take cognizance of the matter and deal strictly with such kind of elements.

*[English]*

SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, I would like to invite the attention of this august House to a serious matter. Due to heavy rain, the entire coast of Kerala, especially in my constituency, is facing severe sea erosion attacks. Due to massive sea erosion, a lot of houses have been damaged. As a result, thousands of people have been evacuated and put in rehabilitation camps. The only solution to this problem is to construct maximum number of seawalls. But, it needs a huge amount of money. For the last so many years, the Government of India has not given any financial assistance to construct these seawalls by saying that this would not come under the disaster natural calamities norms.

Therefore, my submission to the Government is to change the norms regarding this matter. This should be treated as a national disaster. The National Disaster Management Authority should look into this matter. It should give assistance to the State Government by constructing seawalls.

As far as the assistance given by the National Disaster Management Authority is concerned, no allocation of money has been done to the National Disaster Management Authority for this purpose. Poor fishermen are in great danger. They are in a very difficult situation.

In this regard, I would like to humbly request the Government to examine this issue, change the norms and put this issue under the natural calamities.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. There are two major tourist and pilgrimage centres in my Parliamentary Constituency. One is Chitrakoot and the other is Maihar. Lord Rama had spent in eleven and half years of exile Chitrakoot. At that place, we organise a cultural programme 'Ramayanam' every year with the co-operation of the State Government. The epic tales based on the life of Lord Rama prevailing in the country and abroad are performed there. I urge upon the Ministry of Culture, Government of India to extend their co-operation in organizing the said event as a National Programme since Chitrakoot is a historic and religious place. Similarly, a three day "Baba Allaudin Khan Sangeet Samaroh" is organized every year in the month of February in Maihar where Maa Sharda Pavitra Peeth is situated. Renowned singers of classical music of international level perform there. This programme is also organized with the co-operation of the State Government. But, we want that the Ministries of Culture and Tourism should contribute in organizing these events. Besides, the Government of India has recently announced to launch "Namami Gange" Programme because Ganga is a holy river. Similarly, lakhs of people take a dip in Mandakini river on the occasion of Deepawali and during new moon (Amavashya) of every month and show their respect towards this holy river. Definitely, the river Mandakini is not as large as the Ganges. But, I urge upon to include river Mandakini in the National Project. Similarly, 'Ramayanam' is an epic based on Ramcharitmanas, hence a picture library of the same should be set up there. Through you, I urge upon the Ministry of Culture to do the needful in this regard.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (Tiruppur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue concerning my Tiruppur Parliamentary Constituency. I thank our hon. Chief Minister, Amma, who has given me an opportunity to speak in this House.

Madam, this is my maiden speech. The Salem-

Cochi-Kanyakumari Road (NH-47) is an important National Highway in Tamil Nadu. In Tiruppur Parliamentary Constituency-the above road is from kilometer 59/0-102/0 that is from Bhavani (Lakshmi Nagar) to Chengapalli-the work of four-laning of highway had been taken up by NHAI and toll operation was commenced from August, 2009. The total length of this stretch is 43 kilometers but, on this stretch, service road has not been provided for 18 kilometers. There are 22 major and 15 minor junctions on this stretch. Out of 22 major junctions, only eight junctions had been provided with road over bridges and 14 major junctions had been left without any type of bridges. Even for the eight major bridges constructed, except for one at Lakshmi Nagar and another at Chengapalli, all other bridges have not been provided with approach roads on either side.

Hence the motorists have to circumnavigate through the old bypass roads and reach the intersecting major roads. The infrastructure for the project is totally incomplete on field. Due to incomplete nature of the project, more than 300 cases had been filed in police stations during the last three years. There were a lot of minor accidents which occurred in this stretch but those were not accounted for. These accidents threw a lot of families into pathetic situation and those who lost their family head in these accidents were left out unsupported like orphans.

As a remedial measure to the frequent fatal accidents, the left out portion of service roads, approach roads to bridges and over bridges at the above vulnerable junctions have to be constructed.

During the formation of four-laning, a lot of trees had been cut down. To minimize pollution, a large number of trees have to be planted along sides of the road.

So, I would request the Union Government, through this August House, to take an early action for avoiding road accidents.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (Misrikh): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

Madam, the National Highway no. 91 from Delhi to Kanpur passes *via* Sahibabad, Ghaziabad, Dadri,

Sikanderabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Kannauj, Arol, Bilhaur, Chaubeypur, Mandhana under Bilhaur Assembly segment in my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh is 478 kilometer long. The demand to make it a four lane road is being made since the country became independent, but the demand has not been fulfilled as yet.

Through you, I would like to draw attention of the Union Government towards the demand that four lane road should be constructed there. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Vadakara): Madam, it is with heavy heart that I draw your kind attention to a shocking incident that has happened in Chennai last week. One honourable sitting judge of the Madras High Court, who was to attend a book release ceremony along with other fellow judges, was denied entry into the Tamil Nadu Cricket Association Club solely on the ground that he did not adhere to the dress code, as he was clad in *dhoti*.

This incident has touched the conscience of every patriotic Indian as it smacks of idiosyncrasies of the British Raj. This incident also reminds us of the discrimination meted out to the father of the Nation in South Africa where he had undergone tribulations because he had worn a turban.

Let the whole country know whether we are still living in a colonial era and apartheid is still being practised in our country. We are a sovereign, democratic country and we suffered a lot to attain Independence. This shameful incident is a slur on the very image of this country. I would urge upon the Government to take necessary steps so that such ridiculous and colonial practices are done away with.

[Translation]

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (Jamshedpur): Madam Speaker, thank you. A large number of people belonging to Dandachhatra Mal Caste reside in my Parliamentary Constituency. Basically, these people are engaged as agricultural labourers are very poor. These people are not receiving any kind of assistance from the Government for being categorized in the General category. But, on the other hand, the same caste has been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the neighbouring States

of West Bengal and Odisha.

Through you, I urge upon the Government to include Dandachhatra Mal Caste in the list of Scheduled Castes in Jharkhand on the lines of West Bengal and Odisha so as to strengthen the familial and social condition of these people.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

**13.14 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.15 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

**GENERAL BUDGET (2014-15)—GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL)-(2011-12) – Contd.**

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 15 and 16 together.

Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

\*SHRI DADDAN MISHRA (Shrawasti): I appreciate and support the proposals mentioned in the first General Budget of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) Government led by Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, which is dedicated to public interest completely. This Budget which has been prepared keeping in mind the interests of the people of India, will definitely bring prosperity to the people of India and ensure all-round development of the country. I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting this balanced General Budget which has been prepared keeping in mind each and every class of the society.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

I request the Hon. Finance Minister to ensure completion of the following works of public interest by giving them topmost priority in my Parliamentary Constituency, Shrawasti-Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh).

1. The Government has understood its responsibility towards the farmers by allocating Rs. 1000 crore for a new scheme named Pradhan Mantri Krishi Yojana. The improvement in irrigation will bring prosperity to the farmers of the country. I express my gratitude towards the Government for this also. The land of my Parliamentary Constituency Balrampur-Shrawasti is very fertile, but the farmers do not grow enough crops and are unable to get benefits of the fertile land due to lack of means of irrigation. So, I would like to urge the Government of India to provide means of irrigation in Balrampur-Shrawasti district under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. The cost of Rapti Canal project is increasing constantly due to its slow pace, so this project should be completed at a faster pace.
2. Under the Government's commitment of promoting tourism, I demand that the Buddhist Air Strip in Shrawasti in my Parliamentary Constituency should be extended in such a way that small and medium aircrafts could land and take off easily so that it becomes convenient for domestic and foreign tourists and tourism may get a boost.
3. Suhelwa forest division is spread over 452 square kilometres from Shrawasti and Balrampur districts to Indo-Nepal international border. It is sanctuary of wild animals and also a natural habitat of the wildlife. So, the natural beauty of Suhelwa wildlife sanctuary is ready to welcome the visitors like Dudhwa and Katarnia wildlife sanctuaries. Its beauty is enhanced by flowing rivulets of the hills and panoramic view of Shivalik hills. One can find animals like tiger, Guldar, bear, deer and Chital roaming in the forest. Nature has gifted immense beauty to Suhelwa forest division which has spread from the foot hills of Nepal to the plains of Terai.

Suhelwa forest division should be developed as a national level tourist place by preparing a tourism project keeping in view the convenience of the tourists.

4. Balrampur district is known for its dilapidated roads. The condition of all the major roads connecting Balrampur headquarters is same. The total distance of Gonda to Balrampur road is 42 kilometres, but it takes many hours to cover this distance. The road is in a dilapidated condition. The condition of Balrampur Utraula road which connects Siddharthnagar has become very pathetic. Prompt action should be taken to improve it under the C.R.F.
5. The condition of Balrampur-Tulsipur road and Belha Mor to Itwa and Siddharthnagar road is very bad. So, the widening and leveling work should be done under the C.R.F. The Buddhist circuit should be extended to Siddharthanagar from Tulsipur under N.H.
6. The Bahraich Bhinaga road is being converted into four lane and the work of making the road from Bhinaga to Chaudharydih into a two lane road is going on. The road from Chaudharydih to Tulsipur should be brought under C.RE. Scheme.
7. Shrawasti and Balrampur should be included under Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana. These two districts are extremely backward. So, all the villages of these districts which are deprived of electrification should be electrified under Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana.
8. Balrampur has been the workplace of the former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Nana Ji Deshmukh. The people of Central Poorvanchal face a lot of problems as there is no medical college in between Gorakhpur and Lucknow. So, I demand that a medical college be set up in the name of Hon. Atal Ji in Balrampur.

The literacy rate of Shrawasti is the lowest in the State. So, an engineering college should be set up in Shrawasti in the name of Nana Ji for the educational development of Central Poorvanchal.

\*SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT (Jhunjhunu): I profosely appreciate the budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The economic growth rate in India remained less than 5% during the last two years. The developed countries are recovering from the economic crisis at a very slow pace. Those at the helm failed to put the Indian economy back on track. Due to the failures of the previous Government the current Government has been elected with new expectations. On one hand, the Government exchequer is empty and on the other, people have high expectations from the Government. In such circumstances, our Hon'ble Finance Minister definitely deserves the accolades for the economic acumen shown while formulating this budget. This budget is the blueprint of the country's future economy and is an indicator of the policies which will be formulated to boost the slack economy, employment generation, poverty alleviation and upliftment of weaker sections in the country. Definitely, this budget is a positive initiative.

The NDA Government will promote foreign direct investment. The policies in this regard are very progressive and new. These policies will complement the domestic industries and business and will not be a competitor. A 'Neo-Middle Class' has emerged in the country which wants to improve its standard of living. They have recently migrated from villages to cities. Therefore, hundred 'Smart Cities' would be developed. Multi skill development programmes would be launched to develop entrepreneurship among youth.

The budget has a number of effective schemes for the development of women and children. Emphasis has been given on women safety which is very important for them. "Sarvajanik Sadak Parivahan Suraksha Yojana" and the scheme to open "Crisis Management Centre" in big cities are commendable steps. It is the priority of the Government to change the indifferent attitude of the family and society towards girls. The programmes like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' have been initiated for this. 'Gender Mainstreaming Programme' is being implemented to bring women in the mainstream of economic development.

The soul of India lives in its villages. The country cannot be prosperous till the villages are developed. The programmes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana, MGNREGA, 'Aajivika' for poverty alleviation in villages, Watershed Development Programme, 'Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' for 24 hour power supply in villages etc., will be implemented in a more productive, useful and fruitful manner. The Government is paying attention to remove pollutants like fluoride, arsenic from water to provide safe drinking water in villages. I specially welcome this step because my constituency Jhunjhunu is badly affected by this problem.

Agriculture contributes 1/6th of the G.D.P. of our country. The NDA Government has proposed a number of very ambitious schemes for agriculture in this budget. Proposals for Agriculture University in Rajasthan and a Horticulture University are commendable steps. Constituting 'National Adaptation Fund' for agriculture to deal with the challenges of global warming; setting the target of achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture; turning the second green revolution towards protein revolution; constituting NABARD sponsored 'self help groups' for landless farmers and providing eight lakh crore rupees for agriculture loan are some other commendable steps taken by the Government for agriculture sector.

As we all know, most of the small scale industries are owned by Dalits scheduled castes and backward sections. I welcome the numerous steps taken by the Government for their upliftment. A fund of Rs. 10,000 crore has been earmarked for development of entrepreneurship and new start-ups.

Now I thank for the programmes formulated especially to benefit Rajasthan. 'Bandhu Kalyan Yojana' meant for the upliftment of tribal communities in the state is really a commendable step. I am grateful for providing Rs. 500 crore for solar development in Rajasthan and for development of Ajmer as a heritage city.

I would like to conclude by quoting Sardar Vallabhbai Patel. He is the ideal of Indian people. The Government of India has proposed Rs. 200 crore in this budget for the construction of his statue so that the people of our country could take inspiration from him for the progress of our country. This budget is meant to realise his dreams. The budget has taken care of every section of our society. It fulfils the statement once made by him:

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

"I wish India to be a good producer, nobody in the country should starve and cry for food."

\*SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Jodhpur): Union Budget presented by the Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley of Narendra Modi Government which came into power with a powerful mandate after three decades in the country is a powerful initiative to put the economy, grappling with economic recession, price rise and excessive deficit for the last three years, on fast track salient growth. The second salient feature of this Budget is that maximum effort has been made in it to fulfill the expectations of farmers, artisans, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, military forces and para military forces including each small and big section of society. By containing the fiscal deficit at 4.1 per cent despite shortage of revenue resources in the Budget, the Government has strongly shown its commitment for economic and fiscal discipline. Whereas fiscal deficit during the last three years of UPA Government *i.e* during 2013-14, 2012-13 and 2011-12 was 4.5 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively of the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It is not easy to outdo the present achievements within one and half month in such declining and loss making economy.

RELIEF IN TAX: The middle class people, in general, look forward to a cut in the from rate of income tax from time to time. This time around, the burden of expenditure revenue weighed too much due to very low tax revenue to gross domestic product ratio of the country and also due to postponement of the liability by the UPA Government to the year 2014-15. However, increasing the income tax limit from Rs. 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh and for the senior citizens from 2.5 lakh to 3 lakh in such circumstances has provided sufficient relief to the small income tax payers. Increasing the limit of tax free savings even in the public provident fund from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh and providing some other reliefs also will result in decrease in the tax revenue income of the Government from direct taxes by about Rs. 22,200 crore. But, this would help in increasing savings, investments and the rate of economic growth. As a result of increasing the limit of deductions on payment of interest on home loan from 1.5 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh, the middle class would get the much needed relief and it would also boost house construction and related economic activities.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

FORCEFUL INITIATIVE TO ARREST DECLINE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT: The rate of industrial has had been growth declining continuously for the last four years and the growth rate of industrial production was negative during the year 2013-14. Such spell of decline in the growth of industrial output has been seen for the first time during the last 26 years. In such circumstances, the relief given in direct taxes in the Budget to revive the industrial growth rate will boost the growth of infrastructure and industrial sector. In industrial sector also, the relief provided to small scale industries will be specially beneficial for employment generation. In manufacturing sector, the units investing Rs. 25 crore on new plants and machinery in any year, will get investment allowance at the rate of 15 per cent which would promote medium enterprises. For several other categories of industries also relief in income tax has been provided on new investment. The proposal for providing ten years tax holiday up to 31.03.2017 in the field of power generation, transmission and distribution will lead the country towards energy security. In some cases, providing concession in custom duty on imports for promoting domestic production may result in growth of some more industries in the country. The current account deficit may have come down to 1.7 per cent from 4.7 per cent of GDP of the year 2012-13, but caution is required in reducing custom duty and such caution is seen in this Budget. Various studies reveal that bringing black money back as export income has resulted in current account deficit showing this decline.

MAJOR PROVISIONS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE: For farmers, getting institutional loan remains a major problem. In such circumstances, target of Rs. 8 lakh crore loan for agricultural sector for 2014-15 would increase the availability of the resources for the agricultural sector. Availability of affordable bank loans will liberate the farmers from the grip of usurers. These loans will be available to them at 7 per cent and 3 per cent additional rebate or concession will be provided for timely repayment. Loan at a rate of 7 per cent for agriculture and 3 per cent additional incentive for timely repayment would provide financial relief to the farmers. Apart from the measures for farmers, keeping in view the problems of landless farmers, provision of funds for 5 lakh joint agricultural groups of such farmers through NABARD is a good initiative.

To check the decreasing investment in agriculture and

to increase long term investment in that sector, the proposal of NABARD to set up long term rural credit fund' with an initial corpus of Rs. 5000 crore to provide refinancing assistance to the cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks will also prove important. It would enable banks to provide long term agricultural loans to farmers for permanent development. A large number of farmers have committed suicide due to indebtedness over the years. Such incidents have taken place due to short term loans taken at higher rates of interest from non-government sources in the absence of institutional loans. Under 'Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit Refinance Fund' the farmers will get sufficient short term loans at affordable rates of interest as a result of the allocation of Rs. 50,000 crore. Setting up of an agricultural channel at a cost of Rs. 100 crore by the name of Kisan T.V. to provide and enhance the technical knowledge and information related to the state-of-the-art technique organic farming would also prove very useful.

They do not get fair price for their produce due to the fluctuations in the prices of agricultural produce. To stabilize the prices of agricultural produce, setting up of a stabilization fund of 5 hundred crore rupees will help farmers in getting fair prices for their produce. Native breed livestock, at present, is on the verge of extinction in the country. In this situation, allocation of 5 hundred crore rupees in the budget for the development of native breed livestock is a good initiative. By looking at it, it seems that the Government intends to take a big step in this direction.

**EFFORT TO FULFIL THE EXPECTATIONS OF EVERY SECTION:** Despite inherit an economy struggling with the lack of resources for the last three years, allocation of resources for every section of the society and sufficient relief provisions in the Union budget is its important attribute. Provision of Rs. 50,548 crore under scheme for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 32,387 crore under scheme for Scheduled Tribes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes along with extra provision of Rs. 200 crore for promoting entrepreneurship among people belonging to Scheduled Castes and additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana is a new and strong initiative. Not only this, for urbanization of villages and to provide citizen-based urban amenities, the proposed Scheme under "Shyama Prasad Mukherji Urbanization Mission" will provide proper facilities to the people living in the rural areas. To provide 24x7 the continuous power

supply to all the households in the rural areas, provision of Rs. 500 crore for improving power supply and separation of power lines supplying electricity to the houses under "Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana" will prove to be an effective step for uninterrupted power supply. In the same way, to provide sanitation facilities to every household by 2019, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is an important scheme for improving health and hygiene in the the rural areas. For the development of the rural areas, additional allocation of Rs. 8 thousand crore for National Housing Bank for expansion in rural housing under Rural Housing Scheme, allocation of Rs. 14,389 crore under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, allocation of Rs. 36 hundred Crore under National Rural Drinking Water Programme will provide immense help to the families residing in rural areas.

On the one hand, there are a large number of educated and uneducated unemployed but on the other, craftsmen and artisans are not available for various works due to lack of skill training. To make a larger section of society eligible for employment, a multi-skill programme, 'Daksha Bharat', has been proposed which will prove to be a boon for generating self-employment opportunities in the country while developing skills of various crafts like welding, Carpentry, cobbler, masons or building construction workers, blacksmiths, weaver, etc. Provision of Rs. 50 crore for weavers, provision of Rs. 100 crore for the development of rural entrepreneurship and women self help groups namely "Aajeevika" for rural self-employment and provision of Rs. 2,142 crore for "Water Storage Project" namely Neeranchal will bring good economic changes by developing the sense of self reliance the among people living in the rural areas.

In this first budget under Modi Government, provision of Rs. 150 crore test for women safety, provision of Rs. 50 crore for pilot test project on public road transport and provision of Rs. 100 crore for Schemes like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" reflects the sensitivity towards mother power. Schemes focussed on smaller sections like proposal for creating equal opportunities for differently-abled and printing in Braille script and currency notes with Braille-like signs for visually impaired persons will prove to be very beneficial for different sections of the society. Provision of Rs. 28,600 crore made for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rs. 4,966 crore for National Secondary Education Campaign will improve school education. Proposal of Rs. 500 crore for "Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Nav Adhyapak Prashikshan Karyakram" will



improve the quality of teachers. The availability of human resources for employment in knowledge based sectors will increase by setting up of 5 IITs and 5 IIMs in the field of higher education. Proposal of new AIIMS and 12 medical colleges will also help in improving medical education. Provision of Rs. 100 crore for report on River Linking Project will prove a milestone for revolutionary scheme for linking of rivers in the country.

**DEFENCE-A REQUIRED PRIORITY:** Looking at the external security crises all around the country, the provision of Rs. 2 lakh thirty thousand crore which is a 14 per cent increase in comparison to previous budget, is a welcome step. Provision of Rs. 100 crore for effective implementation of 'One Rank, One Pension' for Armed Forces personnel and extra provision of Rs. 5 thousand crore for defence modernization shows Government's high sensitivity and commitment towards national security.

**TOURISM AND CULTURE:** Provision of Rs. 500 crore for tourism, 100 crore for the development of pilgrimage sites, 200 crore for heritage cities like Mathura, Amritsar, Gaya, Kanchipuram, 100 crore for the development of sites of archaeological importance are such proposals which will promote tourism and culture. Protection of sacred rivers and their purity including the development of Ghats and the provision of Rs. 2037 crore for integrated conservation of the river Ganges under "Namami Gange" are a matter of great delight for all devoted nationals. Provision of Rs. 100 crore for the development of Ghats in places like Amarnath and Kedarnath is also a good initiative which shows respect for our culture. The setting up of a Sports University in Manipur, establishment of 12 Medical Colleges, Agricultural Research and provision of Rs. 100 crore for preparing a report on Linking Rivers Project, proposal of organic farming linking of railways, and provision of TV channels like Arun Prabha will promote development in far-flung north-eastern regions.

Provision of proper investments in infrastructure projects like development of new ports, airports, highways and inland shipping will also promote investment and employment.

**\*YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur):** I support and present my views on the 2014-15 general budget, presented in the House on 10 July, 2014 by the Hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley. In view of the prevailing economic

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

scenario it was no less than a challenge to present the general budget, more so due to the poor monsoon and the Iraq crisis which made this task even more challenging.

The BJP Government led by Hon. Shri Narendra Modi has been facing a daunting task of curbing price rise effectively, to bridge the fiscal deficit and to give an impetus to growth rate. I congratulate Minister of Finance Shri Arun Jaitley for presenting a pro-development budget keeping in view the interests of all the sections of the society despite all the challenges. Not only will this budget bring the fiscal deficit down from 4.1 per cent to 3.5 per cent, it will also be able to effectively check the inflation. It is indeed a very difficult task to carry out economic reforms while keeping in mind the social concerns development in mind. But, I am confident that the Government would succeed in striking a fine balance on both fronts due to the right provisions at both the fronts. This Government has come to power when the economic situation of the country is in a precarious state. The GDP of the country has been unable to cross the five per cent figure during the past only 2-3 years. The poor monsoon and the Iraq crisis has only added to the woes. It is very essential to contain the fiscal deficit by carefully controlling inflation with little room for manoeuvre. The budget clearly reflects such a constructive approach. The new work culture developed by the Government so far is an example of this.

Tax simplification would add to revenues, investment in industry and trade would rise. This too would give a fillip to growth. Implementation of the Goods and Service Tax (GST) announced in the budget would give a new direction to the industry and trade, as well as boost exports. Keeping in view the plight of the middle class reeling under price rise, the income tax exemption limit has been enhanced to Rs. 2.5 lakh from rupees two Lakhs. The income tax exemption limit under section 80C for insurance premium, PPF and GPF has been raised from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh. Similarly, the income tax relief in Home loan interest payment has been increased to Rs. 2 lakh from Rs. 1 lakh. This will go a long way in providing relief from inflation. The functioning of employment exchanges as national career centres and establishing special opportunity development centres would be immensely beneficial for the youths. To breathe new life in manufacturing sector, investment would be increased in basic infrastructure projects. Construction of roads, ports, airports, smart city development, more energy, providing urban facilities in rural areas, development in

housing and social sector, savings in financial sector etc. are several such provisions which are immensely needed and would be beneficial.

'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana' can play a very important role in raising farm productivity and making the farmers self sufficient. For rural development, Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and various programmes to generate rural jobs would help to stop exodus from rural areas.

The restoration of Scheme for senior citizens 'Pension Bima Yojana' minimum pension of Rs. 1000 per month to all the contributors of EP Scheme, programmes announced for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, making it easier for the visually challenged to identify bank notes, establishing 15 new Braille presses, the announcement of modernisation of 10 Braille presses, shows the social commitment of the Government. 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' announcement, as also the announcement to provide toilets and pure drinking water in all the girls schools show the awareness and sensitivity of the Government towards women safety and their upliftment.

I thank the Minister of Finance for announcing 'Health for All' and one AIIMS in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, out of the four proposed in the country. I would request that the AIIMS announced for Eastern Uttar Pradesh be set up in Gorakhpur.

The announcement of Pandit Madan Mohan National Mission on Teachers and Teaching, Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities, five new IITs and five new IIMs in the country is a welcome step. At present, IIMs are in 13 States including West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Haryana, Raipur and Tamil Nadu. There are IITs in 15 States: two in Uttar Pradesh, in Kanpur and Varanasi, Roorkee in Uttarakhand, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Indore, Gandhinagar, Jodhpur, Kharagpur, Mandi, Delhi, Mumbai, Patna and Ropar. If institutions like IITs, IIMs and AIIMs continue to be opened like this in the country, then in the coming days, there will be no dearth of world class institutes in the country. In this regard, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to sanction one IIT and one IIM for Gorakhpur, in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Allocation of funds for Metro projects in Lucknow and Ahmedabad is a commendable step. Such a provision should also be made for other cities having a population of 10 lakh people and metro facility should reach the nearby towns also. In this connection, Gorakhpur Mahanagar should be connected with the metro facility which should be extended to Pipraich, Bhathut, Pipiganj, Sahajna, Basgaon, Kaudiram and Chauri-Chaura.

Agriculture has always been the basis of self reliance in our country. The negligence towards agriculture sector since independence is responsible for the pathetic condition of the farmers. The contribution of agriculture in our Gross Domestic Product has gone down continuously. Its contribution which was more than 50% in 1950 has now come down to 14% only. For the first time, a Government has shown considerate attitude towards agriculture. Proposals like Soil Health Card Scheme for each farmer; 100 mobile soil testing laboratories; setting up of two institutes of excellence in agriculture research in Assam and Jharkhand, two agriculture universities and two horticulture universities; scheme to improve indigenous cattle breed and announcing eight lakh crore rupees for agriculture loan are commendable steps. An agriculture university should be set up in Gorakhpur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The proposed industrial corridor would enhance industrial development, employment generation and growth rate in the country. Development of waterway between Allahabad and Haldia, allocation of funds for projects like Namami Gange for Ganga rejuvenation and inter-linking of rivers are also praiseworthy steps. Textile Industry is the second most important sector after agriculture in the country for employment generation. Allocation of funds to set up handloom cluster at six places in the country is a welcome step to promote handloom industry. Allocating funds for the complete implementation of 'One Rank One Pension, 100 crore rupees for Princess Park and provision of 100 crore rupees for war memorial too is to honor the sacrifices of our soldiers. Modernization of police will strengthen our internal security. Allocating funds for rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants is a winning step against terrorism. Apart from securing our northern borders, the Himalayas is also a centre of bio-diversity and setting up of a National Himalayan Study Centre is a welcome step.

The Government has taken a commendable step by not withdrawing subsidy on urea and food. Promoting organic farming in the country and announcing an uniform Urea Policy is also a welcome step. I would like to propose in this regard that all the plants of Fertilizers Corporation of India including the closed plant at Gorakhpur should be revived. With this, I support the general budget presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister.

\*SHRI AKSHAY YADAV (Firozabad): I would like to mention that the budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 12th July is against the wishes of the common public. Uttar Pradesh and other States also have been ignored in this budget. No permanent scheme has been announced for Uttar Pradesh. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know Firozabad is not only an important district in Uttar Pradesh but it also has a glorious place in the history of our country. This district is famous for glass and bangle industry due to which this city is also known as Suhagnagri in the history. However, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has completely ignored the glass industry in this budget.

During elections BJP had given a number of populist slogans but just like the previous Government this one has also failed to convert them into reality. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has not announced any permanent scheme in the budget to fulfill the wishes of the common people. The people of the country were expecting a new beginning from the current Government but the result remained the just the opposite.

Apart from neglecting the farmers' issues, this budget has also ignored education, industries etc. The Budget for 2014-15 has become a burden on the people because the Hon'ble Finance Minister has not announced any long term scheme in it.

In this Budget, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has completely ignored the social structure of our society and other sectors as well. The Government has presented this budget with a view to protect the interests of the capitalists only.

I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister if he has made any provision in this budget for the benefit of the common public also.

\*SHRI MOHANBHAI KALAYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA (Rajkot): First of all, I congratulate Hon'ble Minister of

Finance Shri Arun Jaitley ji for presenting a propitious and growth-oriented Budget aimed at protecting the interests of the people of India. There were several challenges before Hon'ble Minister of Finance. The growth rate of the country had plummeted to 6 per cent, whereas the rate of inflation had galloped into the double digits. Apart from this, the issues like unemployment, lack of basic facilities, weak infrastructure and poverty had pushed the Indian economy to the wall. In such circumstances, hon'ble Minister of Finance has taken an initiative to put India on the path of growth by presenting a holistic Budget. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has touched upon the issues associated with common man in his Budget and tried to provide relief to each citizen of the country from the increasing price rise. The Government has accorded importance to the development of both the rural and urban areas. For the development of rural areas, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission has been announced. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 14,389 crore has been announced to increase supply of electricity Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and for the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Provision has been made to provide loans at 4% interest rate to self-help groups of women. It will result in empowerment of women and promote rural industries run by women. The Government has announced to develop 100 cities as smart cities. Thus, the cities of India would be cleaner having more amenities and more livable. Apart from this, the Government has expressed its commitment to provide safe drinking water to the citizens of India. This decision of the Government is praiseworthy. The Government has decided to provide basic sanitation facilities in each house of the country till 2019. In the health sector, Government has announced to set up 12 new Medical Colleges. Apart from this, Rs. 500 crore has been announced to set up AIIMS like institutes. The Government has expressed its commitment to fight malnutrition within 6 months by launching campaign against malnutrition. In the education sector, the Government has allocated Rs. 28635 crore and for national secondary education campaign, a provision of Rs. 4166 crore has been made. As a result, India would progress in the field of education. In this Budget, hon'ble Minister of Finance has made various provisions in the direction of materialising the possibilities of development by his farsightedness in areas like agriculture food security, industry, security, science, technology, sports, etc. Respecting the provisions made by

hon'ble Minister of Finance. I would like to submit certain suggestions.

During this year, there is forecast of low rainfall. If it comes true, there will be decline in foodgrain production. In such situation, the Government will have to keep in mind that availability of foodgrain is not adversely affected and prices of foodgrain do not increase.

The Government has announced to launch a universal insurance scheme under NHRM. Whenever such scheme comes into being it should be ensured that the poor get medicines and medical treatment free of cost under it.

The NDA Government has decided to construct pucca roads across the country. My submission is that all the villages are connected with pucca roads so that transportation has become easy and accessible for all.

If I talk about my constituency Rajkot, it is a leading district of the county in industrial sector. Rajkot is the biggest and most important town of Saurashtra. Saurashtra occupies an important place in religious and spiritual field. That is why it is necessary to connect Saurashtra with Delhi by air route. On behalf of the two crore people of Saurashtra and 25 lakh people of Rajkot I through you, request you to start an air service of Air India between Rajkot and Delhi immediately.

No action has been taken on the insurance claims of groundnut and cotton made during the year 2012-13. Groundnut was sown in an area of 48262 hectares area during the year 2012. The insurance agencies had also recovered the premium, but no final settlement has been made so far. It is a serious matter because farmers are facing difficult conditions, My demand is that the amount of insurance claim should be paid to them immediately,

In this Budget, the Government has taken care of each class and person of this country. The people have welcomed this Budget whole heartedly. I strongly believe that the Government will achieve its target and take the country to the great heights of development.

\*SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalore): The Union Budget for the year 2014-15 is the foundation of overall development of India. The people of India have voted full for 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat. The people of India gave full majority to the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Modi which has broke record of last 30 years. The people have given complete majority while rejecting prediction of all surveys and political experts. Today, India has the largest number of youths. The youth of the country want change and development and have voted for development. Today's youth of the country would like to realize the concept of global village. The budget will prove decisive in this direction. This budget will take the country ahead in terms of employment generation, strong infrastructure and good governance.

This is the first budget of BJP led Government. This Budget is totally based on Indian culture. This budget is based on the principles of Chanakya wherein it is stated that it is the duty of the ruler to take care of each citizen and on the other hand collect taxes in such a way as the sun vaporize water from ocean but return the same to the earth in the form of rainfall. Hence, the ruler has to collect taxes from its citizens in the similar manner. In this budget, priority has been given to the farmers, poor, landless, labourer, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, youth, senior citizens and rural India without putting additional burden on them. The budget for the year 2014-15 presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Arun Jaitley is committed to fulfill the slogan "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas" raised by hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. The budget intends to develop every nook and corner of the country. India can achieve those heights which the country rightly deserves with this budget. This budget is the first phase to develop India as world super power in ensuing years.

There would be revolution in the field of agriculture with the setting up of agricultural university in Rajasthan. This is a revolutionary step taken in the interest of the State. On other hand, the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is like a boon for the farmers. The farmers would be less dependent on monsoon for agriculture. The BJP Government has made an effort to realize the slogan "Har Khet Ko Paani, Har Haath Ko Kaam". Agriculture sector contributes about 1/6 in the gross domestic product in the country at present and majority of population is engaged in this sector for livelihood. There is a need to introduce technology in agriculture sector so as to make it a profitable venture. There is an urgent need to improve basic infrastructure, modernization and increase both public and private investment in agriculture sector to make it commercial. Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa

is doing a good job in this sector. But it is the misfortune of this country that none of such institutes have not been set up, after independence. This Government has taken a decision to set up two such institutes in its first budget itself. This is a welcome step taken in the interest of farmers. The farmers suffer hardships when they don't get remunerative price of their produce. Agriculture is a sector where buyers instead of farmers determine the price of farmer's produce. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 500 crore to set up Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to regulate the price volatility of agriculture products. Livestock provides major additional contribution to agriculture for farmers. Livestock, particularly cows are important to the livelihood of a large number of farmers. In this way livestock are backbone of agriculture sector. The foreign breed of cows are not very useful under Indian climate. Therefore, the Government has set up a corpus of Rs. 150 crore for the development of indigenous breed of livestock. The Government is going to start blue revolution with the promotion of fish farming. Storage is another big problem of farmers. The farmers are forced to sell their agriculture produce at throw away prices in the absence of proper storage facility due to which farmers are taking extreme steps like committing suicide. These incidents are extremely painful for me. When foodgrain producer remain hungry then what would be the fate of our country. The Government proposes to provide agriculture loan, short term crop loan and to set up rural infrastructure development fund, long term rural credit fund, short term co-operative rural credit (refinance) fund as well as the provision of finance to five lakh Joint Farming Groups of 'Bhoomi Heen Kisan'. The Government is going to introduce a Kisan T.V. for the publicity of real time information regarding new agriculture methods like water harvesting, organic farming etc. The priority of the Government is welfare of farmers. On behalf of my Government I would like to give an assurance to the farmers with the slogan "Annadata Sukhi Bhava" that the Government is committed to maintain four per cent growth rate in agriculture.

The Government has made a provision of Rs. 7060 crore for 100 smart cities. With this, the country will take a step forward in the direction of world class urbanization. The priority of the budget is to provide free medicines and diagnostic test facilities under "Health for all Schemes". The Minister of Finance has announced to set up 4 new AIIMS like institutes in the country which is an extremely

commendable step. The Government proposes to set up 15 model and research centres to provide better health care services in the rural areas of the country. These research centres will undertake research on health related issues at local level.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya New Teacher Programme has been launched, Setting up of five new IITs and five new IIMs and quality higher education will fulfill the dreams of the youth. The villages will be connected to broadband with the launch of Digital India Programme. National Internet and Technology Mission will also be launched. The Government is committed to provide houses to all by the year 2022. In addition to providing tax rebate on home loan, the Government has made available an amount of Rs. 4000 crore to National Housing Bank.

Skill India Programme is being launched for providing job oriented skill development and entrepreneurship training to the youth at national level. Training of conventional method will also be provided through this programme. There is a provision to provide facilities for physically challenged people in the institutes in order to provide them with equal opportunity.

Special provision has been made for girls under 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' Scheme. Special provision has been made for the safety of women. Special focus has also been given on infrastructure in this Budget.

Shipping and new airports will be developed along with road transport. Waterways will be developed in the Ganga. These projects will enable India to face global challenges in the infrastructure sector in terms of traffic and transport. The decision of developing five tourist circuits in the Budget will help in generating jobs and providing employment to the youth.

A provision has been made for 'One Rank One Pension', modernization of Armed Forces and setting up of a memorial. This will boost the morale of the Indian Army and the security of the country will be strengthened.

The problem of drought and floods will be solved in the country with the launch of the scheme of linking rivers. Our Government will set up national level Sports Academy in various villages of the country for important games. This Academy will be equipped with international facilities.

This Budget has been prepared keeping in mind the interest of industrial sector as well as farmers of the villages, youths and women. I support this Budget.

\*SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): The Budget of the year 2014-15 presented by the hon. Finance Minister is definitely commendable and appreciable. A sharp decline has been witnessed in Indian economy during the last few years. The measures announced by the Finance Minister are the beginning of maintaining growth rate of 7-8 per cent in the next three to four years with low rate of inflation, low fiscal deficit, controllable current account deficit and economical stability. As higher growth is required and people are expecting a lot from the hon. Prime Minister, we'll be more committed towards making India strong and leave no stone unturned in doing so. We need to remember that Gross Domestic Product rate which was 5.7 per cent in the year 2011-12, declined to 4.9 per cent in the year 2012-13 and 4.5 per cent in the year 2013-14. The fiscal deficit had been reduced by reducing expenditure. But reducing fiscal deficit by reducing expenditure is not the solution to the problem. Thus, I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will solve this problem keeping in mind the hon. Prime Minister's idea 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'. The roadmap of reducing fiscal deficit which aims at bringing it to 3.6 per cent in the year 2015-16 and 3 per cent in the year 2016-17 is highly appreciable. The assurance given by you to provide protection to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will surely make their life happy. The assurance given by you to the States about Good and Services Tax (GST) is a very good step. You have assured and explained the investors about your commitment to make a permanent and future taxation plan which will be in favour of the investors and also development oriented. This will encourage domestic as well as foreign investors to trust our taxation system and give their contribution in the development of the country. At present, more than four lakh crore tax related cases are pending in the courts in this time. Your decision of making administrative and legal changes will sort out the litigation concerns of taxpayers. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will give encouragement to foreign investors and Indian economy will develop rapidly.

The construction of smart cities, which will provide houses as well as all urban facilities to the middle class

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

and the poor have a lock in period of 3 years. For FDI, reducing its estimated area from 50 thousand square metre to 20 thousand square metre and reducing its capital from 10 million US dollar to 5 million dollar will expedite the construction work of smart cities.

The Finance Minister has suggested that there is an urgent need to strengthen our banking system. Under this, the Government will mobilize funds through sale of retail shares which will definitely bring financial stability. Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) on getting 247,941 crore rupees through capital investment will become more productive and stable. In addition to it, the citizens of the country are going to get easy and more facilities through development of smart city concept and e-visa services. The people investing in bank savings through Kisan Vikas Patra will get more encouragement. Skilled Indian youth and the skill entrepreneurship of the poor will get encouragement. Dependence on monsoon will come down due to Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana which will definitely benefit farmers.

The present Government will provide loan to the young entrepreneurs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through IFCI for their development.

The effort and proposal of the Hon. Finance Minister to revive 'Varishtha Pension Beema Yojana' for the welfare of senior citizens is commendable. An incentive scheme has also been formulated for the disabled and blind persons. 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' Scheme will put an end to the indifference of some people towards daughters. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana will provide more benefits to the people of rural areas. The idea of providing self-employment opportunities to the people of rural areas through MGNREGA is praiseworthy.

Presumption of a healthy India can be materialized with the hon. Finance Minister's idea of "Sabka Swasthya" and starting a free-of-cost medicines service for this purpose. The dream of digital India will bridge the gap between village and city. People of weaker section will naturally get benefit with development of micro, small and medium enterprise sector. Hon. Finance Minister has laid emphasis in this budget on enhancing the electricity production and his suggestions for increasing coal production are welcome. In this budget, the security

of the country has been given top most priority and no compromise has been made in this regard. Modernization of Armed Forces has been given special emphasis. The increase in the budget for internal security compared to the year 2013-14 will boost the police forces and interlinking of rivers will get rid of the problems of irrigation and drinking water. Ganga rejuvenation and development of ghats are commendable schemes. The approach of the previous Government towards sports has been an indifferent one. Hon. Finance Minister's schemes will boost sports in the country and the players will also get encouraged more.

The additional burden of fifty lakh crore rupees on this Government in the form of tax as a result of subsidy given by the erstwhile UPA Government will have to be returned. Today, India is the biggest market as well as the purchaser of foreign goods. Even today, we purchase 70% goods from other countries whether it is fertilizers, oil or power linkage. These are our backbone through which we maintain the infrastructure of our country. Originally, we spend 70% on purchasing these items. The thinking of the present Government is to have less capital and more revenue. We want India to emerge in technology sector and we want India to take a lead in controlling the technology which is somewhere under the foreign control as of now. For this purpose, the Finance Minister has proposed in this budget 49% FDI in defence sector which is welcome. We intend to reach the poor, common man and middle class people with 100% capacity.

Today, our holding capital is 51% and the hon. Minister has an ambitious idea of extending it to 90% and 100%. We are fully devoted to change the fundamental social sector and mooted as to how can a new policy be formulated in this regard. Social sector will provide a lot of benefits to the poor, backward, dalit, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the people belonging to middle class and it will increase the employment opportunities, increase income, raise their living standard and lead to betterment in the economic condition of the country. Due to lower production in the last 10 years, it has impacted the jobs of the people and youth, their income and also the tax collection. Middle class is such a class which invests on the basis of long term approach and future and our Finance Minister has taken a courageous decision of providing it 100% incentive. The Finance Minister has

made a provision of giving tax concession for the investors for investing in power sector and developing India in an all round manner. In the coming days, more electricity and energy will be generated and help in all round development of the country. A decision has been taken in the budget proposal to reduce the duty levied on manufacturing sector. The decision of reducing direct and indirect tax is a bold praiseworthy step of the Government. Through this saving, a person can dream of owning a house, carrying out studies and getting the benefit of interest. Housing loan burden has been reduced through EMI facility and the hon. Minister has even hinted a possibility of making it interest free. The dream of the common man to own a house could not materialise in the last 10 years due to housing loan available at 14% in the UPA Government tenure.

Thus, the budget of the year 2014-15 presented by the hon. Finance Minister is extremely praiseworthy and welcoming in which the idea of the Hon. Prime Minister finds reflection.

\*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): The victory of NDA Government led by Shri Narendra Modi Ji with full majority is a singular event in the history of Indian democracy in 67 years. The launching of the vision of 'achhe din' and good governance of Shri Narendra Modi ji is auspicious and praiseworthy. I am a representative of Chhota Udaipur Constituency of Gujarat. Gujarat is one of the most successful, richest, most developed and most peaceful States. Shri Narendra Modi ji has brought this State to such a position during his three tenures as Chief Minister. Now, we'll see fulfillment of the same vision of success, peace, economic development, progress and advancement in the entire country. Shri Narendra Modi ji has won the hearts of crores of people and developed an atmosphere of hope and faith with his selfless personality, powerful acts, true love diligent and vision of developed India. He is a hard working and diligent person under whose leadership India is eager to climb to new heights of development. This vision be seen in the Railway Budget and the General Budget presented recently. The General Budget has generated hopes in the hearts of the people of the country. In my opinion, this Budget has come as a "Sanjeevani" and a ray of hope for the poorest, when the economy lies shattered. This Budget is committed and sure

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

to take the country out of the crisis. It is a ray of hope for the poor and the deprived. I believe that this Budget will not only take India to new heights of a developed but a different image of India will also be built in the world through the achievement of the Government.

The Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitely has made a provision for thousands of crore of rupees for 100 smart cities, Ganga river project, sports university, total sanitation, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana to enhance power supply in for rural areas, AIIMS, IIM, fund for agriculture, infrastructure, modernization of Madarsas, Technical Development Fund, weather related infrastructure, war monuments and war museums, protection of heritage of cities like Mathura and Agra and interlinking of rivers etc. It is worth mentioning here that the NDA Government has inherited a very poor economy. Although the Government is ready to take strict steps, it may be possible that the existing economic condition and unfavourable monsoon may not allow the new Government to do so. The new Government resolves to achieve 7-8 per cent growth rate in the next 3-4 years even in such a scenario and for this purpose, more resources are required to be generated. Although, the target of 4.1 per cent of fiscal deficit is challenging, the Government has accepted this challenge. In this perspective, an Expenditure Management Commission is proposed to be constituted to keep an eye on expenditure and the provision relating to subsidy would be thoroughly reviewed. Food and oil subsidy will be reviewed in particular. A provision of Rs. 500 crore has been made in the Budget for rehabilitation for Kashmiri refugees. These steps should be appreciated. These are initial steps which will boost the economy.

There is a provision of Rs. 2.29 lakh crore for defence in the Budget and the foreign investment in insurance and defence sectors is proposed to be enhanced to 49 per cent. This is the first Budget of Shri Arun Jaitley ji which is perfectly balanced. It focuses on developing 100 smart cities, foreign investment, subsidy management, etc. It is commendable. We can hope that financial indiscipline, which is an evil of economy, will end and the living standard of all classes of society, especially of the poorest will be improved.

This is a Budget full of ideas and solutions which shows the good intentions and directions of the NDA

Government. This Budget is full of hopes. Reducing tax rates and expanding tax base is a progressive step to collect revenue which will boost industrial development. It is high time to protect the economy from external pressures and accelerate the development of the country unlike the last two years. Although, more focus would be needed in future Budgets to promote agricultural and industrial sectors. A lot needs to be done to set up and maintain E-system in the states and to promote E-governance but it will not be practical to expect the new Government to come up with concrete schemes to solve the problems within one month or to solve all the problems immediately.

The country did not develop as per expectations in 67 years. Now the time has come to develop the country and its auspicious cues are seen in this Budget. If investors' (domestic or foreign) trust is restored in our economy, most of the problems will be sorted out in no time. We hope this Budget will restore the trust of all classes of society in the Government.

Thomas Penn, who was a philosopher and political thinker, had said, "We have so much power in us that we can make a new world." Here, I will not say about making a new world, but I can say it with confidence that the development and rise of India has certainly begun. After Gandhi and Nehru, the national leaders and became larger than life. In this fast changing times, we have to maintain our national outlook. Democracy is an excellent system but there should be honestly is its working. Public opinion is the spirit of democracy. The system will be safe only then when people are safe and secure.

I believe that people will progress and democracy will flourish under the leadership of Modi ji. Good days are here for the people and democracy. Let's move the country towards progress.

\*SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patliputra): I support the General Budget 2014. For the first time a Government has presented a balanced Budget in which all sections of our society and all the States have been taken care of. We can say that this Budget is meant for the whole country.

I welcome the proposal to open I.I.M. in Bihar and textile mega cluster at Bhagalpur Bihar is agriculture based



State whose 89% population lives in villages. The number of landless farmers in this State is very large. As they don't own a piece of land, they could not get loan from the banks. So they take loan from the market at the higher rate of interest and get trapped in debt. Hence, I welcome the proposal to earmark Rs. Five lakh through NABARD for Joint Agriculture groups of landless farmers to save them from debt. Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana will be a milestone in strengthening the irrigation system.

Bihar loses large quantity of agriculture produce due to insufficient storage capacity. Now a sum of Rs. 5000 crore has been allocated for construction of storage system scientifically in the country which would benefit the farmers and uplift them economically.

People belonging to minority communities are mostly dependent on traditional arts for their livelihood. I welcome the step to launch skill development and training programme with a view to revive traditional arts and to promote the use of scientific methods in them. I also welcome the allocation of additional funds of Rs. 100 crores for modernization of madarsas.

The dream envisaged by Hon'ble Prime Minister to develop smart cities will open a new chapter in the development of the country. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced to develop 100 smart cities. I demand that smart cities should be developed in Bihar also. Urbanization is going on at a very low pace in Bihar which is only 11% at present. This scheme will expedite development in all sectors.

I also demand to give Bihar the status of Special State to boost development in Bihar. The people of Bihar are of the view that the country cannot progress till ten crore 38 lakh people of Bihar are developed. Often the Northern Bihar faces floods and Southern Bihar remains in the grip of drought. Therefore, Bihar should be given priority in the scheme for inter-linking of rivers. Every year Bihar has to bear the fury of floods from the neighboring country Nepal. While considering it as a national problem, if the Government of India takes initiative in this regard, we can produce electricity from this water which would also save Bihar from the fury of floods.

Bihar has a huge potential for tourism. The development of Budh Circuit will give momentum to tourism

industry. Jain Circuit and Sufi Circuit also have potential for tourism. Kindly pay attention to it.

Bihar is grappling with the problem of electricity. The projects at Barauni, Kanti, Badh, Navinagar and Peerpanti should be completed at the earliest. Bihar has a potential for food processing industry also. A processing unit should be set up at Mujaffarpur to promote production of Leechi fruit. A research centre should also be opened in Patna to promote food processing industry.

An airport of international standards with cargo facility should be constructed at Patna. The proposed Central universities at Gaya and Motihari should be constructed speedily. Patna University should be given the status of a Other central university. New universities for engineering, medical and other courses should also be opened in Bihar.

The work on four laning of national highway in Bihar is going on at a slow speed. Serious efforts should be done to complete all the projects approved under N.H.D.P.

\*SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (Chatra): I would like to put forth some suggestion with regard to Union Budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley. The Union Budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley for the year 2014-15 is the foundation of overall development of India. The people of India have voted for a change. This budget will prove motivational in the direction of change. The country will move ahead in the direction of employment generation, basic infrastructure and good governance. This budget is decisive in the direction of poverty alleviation.

The first budget of BJP led Government is a living example of principles enunciated in Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' wherein it is stated that the ruler should take care of each citizen and on the other hand, collect taxes from citizens in such a manner as the honey bee collect honey from flowers without causing harm to them. This budget reflect commitment of the BJP led Government towards upliftment of people standing in last row in terms of development by according top priority to the interest of the poor, farmers, landless, labourers, persons belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, youth, senior citizens and people residing in rural area of the

country. The Budget 2014-15 presented by Minister of Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley reflect commitment towards the slogan "Sabka Saath-Sabka Vikas" raised by hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji. This budget is the initial phase in the journey to make India a global power house in the ensuing years. As per the statement of renowned economist Mr. Joseph Stiglitz, the progress of any country cannot be measured merely by its GDP growth rate but it can be better assessed by the well being and happiness index of common people. Thus, this budget is a milestone for making the country prosper and happy beyond the GDP growth rate. There is a need to take steps to achieve GDH (Gross Domestic Happiness).

For the first time, courage has been shown to fulfill the promise made in the election manifesto through this Union Budget. This Budget is a commitment to fulfill the agenda on which the people have given a thumping majority to the BJP. The major features of the Budget are as follows-creation of Price Stabilization Fund to stabilize prices, simplification and rationalization of tax process, promotion of tourism, women empowerment, taking steps to course correct the jobless growth, development of IT sector, infrastructure development, promotion of agriculture sector, development of North Eastern and Himalayan States, rejuvenation of holy river Ganga and other rivers, development of new cities, etc. It will put a pressure on other political parties to make well considered and balanced manifesto in future and ensure their implementation as well.

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana will bring revolutionary change in agriculture sector. As it will reduce dependence of farmers on monsoon.

Agriculture sector will be promoted in Jharkhand with the setting up of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the State. The commitment to maintain four per cent growth rate in agriculture has been reiterated along with the Government's stated objective of bringing in second green revolution with focus on "Protein Revolution". Protein Revolution means cultivation of pulses. While drawing attention of hon'ble Jaitley ji, I would like to submit that Chatra, Latehar and Palamu are pulse producing districts falling under Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency. But cultivation of pulses is on the verge of terminal decline due to negligence of Governments. If the farmers of the region are

promoted and provided adequate support than the country would no longer remain dependent on foreign countries for import of pulses and our foreign exchange would remain intact. As a result, the living standard of poor people of the region will be uplifted. The farmers will be benefitted with the setting up of 100 new mobile soil testing laboratories. Landless farmer will be provided finances under "Bhoomi Heen Kisan Yojana." Farmer will be provided remunerative price of their agriculture produces with the creation of "Price Stabilization Fund".

Income in rural areas will be increased with the launch of projects for the development of indigenous breed cattle and fisheries development. Reduction in interest rate on crop loan will be beneficial to farmers.

"Bhandaran Saurakshan Kosh" will prove helpful in preservation of agriculture produces. New urea policy will provide relief to farmers. Kisan T.V. will play an effective role in dissemination of modern and scientific information related to agriculture to the farmers.

"Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission" will provide urban facilities and related services in rural areas. This will lift the living standards of the rural areas at par with urban areas. "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana" will enable round the clock power supply to each household in rural areas. "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" will do away with the curse of open defecation in rural areas. Increase in the budget for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, NRLM, Watershed Management, Panchayati Raj, and Pure Drinking Water shows our commitment for the progress of rural India. "Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana", will bring a qualitative change in the living standards of tribals in all States including Jharkhand. Huge increase in the welfare budget for Scheduled Castes and funds made available for development of their entrepreneurship will make them become a part of the country's middle class.

With a provision of Rs. 7060 crores for 100 smart cities, India would move towards world class urbanisation. Free medicines and free diagnostic services under "Health for All" is a priority in this budget. Announcement by the Minister of Finance to set up 4 AIIMS like institutes is highly commendable. In the coming years, Government of India would provide AIIMS like medical facilities in all the States, including Jharkhand. Fifteen model and research Centres

would be established to provide better health facilities in rural India. These Centres would also undertake research on local health issues,

Pandit Madam Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching has been initiated. Five new IITs and IIMs would enable the students through quality education to achieve their dreams. Digital India Programme would link villages with broadband. National Rural Internet and Technical Mission would be launched in villages and schools. A Programme would be started to boost good governance. The Government is committed to provide houses to all by 2022. Towards this, the Government has given exemption on tax on home loans, and Rs. 4000 crores have been made available to National Housing Bank. "Skill India Programme" has been launched to provide employment to youth and to develop entrepreneurship among them. This scheme would impart training on traditional differeatly progressions too. To give equal opportunities to differently abled (physically) provision has been made for special Institutes and facilities.

Under "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" special schemes are provided for girl child. Special provisions have been made for the safety of women. This budget lays special emphasis on basic infrastructure. Along with road transportation, shipping and new airports would also be developed. 1620 km waterway would be developed between Allahabad and Haldia, under "Jal Marg Vikas Project", to be completed in six years at a cost of Rs. 4200 crores. These projects, from traffic and transportation point of view would enable India to face the global challenges in the field of basic infrastructure. Similarly, important provisions have been made in sections like power, coal, petroleum and natural gas. Assurance regarding provision in the royalty rates of minerals by the Minister of Finance will specially benefit Jharkhand. Jharkhand has been demanding this since several years.

The decision in the budget to create five tourist circuits would give Jharkhand more revenues from tourism and provide jobs to youths. This scheme would benefit Jyotirling Baidyanath Dham (Deoghar) Ithakhori, Kaleshwari (Hunterganj), Madhuban, Parasnath, Fossil Park in Jharkhand, and also give new identity to other tourist places.

"One Rank One Pension", modernisation of armed forces and setting up of a War Memorial will boost the morale of the army and strengthen the security of the country. By increasing the internal security budget, it would be easy to establish peace in the entire country. Construction of "National Police Memorial" would increase the police morale. This will enable the Police to effectively deal with challenges like terrorism, militancy, etc.

Special schemes have been formulated to promote sports in Himalayan and hilly States. "Arun Prabha Scheme" will be launched for North-Eastern States. Special facility will be provided for organic farming in the North-Eastern States.

The problem of drought and floods will be solved in the country through the scheme of interlinking of rivers. The provision of Rs. 500 crore for rehabilitation of displaced Kashmiries shows the commitment of the Government towards unity of the country. Young leadership programme will be run for the youth. The concept of jobless development for the youth has been eliminated and the concept of job oriented development has been started. The Government will set up a national level academy for important games in various villages of the country. This academy will be equipped with international facilities.

There is a provision to improve and simplify the tax policy for rationalization of taxes and constitute a high level committee with the consent of CBDT to investigate new cases relating to amendment made in 2012 regarding indirect transfer. The tax exemption limit for senior citizens has been increased from 2.50 lakhs to 3 lakhs while provision has been made in the Budget for facilities and welfare of disabled and handicapped. GST will be implemented in the entire country by the end of this year. The limit of exemption in personal income tax has been increased from rupees two lakhs to rupees two lakh fifty thousand and from rupees two lakh fifty thousand and from rupees two lakh fifty thousand to three lakhs for senior citizens. Exemption in 80C has been increased from 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh. Exemption in housing loan has been increased from 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh. Cases of about Rs. 4 lakh crores relating to tax payment are pending in various courts. We should thank the Finance Minister for announcing legislative and administrative changes relating to direct taxes for this.

Common man will be benefitted through it. Exemption in excise and custom duty will give encouragement to Indian industry and construction sector due to which employment opportunities will increase. Indian industry will be able to face global challenges.

Assembly Constituencies of Chatra, Latehaar and Palamu districts of Jharkhand come under Chatra Parliamentary Constituency. This area is extremely backward and neglected. These three districts of Jharkhand are extremist prone. This area can play an important role in boosting the development of the country in terms of resources. This area is rich in coal, aluminum, bauxite, dolomite and other mineral resources. This area is also important for forest produce and agricultural produce especially for pulse production. This area is among developed areas of the country in terms of natural resources, natural beauty and human resources, but because of aimless journey of development, the condition of this area is same as it was before independence. It is waiting for such a development-oriented leader and a Government which can equally develop all the areas according to the availability of economic and natural resources without succumbing to political pressure groups. So, I request you to kindly assure the people of this area that it is the target of our Government to uplift the poorest.

I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to develop an Indian style of finance management. We should launch a new system to measure GDH (Gross Domestic Happiness). We will have to develop our "Third Way" for economic development which has been started by you from this budget.

This Budget, proposed by hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, is committed towards upliftment of the poorest which is central to Integral Humanism (Ektam Manav Darshan) of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and on the other hand, it fulfills the concept of cultural nationalism through its various Budgetary provision. Our campaign to make India a Global power and 'Ek Bharat-Shreshth Bharat' has been started with the slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' under the leadership of hon. Narendrabhai Modi ji to achieve the target of supreme glory. This Budget is the initial step in that direction.

At last I would like to say that :

"Kaun Kahta Hai Aasman mein Surakh Nahi Ho Sakta, Ek Patthar to Tabiyat se Uchhalo Yaron."

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for presenting such a Budget under the direction of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, which on the one hand contain steps to address the tough economic condition of the country and on the other wins the hearts of every Indian. This budget is appreciated equally by all, by the poor, farmers, hard working labourers, entrepreneurs, elder persons, differently abled persons, intellectuals, middle class and general public.

UPA Government had discouraged India's development while making it unstable, imbalanced and uncoordinated resulting in lot of misperceptions about the Indians in the world. Congress ruled India for so many years since Independence but problems of people remain unsolved. Regional imbalance widened. They won people's votes by giving glamorous slogans. Sometimes on the pretext of poverty alleviation, sometimes seeking sympathy vote like the one on the death of Smt. Indira Gandhi, sometimes in the name of nuclear deal with USA, sometimes in the name of lowering inflation and sometimes by talking about the common man, they kept giving glamorous slogans. The condition of India's economic balance is such that in one state, average income of a person is Rs. 40,000 and in another state, it is Rs. 2 lakhs. The market is one, prices of commodities are equal but income is varied.

Arable land in India is dependent on monsoon; there is no system for irrigation. In this present Budget, Finance Minister has taken a big decision of Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana for the welfare of farmers and the country.

He has won the praise of the people by increasing the income tax slab by to Rs. 50 thousand for middle class and raising exemption to Rs. 3 lakhs for senior citizens. Decision of tax exemption on Home loan interest for middle class people, cheaper solar lights, reduction in prices of products like shoes and mobile, etc. has won the hearts of the poor. Proposal of survey for linking the rivers to fulfill the dreams of Atal ji is a big initiative. The Government has introduced many ambitious schemes like the one for supply of clean drinking water and electricity in the homes of the

poor, water and toilet facility in schools for girls, Deendayal Aawas Yojana for the poor, scheme for development of the cities, etc. I appreciate these measures.

I want to draw attention of Finance Minister towards the problems of Dhanbad Lok Sabha constituency in Jharkhand.

Sindri fertilizer plant of Dhanbad district has been closed down. This is situated not far from the banks of Damodar river and there is a huge coal reserve hardly 2 kms away from it. There is no scarcity of land. Infrastructure is very strong. Two years ago, previous UPA Government gave in principle approval in its Cabinet meeting for setting up a steel plant at this site by SAIL at a cost of Rs. 34 thousand crore, but no progress has been made so far.

In my constituency, the then Prime Minister visited Bokaro and laid the foundation for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant in 2008, but the work has not been completed till date. Methane gas is present in abundant quantity in my constituency, but no policy has been framed for its local consumption/use.

More than 42 per cent of the people live below the poverty line in Jharkhand, an action plan needs to be formulated to alleviate their poverty. There is a long pending demand to accord the IIT status to Asia's iconic Mining College, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Government should accord the IIT status to this college

Hon'ble Finance Minister, maximum area of land in Jharkhand is covered by mines. You have raised a ray of hope for the people of Jharkhand by talking about the revision in the royalty rates and for this, I am grateful to you. You have honored this state by announcing a Horticulture University in Jharkhand, once again I thank you for this.

[English]

\*SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI (Haveri): I am extremely grateful to you for having me this opportunity to put forth my views on the Union Budget 2014-15.

Hon. Finance Minister has very rightly prioritized areas that would require more focus. It is indeed gratifying that agriculture happens to be one such area which has been accorded due importance in this Budget.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

It understood the nature of problems afflicting the Indian economy are structural in nature. This Budget has pressed the accelerator in policy reforms in Defence, Insurance, Housing and Education.

A welcome move for crores of tax payers in the country was the FM's announcement of an increase in personal income tax exemption limit by Rs. 50,000 across all categories. Individual tax payers below the age of 60 years earning an amount up to Rs. 2.5 lakhs would now be exempted from paying income tax compared to earlier limit of Rs. 2 lakhs. In case of senior citizens above the age of 60 years, the exemption limit gets increased to Rs. 3 lakhs; an increase from the existing Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

The tax exemption limit has been hiked, the ceiling for saving enjoying tax concessions has been raised by 50%, the upper limit for deposits in the middle class-favoured Public Provident Fund (PPF) has been increased by 50% and for relatively better off among them, there is the increase in tax exempt interest payments on housing loans. In an attempt to boost household savings, the Finance Minister has announced an increase in exemption limit for investments under Section 80C of IT Act.

Foreign and domestic capital may not have got the "big bang" announcements they had hoped for, but there are many goodies for them in Budget 2014. For foreign capital there is the decision to further open up the defence production and insurance sectors and relax norms for real estate investment. For foreign institutional investors based in the country there is the decision to treat business income as capital gains. For all foreign companies operating in India there is the promise to be much more careful in applying Indian laws on retrospective taxation.

This budget is in the right direction for farming community. Agricultural growth target set at 4%. There is an urgent need to step up investment both Public and Private, in agro-technology development and creation and modernization of existing agri-business infrastructure. Our Government will work closely with the State Governments to re-orient their respective APMC Acts to provide for establishment to private markets.

This budget is providing every farmer with a soil health card to check any imbalance in fertilizer use and

setting up of mobile testing labs, launching of a new Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to improve access to irrigation in rain-fed areas. The Union Budget not only set a target of Rs. 8 lakh crore during 2014-15 towards rural credit, it introduced a Rs. 5,000 crore warehouse infrastructure fund.

By strengthening the value chain from production to distribution and marketing the budget addresses several core concerns, Creation of national markets, producer organizations and excise exemptions are welcome steps towards making farming more profitable and market-driven. To check volatility of food price, the budget announced a Rs. 500 crore price-stabilization fund. The budget also reiterated the present Government's commitment towards reforming the food sector. Restructuring FCI (Food Corporation of India) reducing transportation and distribution losses and efficacy of PDS (Public Distribution System) would be taken up on priority is welcome step.

This budget is remarkable plan for round-the-clock power. Power is a vital input for economic growth and our Government is committed to providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supplies to all homes. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for feeder separation will be launched to augment power supply to the rural areas for strengthening sub-transmission and distribution system. Proposals for feeder segregation and distributed solar generation will improve the availability and quality of power supply in rural areas.

This budget set aside a sum of Rs. 100 crore for the need to convert employment exchanges into career centers for providing information about job availability. These centers will also extend counselling facilities to the youth for selecting the jobs best suited to their ability and aptitude.

This budget highlights the critical role that and educated and skilled workforce plays driving economic growth, significantly, the Government has taken steps to make education a quality-driven sector by beginning to shift the focus to outputs. It indicates the Government's intention to address the need for quality education for our youth.

The opening up of FDI will bring in opportunity for cheaper capital for smaller projects as well, improving quality and delivery of low cost and affordable housing

projects. The announcement to set up a National Industrial Corridor Authority to coordinate the development of the industrial corridors, with smart cities linked to transport connectivity, will have a positive impact on the growth and development of the landlocked regions in the country.

Reduction of custom duty on LCDs and LEDs below 19-inch from 10% to 0%, will encourage local production. The incentives to invest in manufacturing will help increase the manufacturing base in India. It is a prudent move by the Government. The duty concession will help revive manufacturing of TVs in the SME (Small and Medium Enterprises) sector and create employment opportunities.

Budget has put the roads sector on a fast track mode. An increase in the budgetary support to the roads and highways sector by 13.48 per cent to Rs. 28,881 crore for the current financial year. The total plan outlay stands at Rs. 37,881 crore, including an Internal and Extra Budgetary Resource (IEBR) of Rs. 9,000 crore, according to the Budget documents. It looks like the Finance Ministry and the Transport and Highways Ministry are collaborating with each other with the Finance Minister echoing the Transport Minister's roadmap to lay down 23 km of road/highway everyday. This vision has been well augmented by the proposed infusion of funds into NHAI and the proposal to work on select expressways in conjunction with the development of industrial corridor.

The Government's energy security plans include harnessing renewable sources such as solar energy, biomass and wind power along with coal, gas, hydrometer and nuclear power to bring about an "energy revolution" in the country. The proposals for power sector presage a positive direction, to enhance energy security through renewable energy sources with both, large scale projects and distributed projects, and transmission lines connecting green energy corridors to load centres. The Government's focus on clean energy in the budget has been very holistic and, therefore, a step in the right direction that will provide strong impetus for the industry. Government has unleashed a flurry of schemes to educate, empower and protect women and the girl child and sensitize people to gender equality. The proposed Beti Bachao Beti Padoo Yojana Scheme to improve to plight of the girl child, aims to increase awareness and focus on campaigns to sensitize

people towards gender equality in India. A total amount of Rs. 100 crores has been allotted for the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana. The process of sensitization must begin early; therefore, the school curriculum must have a separate chapter on gender mainstreaming. Government attaches utmost importance to the welfare of girl child.

With these words, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI (Kurukshehra): I have been elected to this House for the first time from Lok Sabha constituency of Kurukshehra. I am thankful to all the members of this august House for this opportunity to participate in the discussion on Budget. I am also thankful to Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi ji under whose leadership Indian democracy has achieved a glorious place in the world.

I am thankful to the people of Kurukshehra, a land of 'Dharmkshetra' also from where I have been elected, where the war of Mahabharata was fought and justice had won over injustice. Again, the people of this area have elected me against a big industrialist, capitalist and coal mafia. I salute the people of Kurukshehra.

A person needs food, clothes, and shelter to live and electricity, water and roads for a better living standard. Education and health care facilities are required for development of intelligence whereas internal and external security is essential for safe and peaceful living. Under the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi, our Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented a budget which would help in overall development and employment generation. The budget has addressed the problems of all sections of our society.

First of all, I would like to mention that India is an agrarian country whose 50% population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has earmarked Rs. 1000 crores under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana and by allocating Rs. 200 crores to Haryana and Telangana for agriculture, he has proved that this Government is very much concerned to generate employment opportunities for the people to enable them earn their livelihood.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Our Finance Minister has provided Rs. 200 crores for setting up of six mega textile clusters to ensure availability of affordable and good quality clothes. This also shows his intention to fulfill the needs of every sector alongwith generating employment opportunities. It is a welcome step.

Today, it has become very difficult for a common man to own or construct a house for himself. In this regard, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has made a provision of Rs. 7060 crores in the current financial year for development of 100 big cities with a view to realize the dreams of the people who need a good and affordable house. A separate amount of Rs. 4000 crores has also been proposed in the current financial year. Under the said scheme everybody will have his own house by 2022. It clearly shows the vision of the Government. However, I would not hesitate to mention here that the problem of rising population cannot be addressed till we frame a concrete law in this regard just like China

I would like to tell this august House that during the tenure of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana had accelerated the pace of development in remote areas but the previous Government disappointed the people of these areas by not even accomplishing 10% of the task in this regard. It not only affected development, but also the country remained deprived of the local fruits and vegetables availability of which could have been a factor in balancing the market price. Now, the present Government has shown seriousness to continue the scheme again by making a provision of Rs. 14000 crores for development of roads and far-flung areas and Rs. 8000 crores for the development of housing facilities. I support this budget and thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The country is still facing the problem of potable water even after 67 years of our independence. Who is responsible for this? Those who ruled the country for a long time are responsible for it. However, this Government is committed to provide potable water to each person in 20000 habitations by spending 3600 crore rupees on it.

The progress and development of a country is assessed by the supply of electricity to its people. Once during my visit to Germany, a Japanese had asked me, "For how many hours electricity is supplied to the people in your country". I said eight hours on an average. Then

he said," your country is lagging behind other countries by 16 hours every day." We can take following steps to address this problem:

- (a) At present we are mostly dependent on Railways for transportation of coal from far-flung areas to thermal plants. On the contrary, we should set up thermal plants near coal mines by which we can save the above expenses and transmit the electricity in the whole country.
- (b) The water from hilly States like Himachal/ Uttarakhand/Jammu and Kashmir, etc. flows into the sea. We want to utilize the major part of the budget in generating electricity by constructing power plants at every kilometer which would generate employment opportunities for a large number of people. In this regard, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has lightened a ray of hope by making a separate provision of Rs.500 crores under Deendayal Uppadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana to supply electricity 24 x 7.

Today, I would like to attract your attention towards education and health sector. Today, people have more faith in private schools and hospitals in comparison to Government schools and hospitals. The main reason for such a situation is that previous Governments had given salaries but also gave birth to strikes and corruption instead of service. Had someone taken care, the country would not have as been pushed into such a situation. An employee getting Rs. one lakh as salary goes on strike, but a person getting Rs. 10000 as salary in private sector does not complain even after working 12 hours a day. There is a need to minimize the disparity between the private sector and the Government sector. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has made provisions in the Budget to set up AIIMS and educational institutes on the one hand and also put provisions in place regarding checking and supervision to ensure quality services.

There is a provision to provide employment through tourism by providing e-visa and setting up big airports. At the same time, 'Kurubhumi' *i.e.* Kurukshetra, which is the identity of culture and civilization of our country, where the war of Mahabharata was fought during ancient times and where Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendrabhai Modiji had

announced the construction of an international airport and modernization of railway station during Vijay Diwas rally on 3rd April, 2014 for making it special tourist place on the map of India and for the revival of extinct Saraswati river, a new railway line from Kurukhetra to Yamunanagar is essential. For all these works hon'ble Minister of Finance has made a provision of Rs. 4000 crore.

At last, I want to inform this August House where discussion was held to check price rise within 40 days but no discussion is held when clothes costing Rs. 30 per metre is sold at a rate of Rs.300 per meter. No discussion is held at what price medicines should be sold. If discussion is held at all, it's on the prices of potatoes, tomatoes and onion.

At times potatoes are crushed under the wheels of vehicles and tomatoes are thrown on roads due to daily fluctuating prices of vegetables. This Government has shown its seriousness by providing Rs. 5000 crore during this financial year for setting up storages and cold storages to address this problem and to ensure that the prices of green vegetables do not get affected due to fluctuating production. Therefore, I strongly support this dynamic Budget.

\*SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR (Chandrapur): I support this Budget 2014-15 presented by Hon'ble Minister of Finance Shri Arun Jaitley ji.

The first Budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance under the capable leadership of hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji of National Democratic Alliance will take the country on the path of development and fulfill the expectations of the people. I congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Finance for presenting a Budget which is pro-people, fulfills the election promises and assures all the sectors despite economic compulsions to ensure development of the country.

The expectations of the middle class and employees regarding increase in the limit of tax free income has been fulfilled. The limit for tax-free income has been increased from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh and for senior citizens to Rs. 3 lakh and it will provide relief to them. Similarly, limit for deductions on interest on home loans has been increased from Rs. 1.5 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh and it would result in huge



saving. The increase in the limit for saving in provident fund from Rs. 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh would also prove beneficial.

Our Prime Minister has talked about giving priority to agricultural sector. In this Budget, increase of Rs. 5 thousand crore in the total allocation of Rs. 25 thousand crore by NABARD for the development of rural infrastructure, Rs. 5000 crore for safe storage facilities for the farmers, Kisan TV for providing training and information regarding technology to farmers. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission for providing urban facilities in rural areas. Din Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana for electricity supply in rural areas, connecting agriculture with MANREGA, increase in the funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to encourage road connectivity in rural areas, housing banks for boosting availability of houses in rural areas, allocation of Rs. 8 lakh crore to increase credit flow in agriculture, new neeranchal programme for water augmentation and providing big opportunities of development in agriculture and for farmers.

I thank hon'ble Minister of Finance that he has given one out of the four AIIMS to Vidarbha region. As a result state-of-the-art medical facilities would be available in Vidarbha. Similarly, setting up of 12 medical colleges would be beneficial for making health services more effective. I thank hon'ble Minister of Finance for allocating an amount of Rs. 10,000 crore for skill development of traditional artisans like porters, cobbler, blacksmith, goldsmith, carpenter, mason, tailor which are called 'Baluledars' for employment generation and modernation. I believe that this new effort will be helpful in reducing unemployment.

Effort has been made in the Budget to pay attention to all the areas but I would like to urge the Government to take initiative for protection and security of the interest of the contract labour of unorganised sector by carrying out appropriate amendments in the contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Similarly, the number of workers are being reduced on a large scale in the public sector undertakings particularly coal India, SAIL, etc, which can lead to unemployment. The Government has to take action in this regard to ensure that the work force does not get reduced. Public sector undertakings are being indirectly looted by their officers after fixing hefty allowances for themselves in the name of P.R.S. I would like to invite

the attention of the Government towards the loss to PSUs due to additional arbitrary allowances given in salaries and request the Government to take appropriate action at the earliest to keep a check on this. Likewise, welcoming the announcement of Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Pariyojna, I would like to give a suggestion. The right of the farmers over irrigation should be made a legal binding in order to remove disparity of irrigation in the country. This can definitely ensure benefit to the farmers. The Government must consider it.

The Government has identified those areas in the country where there is a tendency of suicide by farmers. Yavatmal district of my constituency comes under the same category. Therefore, a special financial package has to be given for the farmers of Vidarbha along with Yavatmal district. Hon. Prime Minister has himself seen the dreadful situation of Dabhoi village of this area by paying visit there. Thus, effort should be made to provide facilities of irrigation, electricity, road, agricultural produce procurement centre, house to each families and self employment like dairy milk, goat rearing and poultry farming in this region. I expect from the Government to focus on this issue in the Budget.

Now a days, investment in the real estate has gone up to a great extent. A lot of land is lying vacant as rich people purchasing land in rural areas and small cities and hold it as estate investment. The Government should take cognizance of this issue and take initiative to get the unused land back and provide it to landless farmers. Coal scam of 1 lakh 86 thousand crore rupees was unearthed in the tenure of the previous Government. In view of the huge loss due to irregular allocation, I would urge the Government to immediately cancel all the allocated coal blocks and and take given through auction and bidding and take immediate steps to permit coal India to carry out coal extraction.

The trend of illegal mining in coal sector is increasing and therefore, I would like to request the Government to bring coal under Essential Commodities Act once again in view of the shortage of coal and difficulty in its supply. Shortage of electricity is occurring in the country due to lower generation of electricity by power generation plants than their capacity. Strict management of these power generation plants should be done and the Government

should issue necessary rich guidelines for these power generation plants to make atleast 90% generation of their capacity mandatory or take appropriate steps to make it a legal binding.

Farmers in Vidarbha carry out huge production of cotton, but there are very few number of cotton processing units there. Farmers are unable to get remunerative prices and employment due to the same. So, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to take initiative to set up textile park in the productive area near Vidarbha. A lot of difficulty is faced in implementation of development projects in the forest covered areas due to the abundance of forests. The cost of the projects gets escalated due to their lying pending for years. Therefore, old forest related laws should be made relevant with present times and beneficial for the forest dwellers. I would like to request the Government to bring about appropriate amendment in the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Indian Forest Act, 1927. Similarly, the Government has to take a lead in formulating new guidelines for environmental pollution. The concept of pollution free energy should now be given a boost to maintain environmental balance. Therefore, solar, wind and hydro energy should be used in a greater degree. The Union Government should also issue guidelines to the state Governments keeping it on priority.

The Government has taken an apt initiative in the Budget for education, health, road, irrigation, space, conservation, reform and use of new technology. The Budget will have far reaching consequences as a result of provisions made taking into consideration all the sectors of the country. A belief emerges that the country will be on a constant path of new progress with the people getting relief due to provisions made in the Budget. While supporting the Budget, I compliment the Hon. Finance Minister by heartily congratulating him for this effort.

[English]

\*SHRI LADU KISHORE SWAIN (Aska): I represent a rural parliamentary constituency, namely Aska of the State of Odisha. On behalf of the people of the State of Odisha in general and people of the Aska Parliamentary constituency in particular, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Finance Minister on the following few concerns.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Odisha has been demanding for the review of royalty on minerals, which was due since last couple of years. In the Budget Speech, an assurance was given by the Finance Minister to this august House that the royalty on minerals will be reviewed soon. This is certainly a welcome step. The revision of the royalty on minerals would certainly benefit the mineral rich states and I am sure that Odisha will get its due share.

The proposal of linking rivers is also a welcome step and I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to consider the proposal of linking two rivers *i.e.* Bansadhara and Rushikulya for the larger benefit of the people of Odisha in general and farmers of my parliamentary constituency. This proposed river linking project will be a win-win situation. It will help farmers of the Ganjam District, a southern district of the State of Odisha, with adequate water for irrigation and grow cereals and horticulture crops. Given the vagaries of nature, assured irrigation for cultivation will be an added advantage for the farmers, which will not only address the concern of migration but also enhance the income of the farming community with a sustained base for their livelihood.

You might be aware that flood in Bansadhara has been a common feature every year in Gajapati district. Since there is no permanent flood control provision in Bansadhara, the people in the riverside villages of Bansadhara always live in fear when rainy season comes. If these two rivers are linked, water can easily be diverted to Rushikulya and stored for irrigation during the summer. This will also address the concern of drinking water crisis in major towns of Ganjam district. This is to inform you that acquiring land for said purpose will not be an issue.

Further, I would like to congratulate the announcement of the construction of 8500 km of National Highway in the current financial year by the Finance Minister.

There is an urgent need for renovating two existing irrigation projects, which have been there since pre-Independence period, namely Bhanjanagar and Rushikulya Medium Irrigation project and are in my parliamentary constituency. For this, appropriate budgetary provisions for de-silting may be considered. Further, once the proposed river linking is worked out, water can be stored in these two irrigation projects.

Honourable Finance Minister in his budget speech mentioned that there is a need to provide assured irrigation to mitigate risk. To improve access to irrigation the proposal to initiate the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, with a sum of Rs. 1000 crore, is definitely a welcome step. However, the resource requirement would be much more than what was proposed in the budget 2014-15, looking at our agro-climatic conditions and dependence of the farming community of dryland/rainfed agriculture.

In this regard, I would like to take this opportunity to share my concern to take up and renovate the existing medium irrigation project in my constituency, namely Dhanai irrigation project. The catchment area of the said project is yet to be utilized. Hence, by raising the embankment, adequate water can be stored and can be used for irrigation purposes. Grants from Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana may kindly be considered for this purpose.

As you would be knowing that my constituency is linked with NH-16 (Kolkatta to Chennai) NH-59 (Gopalpur to Raipur) and NH-157 which connects Aska to Bhanjanagar, a stretch of about 55 km *i.e.* from Keshpur (on NH-16) to Aska (on NH-157) may be considered for converting the existing State Highway to National Highway. This proposed connectivity will help saving time and energy while creating a number of avenues of livelihood options for the people of my constituency.

At the end, I would like to request to address the problems of Odisha, which is one of the backward and poorest States of the country, by fulfilling the longstanding demand that is Special State status to Odisha with a view to spur growth and prosperity.

\*KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (Udupi Chikmaglur): The budget 2014-15 presented by the Finance Minister has successfully captured the imagination of the people, recognizes the aspirations of a new India which is looking towards the Government for decisively moving towards high growth, low inflation and more jobs. In a clear move to achieve fiscal consolidation and economic recovery, the Budget has made many concrete announcements. Schemes like 'Skill India' will boost the confidence of India's youth and create massive job opportunities in the country.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

I thank the Prime Minister and Finance Minister for giving a very high priority to agriculture. The budget puts into action the Prime Minister's commitment and vision to make villages and farmers strong through schemes for agricultural growth, irrigation and connectivity.

The commitment shown in the budget to usher in technology-driven Second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and protein resolution. Another major area in focus would be promoting organic farming in the North-Eastern region of the country where there is immense potential for this. The provision of soil health card to all the farmers is a path-breaking initiative and it will help farmers reap better harvests with lesser investment on inputs.

The 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchayee Yojana' designed to provide irrigation facilities in rain fed areas will not only benefit the farmers but also strengthen our food security.

Union Government has proposed to launch a pan India Programme called "Digital India" to further bridge the divide between digital "haves" and "have-nots". This would ensure Broadband connectivity at village level, improved access to services through IT enabled platforms, greater transparency in Government processes and increased indigenous production of IT hardware and software for exports and improved domestic availability.

The Government has also proposed to set-up a National Rural Internet and Technology Mission for services in villages and schools, training in IT skills and E-Kranti for Government service delivery and governance scheme.

The Budget has also proposed to hike the income tax exemption limit from existing Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2.5 lakhs which will provide much needed relief to salaried class.

I also thank the Finance Minister for extra allocation to support pensioner keeping in view that the number of pensioners in the country is now more than the number of serving officials.

The budget has also allocated funds to Ganga rejuvenation and river interlinking project which is indeed a welcome step.

I am elated at the announcements to encourage new and renewable energy. (solar, wind) and development of transmission and distribution. This will go a long way

in ensuring 24x7 power to all. I also welcome steps for incentivizing solar powered water pumps, and setting up of solar parks and moves for setting up solar plants on banks of canals.

The Union Budget 2014 has many aspects which would promote education in the country.

- The focus of the Budget has been on education and skill development. In particular, the Plan Budget of Higher Education has been considerably increased in 2014-15. In the School Education and Literacy sector also, the increase has been substantial.
- The Budget has specially focused on education of girl child which is one of the major priorities of this Government.
- The Budget highlights the resolve to provide the residual one lakh girls toilets and drinking water facilities in schools which will benefit 100 lakh girls in the First phase. This would enable girls to not only enroll in schools but also stay in schools. When girls get the needed sanitation facilities in schools, they would demand similar facilities at home, leading to a cleaner India.
- The “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme” would not only improve the adverse sex ratio but also ensure that girls are educated.
- Setting up virtual classrooms and Massive Open Online Courses are planned. A national e-library will also be created which will be repository for all educational resources.

India has emerged as one of the largest PPP markets in the world with over 900 projects in various stages of development in road and highways sector. Furthermore, proposals worth Rs. 37,880 crores have been made in the budget, to be invested in National Highways development as well as that of State roads.

I further hail several budget proposals which will accelerate the integrated development of rural areas. An important initiative in the budget, ‘Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission’ will provide, preferably through PPP mode, better civic infrastructure and associate services

for the people living in rural areas. This will include development of economic activities and skill development. In power sector, ‘Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana’ will be launched to augment power supply in rural areas and strengthen transmission and distribution systems. “Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan” has been proposed in the budget to achieve total sanitation by the year 2019.

The Budget recognizes the core strengths of the textiles sector and aims to promote them with a strong human emphasis. The textile industry, which plays a pivotal role in the economic life of India, also majorly contributes to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. The textile sector is the Second largest provider of employment after agriculture. By proposing Six new “Textile Clusters”, the Budget gives boost to Indian textile industries and also create job opportunities.

The Government has allocated Rs. 1.15 lakh crore for food subsidy in 2014-15 Budget to ensure wheat and rice at reasonable prices to weaker sections of the society. It includes a provision of Rs. 88,500 crore for implementation of National Food Security Act.

The welfare of tribal girls and student welfare is one of the focus areas of the budget for 2014-15. Educational assistance to Scheduled Tribe children has also given high priority it includes assistance for study tour to school and college going students, supply of study material to all students studying in high school, higher secondary school and colleges and assistance to provide laptop to ST students studying professional courses in approved University/Institutes.

Acknowledging the importance of urban development and urban renewal to meet the growing aspirations of the people for better urban living, the Union Government has increased Plan Outlay for urban related projects by 251.44% in the Budget. To meet the demands of better urban living from growing urbanization, besides increasing Plan Outlay, the Government has offered tax and non-tax incentives to promote investments in urban infrastructure and housing sectors.

This is a transformative budget focusing on policy initiatives and a heavy emphasis has been laid on

investment-led growth. The budget addresses immediate concerns of all section of the society-young, old, poor, women, workers, farmers, SCs/STs, backward sections of the society, middle class, entrepreneurs and even people with disabilities. I congratulate the Union Finance Minister for delivering this growth-oriented, pragmatic budget. The Finance Minister has taken several strong steps for the revival, rejuvenation and resurgence of the Indian economy and presented a tangible and actionable roadmap to lift crores of people out of poverty. The thrust on skill development, manufacturing, education, clean and renewable energy, infrastructure and healthcare, are particularly heartening to see.

I completely endorse the Union Budget as a visionary step towards fulfilling the aspirations of all Indians: "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas". With these words, I support the Budget.

\*SHRI RAMCHANDRA HANSDAH (Mayurbhanj): The Finance Minister has not been able to do any magical stunt in presenting the Union Budget for 2014-15. He is simply following heels of the Congress led UPA Government by not being able to do away with the not so desirable fiscal parameters and seems to have wavered from the path of fiscal consolidation as envisaged by the FRBM Act. The claimed GDP growth rate of 13.4% is quite illusory considering the present high rate of inflation. Increase in FDI cap to 49% *vis-à-vis* disinvestment to the tune of Rs 48,425 crore will only reduce the national worth of the PSUs and consequential subjugation of these companies to financial imperialism. Though there is a provision of bank capitalization infusing Rs. 2,40,000 crore by 2018, the intention of the Government is skewed to the disadvantage of the farmers and the marginalized section of the society. Had we dispensed with 'Statute of Unity' with budgetary support of Rs. 200 crore—we could have provided 28,572 poods decent houses to live in.

The Budget casts gloomy picture in addressing the regional disparities existing among the States-where long term package of Special Central Assistance could have been extended to bring the States lagging behind in developmental parameters at par with others. Even the fund flow under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Component

Plan (SCP) in various Ministries is hazy. Compulsion of proportionate fund allocation could have been enforced if a separate central statue in this regard had been framed.

Also 147 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSPs) existing earlier have been reduced to 66. But it is a fact that most of the time States are not able to garner the CSPs for lack of priorities given by the States or for similar such schemes being implemented by the States. The equitable flow of fund could have been ensured if instead the States are given in terms of block grants to invest in the CSPs of their choice. This proposal coming from various quarters may be given serious thought.

My State Odisha is among ones which are endowed with rich minerals. My State was losing vast revenue as there was no mandatory review of royalty change in minerals since 2009. I welcome the statement by the Finance Minister for the promise to make a review soon. Implementation of GST will also ensure tax related liberalization to the States.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI CHAND NATH (Alwar): It is really commendable that in a short span of time, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented a balanced budget particularly when our economy is grappling with the problems like price rise, unemployment, etc. I congratulate the Finance Minister on behalf of all the subscribers of E.P.F. (Employees Provident Fund) whose minimum pension has been increased to Rs. 1000 per month. Earlier, senior citizens often felt embarrassed while revealing their pension under E.P.F. scheme because several pensioners were getting less than rupees 200. I suggest that their minimum pension should be increased to Rs. 1500 and the unclaimed amount under the investments regarding senior citizens can be utilised to make the increased payments.

I welcome the smart city scheme keeping in view the rising population and migration from rural areas to urban areas. In this regard, I have a suggestion that while developing some cities and modernizing the existing medium size cities, some of the cities should be selected on the basis of their historical, social and religious significance with a view to promote tourism. One of such cities is Tijara

in my Lok Sabha constituency, Alwar. Tijara is a religious place for Jains who are a minority community. I suggest that it should be developed as a smart city in the current financial year so that it could contribute in promoting cultural, heritage, religious and eco tourism and generating employment opportunities as well.

It is important to give priority to primary education and make all out efforts to provide toilets and drinking water facility in all schools. 10% increase in the budget for school education is very meagre. There is a need to pay attention to it. School evaluation programme is essential for development of education in order to develop young leadership and skills. I welcome Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Teachers' Training Programme and request the Hon'ble Minister to connect the schools in rural areas to internet and standard of education in Government schools should be improved to such an extent that the parents do not feel the need to enroll their wards in private schools.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need of maintaining the growth in agriculture sector. The cases of suicides by farmers are on the rise. The main reason behind it is their failure to repay the bank loan on time. A sum of Rupees Eight lakh crore has been targeted to be disbursed as agriculture loan for the year 2014-15. This loan will be given 7% rate of interest per annum, out of which 4% of the interest is to be borne by farmers and the rest is to be paid by the Government as subsidy to those farmers who repay the loan on time. I suggest either the interest paid by the farmers be slashed to 6% or the subsidy be increased from 3% to 4%. I would like to give one more suggestion regarding markets for farmers. A national authority should be constituted to provide financial and administrative assistance to farmers for developing 'Kisan Bazaars', so that the farmers do not face the problem of unavailability of storage facilities.

The short-term cooperative credit institutions are playing an important role in making payments to MGNREGA workers through banks in Rajasthan. These institutions are successfully making payments to 34 lakh MGNREGA workers till now. However, funds are not being provided to them to bear various administrative and other expenses incurred on this work. They are suffering losses as a result thereof. It is adversely affecting their profits. Therefore,

it is essential that an estimated amount of fund should be provided to them to bear the expenses incurred in this regard. The short term cooperative credit institutions have a very strong network in Rajasthan and their work includes the implementation of all cooperative schemes such as public distribution system; disbursement of grant for agricultural inputs; providing crop loan to nearly 80% of small and marginal farmers etc. in the rural areas. As per the provision made under MGNREGA Act, MGNREGA fund is being kept in nationalised banks, however, keeping in view the role of short term cooperative credit institutions, this fund should be kept in State Cooperative Bank.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission had made a recommendation to create four types of funds at the State and district level. Apart from it, Section 48 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 also provides for creation of State Disaster Response Fund, District Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Relief Fund and District Disaster Relief Fund.

I once again request the Central Government not only to create the said funds at State and district level but also ensure 75% contribution by the Central Government to these funds on the lines of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

[*English*]

\*SHRI C. GOPALKRISHNAN (Nilgiris): I support the Union Budget 2014-15 presented by the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley.

Our dynamic revolutionary leader 'Amma' has welcomed the General Budget for the year 2014-15. Following the footsteps of our leader, 'Amma', I also welcome and support this General Budget.

I want to say that it is a growth-oriented budget and lays stress on infrastructure, urban development, rural development, ports among others. The allotment of Rs. 7,060 crores for Smart cities along with giving some concessions to tax payers is a right decision for growth of the country.

I also thank the Finance Minister for providing Rs. 100 crore for modernization of madarasas which is higher

than what the previous UPA Government has provided.

I thank the Finance Minister for providing a small tax benefit by raising slabs. The Finance Minister has announced that Personal Income-tax exemption limit raised by Rs. 50,000 that is, from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh in the case of individual taxpayers, below the age of 60 years,

Exemption limit raised from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh in the case of senior citizens.

I am sure the Finance Minister will address the fiscal deficit. Some people say it is big. But a good portion of it is interest costs and subsidies. Subsidies are not changing right now. The question is how we can reduce subsidies and how unproductive they are. The Finance Minister has promised that they will fix things by more focused food and fuel subsidy. I welcome this decision.

Regarding MGNREGA issue, the money will be spent but for “more productive asset creating and linked to agriculture. I welcome it.

The Finance Minister has also promised single-window-customs clearance, which should ease regulatory pains for importers. I also welcome the initiative of the Finance Minister for a better tax assessment, including advance rulings and defined committees for settlement.

I welcome the initiative of the Finance Minister to spend Rs. 500 crore for giving training to the elementary school teachers. To set up five IITs and five IIMs the allocation is Rs. 500 crore. I want the Finance Minister to set up an IIM in Tamil Nadu also.

In my Nilgiris constituency, Hindustan Photo Film is an Indian-based public sector manufacturer of photographic films, cine films, X-ray films, graphic arts films, photographic paper, and chemistry. It is based out of Udthagamandalam, a hill station in Tamil Nadu. Their photographic films are sold under the name “Indu”, which means “silver” in Sanskrit (silver halides are used in film). Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., which employed over 714 employees as on March 31, 2012, was declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction in 1996. In the month of March 2013, a Rs. 181 crore VRS package for employees of the ailing PSU Hindustan Photo Films based on notional pay scales of 2007. I request the Finance Minister to take

necessary action to revamp it for proper functioning.

The NH 67 from Mettupalayam-Conoor-Ooty-Gudalur approximately 90 kms is very badly damaged and it is very difficult to travel on this road. Ooty is the international tourist place in my constituency. So necessary fund may be allotted to repair the road.

Reliah Dam in Coonoor is the main source for drinking water to the people of Coonoor Municipality. The capacity of the dam was very low when compared to the present population. So the capacity of dam needs to be expanded as much as possible. Considering the present population, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to allocate necessary funds to increase the capacity of the dam.

The Nilgiri is also very familiar for the Floriculture Green Farm. This Floriculture Farms are suffering due to heavy drought and heavy landslides. They are incurring heavy losses and some of the Farms were closed. To save this Green Farms, I urge upon the Government to introduce exclusive insurance scheme and loan waiving scheme.

With these words, I support the General Budget, 2014.

[Translation]

\*DR. YASHWANT SINGH (Nagina): Today I want to express my views regarding General Budget 2014-15. I also support this Budget which is being praised by everybody.

When the country got independence, each person of the country expected, given the fact that everybody has been conferred equal right to vote, that they would be equal stakeholders in the development of the country, but with regret I have to say that it did not happen. The benefits of development have not trickled down to the downtrodden, tribals and backward classes of the country. Who is responsible for that, I do not want to go into details. Perhaps all of us know why Governments are formed and what are the responsibilities of the Government. All of us know that a poor person wants help from the Government and expects that the Government would help him in hard times and bring him out of poverty and enable him to come out of the curse of poverty. At the same time, a rich man

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

wants to increase his income manifold and pay minimum tax to the Government. If a poor person gets something from Government he praises the Government but the rich criticizes the Government even if they get more than their expectations.

The policy of the Government has so far been to alleviate poverty but not to eradicate poverty. All of us must understand that the double of two is four and the double of one hundred is two hundred, therefore when the income of both the poor and the rich is doubled the gap between them increases from 98 per cent to 196 per cent as it is the case till date. Hon'ble Narendra Modi ji is such a leader from whom the country expects a lot and he says that this Government is the Government of the poor, for the poor and the Government is committed to eradicate poverty. The word eradication of poverty is quite important but no such his miracle seems to be taking place in this Budget.

If we think about the poor, no provision has been made by the Government imparting education to the children of the poor. Today children certainly go to school but come back without getting any education and they get promoted to the next class without studying properly due to the shortage of teachers and poor management. No citizen of the country expects from them that they will be instrumental in the development of the country even though he becomes a great scientist and leader like hon'ble APJ Abdul Kalam after getting education from such schools which are in such a bad condition.

In the backdrop of the division of the country, many of our friends came back from Pakistan and they had been brought into the mainstream by the Government by way of allotting them shops in markets and plots etc. They got, an opportunity to progress and all of them are contributing to the progress of the country by utilizing the resources of the country. Today, the need of the hour is that the Government should at least make efforts to bring the poor persons of the dalit, the backward and adivasi society into the mainstream by launching a special campaign in this regard. I did not notice anything like this in this Budget. A proposal of Rs. 200 crore has been made to provide loan facilities to the entrepreneurs belonging to scheduled caste which is like a drop in the ocean. I think the amount spent on various schemes for the upliftment of SCs/STs and the poor get

the result is zero till date. The poor should be given an opportunity to utilize the same amount on constructing houses, doing business and providing higher education to their children then crores of people will be able to come out of poverty.

The farmers of this country are facing hardships due to increasing prices. The sugarcane growers are especially in bad condition. The farmers bear the input cost and produce sugarcane but they have to wait years for getting the price of their produce after selling their produce to sugar mills. What kind of justice is this? In my constituency the farmers are agitating for not getting payment of their sugarcane from Bilai Sugar Mill of Bajaj Group. But the mill owners and the administration have paid not heed to it. The farmers, even after selling their produce, have been reduced to poverty. There is a need to make provisions for making proper arrangement for making payment to the sugarcane farmers.

In the end I want to say that this is a good Budget. But my suggestions are required to be incorporated in it. I support this Budget.

[English]

\*SHRI P. NAGARAJAN (Coimbatore): I support the Union Budget 2014-15 presented on 10.07.2014 by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley.

Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister 'Amma' has appreciated the Maiden General Budget for the year 2014-15 presented by the Hon'ble Minister and I am also welcoming and supporting this budget.

It is a growth-oriented and lays stress on infrastructure, urban development, rural development ports among others. The allotment of Rs. 7,060 crores for Smart Cities along with giving some concessions to tax payers is a right decision for the growth of the country.

I thank the Finance Minister for providing a small tax benefit by raising slabs. The Finance Minister has announced that Personal Income-tax exemption limit raised by Rs. 50,000 that is, from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh in the case of individual taxpayers, below the age of 60 years,



The Finance Minister has promised that they will fix things by more focused food and fuel subsidy. I welcome this decision.

I welcome the promise given the Finance Minister that he will fix food inflation by reforming the FCI and the Public Distribution System. The monsoon is 43 per cent below normal right now. I am sure he will be able to do it.

The Finance Minister has also promised single-window-customs clearance, which should ease regulatory pains for importers.

I thank the Finance Minister for providing a small tax benefit by raising slabs. Exemption limit raised from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh in the case of senior citizens.

I also thank the Finance Minister for providing Rs. 100 crore for modernisation of madarasas which is higher than what the previous UPA Government has provided.

I am sure the Finance Minister will address the fiscal deficit. Some people say it is big. But a good portion of it is interest costs and subsidies. Subsidies are not changing right now. The question is how we can reduce subsidies and how unproductive they are. The Finance Minister has promised that they will fix things by more focused food and fuel subsidy. I welcome this decision. I welcome the initiative of the Finance Minister to spend Rs. 500 crore for giving training to the elementary school teachers. To set up five IITs and five IIMs the allocation is Rs. 500 crore. I want the Finance Minister to set up an IIM in Tamil Nadu also.

Our Hon'ble Chief Minister 'Amma' is implementing various welfare schemes like issue of free lap-top. Computers to all students, issue of free school note books to all students, free cycles to all students, rain harvesting schemes, 'Amma' eatery to provide cheap and best meals to all, 'Amma' pharmacy etc.

In my coimbatore constituency lot of schemes/projects to be done for the welfare of the people of my constituency.

The existing National Highways No. 67 from Chinthamanipurudur to Kakanadu *via* Coimbatore, Mettupalayam Coonoor, Ooty and Gudalur-approx. 171 kms needs to be converted into four lanes to cope up with heavy traffic congestion on these roads.

The existing National Highway No. 209 from Madathukulam to Thimbam *via* Pollachi, Coimbatore and Sathyamangalam approximately 190 kms needs to be converted into Four lanes to cope up with heavy traffic congestion on these roads.

Coimbatore may be brought under a Centrally Sponsored Solar public lighting program to use less expensive Night Lighting which will incidentally become the first such effort in the country.

Setting up of high profile and top technical institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science and Indian Institute of Management in Coimbatore.

Setting up of multispecialty hospital in Coimbatore as it is the only city which can provide health care facility to the entire District.

As Coimbatore is called as the Manchester of South India, a textile park may be set up in Palladam which is nearer to Coimbatore city. A national school for Design and Development may also be set up there.

Supply of coal, iron ore and other raw materials are to be supplied at no tax cost to SME foundry units and the feeder units of pump industry.

Nationalized bank branches may be opened in all villages in my constituency to enable the NREGP beneficiary to avail this facility.

Jurisdiction of Debt Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore to be retrieved to original status to include Erode, Salem, Namakkal and Karur districts to facilitate the borrowers to reach the adjudication institution easily.

For the benefit of farmers and agriculturists, a Agri Storage Complex with cold storage facility to be set up in Coimbatore. A cargo complex must have large cold storages equipped with freezer.

The Coimbatore Civil Airport to be developed and modernized to operate more flights from there.

I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to accede the above requests and release the necessary funds during this financial year itself.

With these words, I support the General Budget, 2014.

[Translation]

\*DR. RAMSHANKAR KATHERIA (Agra): I welcome the Budget presented by hon'ble Finance Minister under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi ji. Definitely, the Budget is meant to serve the interest of the country and to benefit everyone including poor people, farmers and traders. The Budget has envisaged the vision of a strong and vibrant nation. It is an important Budget with a view to revive the economy which was undermined during ten years of UPA regime. While welcoming the budget I would like to submit that my Lok Sabha constituency Agra is known as a world heritage city. Approximately, eight lakh foreign tourists and 80 thousand domestic tourists visit Agra every year. I request to fulfill the long standing demand for establishing an international airport in Agra. The R.V.S. degree college in Agra which is college for Agriculture Studies is situated at a place where it has more than 100 hectares of road-side land. We demand that R.V.S. Degree College should be upgraded as Agriculture University and the corridor running along river Yamuna where on one side is Agra Fort and on the other is Tajmahal, should be developed from tourists' point of view. The S.N. Medical College in Agra is one of the 4-5 oldest medical colleges which has more than 100 hectares of land in the centre of the city. This college should be developed as AIIMS.

[English]

\*SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (Thanjavur): I thank Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchithalaivi Amma for making me a Member of Parliament representing Thanjavur constituency. On behalf of AIADMK and Thanjavur constituency, I want to participate on the discussion of General Budget of 2014-15. This is my maiden speech. My Thanjavur constituency is called the granary of Tamil Nadu. Many people in my constituency are dependent on Agriculture. I thank you, on behalf of Puratchithalaivi Amma, for allocating adequate funds for agriculture, cattle breeding and rural development.

A couplet of Thirukkural by famous poet Thiruvalluvar says, "World revolves behind the plough; and hence agriculture remains the primary occupation".

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\*Speech was laid on the Table.

The leader of AIADMK Puratchithalaivar MGR said, "God, the employer found a wonder employee called the farmer". Under the Prime Minister's Agricultural Irrigation Programme, an amount of Rs. 1000 crore was allotted for the welfare of farmers and development of irrigation facilities. I thank the Government on behalf of Puratchithalaivi Amma. I welcome the Schemes of the Government like Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission for infrastructure development in rural and urban areas, Deendayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification Scheme for providing electricity to rural areas and Prime Minister Rural Roads Scheme for providing road connectivity in villages. I request that adequate funds should be allocated to Tamil Nadu in order to provide benefits of these schemes to the people of Tamil Nadu. Government under Aajeevika Scheme (National Rural Livelihoods Mission) has decided to provide loans on less interest to Women Self-help Groups in 100 districts of the country. The districts of Tamil Nadu, particularly my constituency Thanjavur, should be included in the list of 100 districts which would be benefited by this scheme. Swachh Bharat Mission proposes to provide individual household latrine units throughout the country 2019. I urge for necessary action in this regard for the benefit of Tamil Nadu.

Union Government has decided to set up Agricultural Research Institutes with an aid of Rs. 100 crore. In future such an institute should also be set up in Tamil Nadu. Union Government has allotted Rs. 50 crore for inland fishing and cattle breeding. Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma is providing milking cows, goats to people below poverty line in order to secure their livelihood. Union Government should allocate adequate and necessary funds for implementation of such welfare schemes and for improving agricultural and cattle breeding in Tamil Nadu.

A famous of Sangam Literature highlights the importance of agriculture.

While felicitating a king, a lady poet called Avvaiyar said as under:

"If the boundary level rises; the water level rises.

If the water level goes up; there is a good harvest of paddy.

If there is good harvest of paddy; the family becomes self-sufficient.

If the family becomes self-sufficient; the ruler becomes happy”

Under the able leadership of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchithalaivi Amma and Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi the good fortune has favoured the country. There is an indication to this in the budget which attaches importance to agriculture. This budget not only attaches importance to agriculture but also ensures for rural development.

Only in the development of agriculture the livelihood of citizens could be improved. If the livelihood of citizens is improved, the State Government will prosper. If the Government prospers it brings prosperity and strength to the nation.

Under the "Vision Tamil Nadu 2023" scheme inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma the Tamil Nadu, the State Government needs an amount of Rs. 1 Lakh crore to tackle the financial challenges in the State. Union Government should start a scheme for ensuring urban development providing housing facilities and developing infrastructure. On the basis of urban population Union Government should also allocate funds to the State Government. This finance sharing scheme having 70 per cent share by Union Government 15 per cent each by State Government and local bodies should be implemented.

An amount of Rs. 7000 crore has been allocated to create 100 Smart Cities. Some cities of Tamil Nadu particularly Thanjavur should be included in the list of smart cities.

Thanjavur has a history and tradition of thousands of years. There is a thousand year old Brahadeeswarar temple in Thanjavur. Iravadewarar temple in Darasuram and Gangaikonda Chozhapuram temples in Jayakondam have been declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO under the category of Chola temples. Thanjavur should be declared as a heritage tourist centre by the Union Government. Thiruvaiyaru Music Festival, Bharathanatyam, Tanjore arts, Sculpture and several famous temples adore the glory of Thanjavur.

In my Thanjavur Constituency and nearby places there are temples for nine planets. Therefore, it is a pilgrim

centre which attracts thousands of pilgrims from throughout the country. Union Government should allocate adequate funds for infrastructure development of Thanjavur besides announcing it as a heritage tourist centre and pilgrims centre. Thus urban development works like providing air travel facilities, sufficient rail connectivity, hostels, etc should be undertaken to Thanjavur for improving tourism. I, therefore, urge that Union Government should provide adequate funds for improving infrastructure in Thanjavur. Moreover thanjavur should be declared an World heritage site.

I, therefore, urge to announce Thanjavur as World Heritage Site and provide necessary financial allocation for developmental work in the constituency.

I hail the budget. I once again thank Puratchithalaivi Amma for allowing me to speak me on this discussion on General Budget of 2014-15.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Hon'ble Speaker, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members who have participated in the detailed discussion on this Budget. The discussion continued for about 15 hours. The time likely to be taken by me would be in addition to it. During the discussion, 77 Members delivered speeches before the House whereas 87 Members have laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

I recall a very few Budget discussions in which such a large number of Members placed their views either by giving oral speeches or by laying written speeches on the Table. It clearly shows that economic issues have become the centre stage of politics now. The representatives of all the parties in this House are of the view that to remove poverty and make India a prosperous country, we need to strengthen our economy and carry out development. The Hon'ble Members have shown such a considerable interest that many times I felt that we should assess the situation cutting across the party lines if we really want a new beginning.

During the last 23-24 years, some momentum was gained by our economy after 1991. The whole world was viewing India as a progressive economy. Governments of

different characters came to power but all of them have one policy to increase the growth rate in the country. They were of the view that increased growth rate and development in the country will help in uplifting the poor people and with the additional resources generated they would help the weaker sections of the society through poverty alleviation programme. However, the circumstances in which the present Government has taken over, an atmosphere of disappointment was prevailing in the country for the last three-four years especially in respect of our economy which had put a question mark on the credibility of our economy. [ENGLISH] There was a serious question on the of our economy. [TRANSLATION] Foreign investors were losing faith in our economy. They had doubts on the stability of our taxation policy. Many terms like policy paralysis, tax terrorism which we had never heard before, were used in respect of our economy. [ENGLISH] These idioms were added into the vocabulary of Indian Economic Management for the first time. [TRANSLATION] Therefore, I would like to say that though we all belong to different political parties, we should learn a lesson from the situation so that we should not repeat such a mistake be it the Government of any party. One thing which is important to learn is that Prime Minister's statement should be considered final in any Government. Therefore, a policy should be made by the Council of Ministers to run the economy. [ENGLISH] No Finance Minister can ever implement any major decision without the support of his Prime Minister. [TRANSLATION] If we go for popularity only and ignore the stable policy which could control the economy, it might not be favourable for the economy. We have seen a number of times and recently in the elections to State Governments and earlier also in the elections to State Assemblies that they took populist decisions anticipating the electoral favour. However, the final results have shown that these decisions have failed to make the desired impact.

Corruption and its consequences can adversely affect an economy. 2G scam and Coal scam have raised many doubts in the minds of international and domestic investors. There was no stable policy for taxation. [ENGLISH] We did not have a stable tax policy. A defining moment against us, both to the domestic investors and international investors, was the idea of a retrospective tax. Any economy, which can enact a retrospective tax and say this applies 40 years

earlier, destabilises businesses, and, therefore, the world was not willing to accept it.

One of the other lessons which we all seem to have learnt is that if we want to grow as a nation, on major issues, at least amongst the major political parties, to the extent possible, we have to have some consensus on policy issues. Some issues may not be policy issues but there is a large space where in the larger national interest, it is possible, and, therefore, I would urge everybody in this House that when we plan our economic policy, at times there may be little scope for differences; and there may be many issues where there is a huge scope for differences.

Madam, we have reached a situation today where the last two years particularly have been challenging. Our growth rates for a considerable period of time were in the vicinity of eight per cent or nine per cent. This was the result of a lot of polices from 1991 till 2004 which successive Governments have followed. We have in the last two years suddenly seen a dip in our growth rates. Two years ago, we grew only by 4.5 per cent. Last year our GDP has grown by 4.7 per cent. This has had an adverse impact on our economy. If the economy does not grow, tax buoyancy does not pick up, the tax GDP ratio does not grow. Last year, for example, the tax GDP ratio was only 10.1 per cent, one of the lowest in current memory.

Jobs do not grow. So, even if you have a marginal growth, it is without jobs. Our saving rate dips. So, in one year from 33 per cent savings, we have come down to 30 per cent savings, and these are savings which flow back into the system and they are further used for investment purposes. Our manufacturing growth was a cause of concern. Services sector in different countries grows and in a country like India it grows on the strength of individual initiatives.

Agriculture sector has seen a huge amount of underemployment. But, manufacturing is the area where jobs are. Successive Governments have said that we want 25 per cent of our GDP to come from manufacturing. It has come down to almost 15 to 16 per cent. If manufacturing goes down, jobs do not get created; taxes do not get collected. Tax collection falls because Excise Duties fall, Customs Duties fall and jobs fall. In the last two years we have seen either a flat growth in manufacturing or a

negative growth. So, the investment levels are low. Inflation has been very high.

In addition to this—because we have been a welfare State in at least some minimal sense—we have reached a situation where our subsidy is quite high. We have added to it. At times there are sections of Indian society—because if 30 per cent odd people live below poverty line—which need to be subsidised. But, then, subsidy at times has also become an unquantified amount which is given to an unidentifiable section of people. So, that section of people, which is not entitled to subsidy, also gets subsidised; whether it is educational subsidies or subsidies in the oil sector. It is this situation which we need to correct. This is not a problem of either the UPA till 26th of May and for the NDA after 26th of May. It is a problem, which is common to the entire country and whoever is in Government will have to really seriously address this problem.

It is too early to say as to whether this trend can be reversed. There are first signs—I would say with a great element of caution that it is only very preliminary signs, which have appeared—and it looks like if we follow a certain amount of discipline, we can try and reverse this trend. For instance, from a negative manufacturing growth in April-May when the index of industrial production was four per cent, it becomes a little positive as in June it is 4.2 per cent.

My predecessor in February had given a number of excise concessions lasting to 30th June for the manufacturing sector. I have extended all those concessions at a considerable tax sacrifice by the Government. We have started seeing the result in June in auto sector. Auto sector is one, which is the major sector in Indian manufacturing. So, revival of auto sales has taken place. In capital goods, there is some improvement which is visible. In exports on the external sector, some improvement is visible. In capital inflows, there is a significant improvement which is visible. But, as I said, it is too early to assume that this is a trend. This is only the first sign.

Can inflation moderate because July to November—part of the season between two crops—is normally a season where prices of agricultural commodities, vegetables, etc., go up? So, one has to be very careful and keep them under control. For the month of June, the Wholesale Price Index increase is 5.43 per cent and the Consumer Price Index

is 7.31 per cent. This is the lowest in the last 30 months. I cannot really say—as we took over only on the 27th—that I claim credit for it because this is a continuation of several.

As a result of this, if we are to continue and make this first observation into a pattern or a trend, then I think, there is a series of steps which we have to take. The Budget included only some of those steps. It was directional.

*[Translation]*

That only indicates one of many directions. When most of the steps would be like this then the Budget would be out of shape. It is not necessary that everything is announced in the Budget. Budget is the accounting statement of the Government but the steps which are to be taken outside the Budget, whenever Government feels reform is required, reforms are carried out. Such steps have been taken earlier also. A custom has developed to give colour to political logic and categorize groups as favouring industry and the industrialists or pro-poor? Both the things are contradictory to each other. If we see that economic infrastructure of this country is being developed, naturally, we need investment and capital for that. The capital will be mobilized from within the country and also from outside the country. I would talk about FDI separately. The country, should decide about the policy to allow FDI in a particular sector and to disallow it in another sector. There are such sectors in which this may add to our resources. [ENGLISH] and it can be an additionality of resource. If you do not have resource, you do not have economic activity. Then you are destined to do so. [TRANSLATION] we need investment. With the help of that investment when economic activity increases, employment avenues are generated. If they earn a little profit then revenue is also generated. And a part of that revenue goes to the Government with the help of which Government develops infrastructure and schemes are prepared for the alleviation of poverty. The benefit of economic activity is that the people involved in that structure get an opportunity to come out of poverty. The experience of this country is that only development does not guarantee that the poor will come out of poverty. It is not enough. Therefore, each Government tries to remove poverty as per their political ideology [ENGLISH] There will be some pullout but then you have to pump

sufficient resources to make sure that they reach the poor [TRANSLATION] How will they eradicate poverty if the Government cannot mobilize revenue. It will only try to put poverty under the carpet. [ENGLISH] It will only distribute poverty. It has to earn an economic resource from economic activity and that resource may help to pull up some people and then additionally use it for poverty alleviation schemes. [TRANSLATION] When infrastructure develops then people make investment. It appears to me a bit weird when discussion on Budget started and Scindiaji told that it appeared to him that it was his Party's Budget. When he told it, I got encouraged. It appeared to me that he would praise the Budget because it was their Budget. When he looked towards me, he said that it was their Budget and when looked towards the first line of their side he started criticizing the Budget.

[English]

Let us seriously consider what the difference in approach is. The difference in the approach is that consistently across the board, this is a Budget where we have not increased taxes. One of the reasons why we have not increased taxes is because this is Prime Minister's own philosophy, and I fully support the Prime Minister on this, that if you have a reasonable rate of taxation on products, it is bound to encourage economic activity.

If you put higher taxes on products, you make them costlier and then the principle is that the consumers will buy what they get the cheapest. They will not buy your products; and they will buy products from outside.

[Translation]

How can we make the manufacturing sector of this country competitive? Will the higher level of taxation make this sector more competitive or will the incentives make them so? [ENGLISH] So, lower taxes will increase economic activity [TRANSLATION] the question put by me earlier led someone to say that I am pro-business? Yes, I am. When business activity will increase in private sector of this country, the employment avenues and revenue will also increase leading to poverty alleviation. [ENGLISH] Madam, there is no contradiction in being pro-business and being pro-poor. In fact, if you stop business activity, then you would not have enough resources to service the

poor as far as this country is concerned. So, I see no contradiction in this. [TRANSLATION] In this Budget, we have tried to promote manufacturing sector and made efforts to strengthen infrastructure. Not a single rupee has been reduced in allocation for social sector, rather it has been increased. I cannot recall the last budget in which efforts were made to provide this much relief to tax payers.

[English]

When you say that it is your Budget, the retrospective tax mess was created by you. We have tried to substantially resolve the problem. The whole regime of tax terrorism where civility had to be added to it, the problem was created by you. How can the two be similar? So, as far as taxation is concerned, we have said that there will be no retrospective tax as far as the future is concerned. We have given a cushion that we would not tax people retrospectively creating fresh liabilities. We are trying to create an environment where GST be enabled in this country. We have taken a radical step by saying that the facility of advance ruling will be available when Indians invest in business in India. The non-residents were entitled to it.

[Translation]

If you ask before starting a business, before a threshold you will be told the amount of payable tax [ENGLISH] so that subsequently your businesses do not become unmanageable. [TRANSLATION] An amount of Rs. 4 lakh crore tax revenues is stuck in disputes. In order to resolve these disputes, a settlement commission was set up for this purpose. There should be interaction among industries, tax payers, Government and CBDT and it should be given statutory shape through notification. In this country, thousands of crore rupees, especially of those people who are investing from outside is stuck in transfer pricing disputes. Scindia ji has been a banker. He is familiar with this issue. His study regarding this subject would perhaps be better than that of mine. Thousands of crore rupees of those people who have invested in this country is stuck in disputes. Several people, out of them, come to us and say that they are winding up their business and going back. To issue guidelines in this regard, to make efforts to resolve their issues only within a time period of 6 weeks, was not an easy task. These things should have

been done earlier also. There was no ideological dispute in this regard.

Sudip da raised the issue as to why FDI was allowed in defence sector? As per current status, 26 per cent FDI is allowed in this sector. Two types of comments are being made on this issue. The first question is about the reason for allowing FDI in this sector. Today, 70 per cent defence equipments are being procured from other countries directly or indirectly. These equipments are procured from foreign companies, private companies and Government companies. The question is about the requirement of defence equipments keeping in mind the time-span of a war and the volume of defence equipments in our possession.

[English]

There are those who oppose the idea of FDI in Defence at 49 per cent. I cannot understand the contradiction: “You can buy 100 per cent from foreign companies and foreign Governments, but I will oppose if you set up an Indian company with 51 per cent and start manufacturing in India.” Today the situation is that we are buying from foreign companies and foreign Governments. Our ‘defence’ is in their hands. They can stop supplies. We have to build capacities. DRDO is building this capacity. When Vajpayee Ji made it 26 per cent, a few business houses, large ones, Tatas, Larsen & Toubro, Bharat Forge, Mahindra’s, have started some defence establishments. The offset policy which the UPA had been following also has helped it. So, I was faced with two choices.

The other criticism is, Mahtab Ji argued that point, “make it 51 per cent, if you want technologies to come in.” If I make it 51 per cent and give the majority control to outsiders, then I am only shifting the location of his plant from a foreign soil to an Indian soil. It remains under his control. If I allow 26 to continue, then I have no option but to buy from foreign soil. So, I have to build up domestic, indigenous capacities in matters of ‘defence’. I am aware of the fact that the UPA Government also, at some stage, was contemplating 49 per cent. But we have said, “FIPB route and Indian control”. We think, under the circumstances, this perhaps may be the best policy. It is much better than the present *status quo* where 70 per cent of our Defence equipment comes from outside and a large foreign exchange outgo takes place.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): What is DRDO doing?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: DRDO is doing quite a lot, which I have explained in the morning also. However, DRDO may not be able to have all supplies, as far as the Indian Armed Forces are concerned. We are one of the largest Armies in the world. Our Defence requirement needs much more. Therefore, we have to build up domestic capacities. I would, therefore, urge hon. Members that under the circumstances, the 49 per cent approach that we have followed is perhaps in larger national interest

There are public sector insurance companies – LIC has done a great job; other public sector companies have done a very good job; and there are also private sector insurance companies. However, the insurance sector is investment starved. As far as Health insurance in this country is concerned, [TRANSLATION] today, if someone has to get treatment in a private hospital, one gets to know as to how low is the number of people who have health insurance in this country. Health insurance is available in those countries of the world where health care has developed on a large scale. We do not have resources related to insurance. We adopted the principle of Indian majority and Indian control by allowing 49 per cent of FDI in this sector also. If we want to raise the infrastructure of this country, these 100 smart cities will not develop in a single year. I would like to tell our colleagues from Congress that they have been in the Government for more than 50 years and they know that when a new scheme is formulated for a very long term, it takes time to materialize and one third of the year has passed and one-third more time will be needed for formulating the scheme. Suppose, we announce construction of an AIIMS in West Bengal. Even if we allocate 100 crore rupees this year for the purpose, AIIMS will not get constructed with these 100 crore rupees. Initially, the land will be acquired, there will be full planning and approved maps will be approved and out of the 100 crore rupees allocated, perhaps not more than 10-20 crore rupees will get spent this year. We will give funds next year again. This is not for entire AIIMS. During UPA tenure, when a scheme used to get started, leave alone 100 crore rupees, the scheme got started with even one crore in the budget. When a scheme is started, whatever resources are required for the same are provided.

It is not possible to make 100 per cent initial allocation for the whole scheme. It will take decades in this country to develop 100 smart cities but the question is whether only 35% people of the country would remain in cities and the rest would live in rural areas and don't get any facilities? [ENGLISH] Urbanization and sub-urbanization is the current trend. World over, it is the trend. [TRANSLATION] Small cities, are emerging near big cities, these are smart cities. Today, new Raipur, Gandhinagar, Noida, Ghaziabad-all these are smart cities. If such cities are to come up, it will not happen in 7000 crore rupees, but preliminary resources are being provided for this purpose and if even the work of five-seven cities get started, it will be ok because it takes a decade for a city to take shape and develop. We will go to that direction and private sector will be invited. Thus, we have given facilities for this whole sector. As far as the bank capitalization is concerned, today, the banking system of India has reached 58% people only. If it has to have a reach of 90% and 100% people, it needs wherewithal so that the people can take loans. Banks recapitalization is must for which it is required. [ENGLISH] to fill up the Basel-III norms and by the year 2018, we will maintain the public character of the Public Sector Banks. The Government will always have a majority. Some surplus shareholding is disposed of, not to a business house but in the market. Today, people of India own these banks through the Government. The Government will continue to have majority stake. But if some surplus goes to small retail investors, you can get Rs. 2,80,000 crore by the year 2018 where banking inclusion of 58 per cent can go up to 80 or 90 per cent. Now, it is a resource available with us.

[*Translation*]

In tourism sector, we stated that we will provide electronic visa or visa on arrival facility barring a few countries where we can have security reasons. These are collective schemes which are intended to turn the pooling resources into real estate. Whether they are big cities or small cities, tax concession was needed for real estate investment funds and infrastructure funds to pass through. When a company forms a trust, tax is not levied so that resources can be pooled. This model has proved successful in several countries of the world. This should be used so that funds and resources could start coming in infrastructure sector.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, power sector should be incentivized in manufacturing sector. Power sector is a very challenging sector. This country cannot progress without power sector. We gave tax concession saying that those who will invest in generating electricity will get tax incentive. Those people used to get investment allowance who invested more than hundred crore rupees. The people investing more than hundred crores rupees are few. We reduced it to Rs. 25 crore. This has created an immediate enthusiasm in MSME sector. We have given several excise and custom rebates to the manufacturing sectors in several areas which can incentivize them.

Textile clusters and industrial corridors got started even during UPA regime as well. I have no hesitation in saying that they should be made successful, only then the building of a nation can take place. In agricultural sector, Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana, establishing Agricultural Research Institutes and new Horticulture Universities is required so that capacity building can take place in this country. Soil health scheme, cheaper interest schemes, finance upto Rs. five lakh to landless farmer, composite farming schemes should get funding from the Government. Bank credit in agricultural sector should go upto 8 lakh crore rupees this year and where the prices of some commodity is less. Price Stabilization Fund exists for the same. Rs. 25000 crore needs to be mobilized for Rural Infrastructure Development. We have touched upon each and every scheme related to Smart cities, electricity, shipping, airports, highway, rural roads, etc. of the entire infrastructure.

[*English*]

There is no contradiction, as I said. You have to get the economy moving; you have to get the economy to provide you larger resources. Those resources have to be used for the poor. [TRANSLATION] If we provide incentive to business and trade for boosting economy, it will ensure mobilization of resources for the welfare of the poor. All the schemes like Vanbandhu, start-up venture capital for SC/ST businessmen, senior citizens, visually disabled, physically challenged, organised labour, which are totally helpless, Livelihood Mission, rural housing, drinking water have been elaborately mentioned in the budget. I am more glad with the fact that members from every State



are coming to me with demand for setting up IITs, IIMs, agricultural universities, textile clusters in their respective States. A competition is building up among the States and their Members of Parliament. This is a healthy competition to ask for more things for their States. We have provided some things to some people and have tried to ensure that no State is left out. I have noted the demands of each hon. Member who have spoken or given speech in writing. As and when the resources of the Government increase, we will try to cover those States which are left out. Some will be covered this year, some others will be covered in the coming years.

We will deliver on whatever has been provided in the law in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and the promises made by the then Prime Minister Dr. Sahab in his statement for both the States.

There were many issues which were not given due attention. Even if it was taken care of, the schemes didn't work. Whether it is the rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits displaced from Kashmir or return of any citizen who came out of that State, the resources we have given to them for this purpose will further be enhanced if the need arises.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Members that income tax limit has been increase from Rs. lakhs to Rs. 2.5 lakhs and similarly, this limit has been increased for senior citizens up to 3 lakhs. [ENGLISH] There are not many occasions where the limit has been raised by Rs.50,000 even. My friend Dr. Shashi Tharoor is not here. He asked: "Why should it not be Rs.5 lakh?" I wish, his Party had done even half of it. But then this is the beginning. One of my only regrets is that we do not have enough money in our pocket to make it to that figure. But it is not this alone. When I said that savings have come down from 33 per cent to 30 per cent, the 80C exemption being raised from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, it is to encourage small tax payers and all tax payers to save more. When they deposit it in their savings, that money goes in for national development and infrastructure building. It goes into banks; it goes into provident fund; and it goes into several other securities. There also I have raised it by Rs. 50,000.

[*Translation*]

Someone said that after a rebate of Rs. 5 thousand, if a person deposits Rs. 50 thousand in small savings, he will get additional rebate. General public would get additional rebate of Rs. 2 Lakh to 2 Lakh 50 thousand and senior citizens would get additional rebate of Rs. 2 Lakh Fifty thousand to 3 Lakh. We want to encourage people as well as the real estate sector, which is the growth engine. If you buy a home or a flat, you will get rebate of Rs. 2 Lakh in place of 1 Lakh 50 thousand.

[*English*]

We want to incentivise people to buy their own houses. During Vajpayeeji's Government a situation had come where paying rent was costlier and EMI was cheaper. Interest rates have gone up. Hopefully if inflation moderates, they may come down. And we want to go back to that situation where buying a house is cheaper than taking it on rent. That adds to national growth because it adds to real estate sector.

[*Translation*]

You have talked about high price rise. However, wholesale price index and consumer prices index do not indicate what you are saying. [ENGLISH] We said June is the lowest in 30 months, and we are in power only for seven weeks. July to November is a period when prices of vegetables and agricultural commodities shoot up because it is between two seasons. In the last two years, onion went up to Rs. 70, Rs. 80, or even Rs. 100 a kg. We took strict action the moment it crossed Rs. 20, and stabilised it at Rs. 25. Hopefully as the new crop will come, the price will come down.

[*Translation*]

Many criticized that just after coming to power, rail fare was hike. [ENGLISH] Scindiaji, if you want to know the difference between your budgets and ours, your approach and ours, the rail freight and passenger fare increase is a case in point. On 6th of February, it is your Railway Ministry which recommended the increase. Khargeji is here. On the 10th of February, along with Railway Board he met the then Prime Minister. The noting on the file says that it is necessary, it should be done, otherwise, there would be a

huge loss and Railways cannot run; but do not do it now, do it in May. You wanted to wait for the voting. That has what allowed the capacity of a weakkneed Government not to take a tough decision or an unpopular decision. ... (Inaudible)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): That is how you did in Maharashtra.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad Khargeji cannot contest the fact that on 10th of February they said increase is necessary but do it in May; we would not do it now; let the economy suffer; let the Railways suffer; my vote should not suffer. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Railway Board officers took a clue from that note and on 16th, when the results were coming in, increased the fares. The fares were increased at 7 p.m. Khargeji called for the file and said, 'Do not increase it today, let the successor decide'. You reversed the order.

So, what your successor did was to consider whether he should go in for populism, not increase fares and let the Railways suffer; or should he implement the wise decision which Khargeji took but did not have the courage to implement. So, he only implemented your decision. And the *volte face* is, you recommended the increase, your Prime Minister approved of the increase, you did not have the courage to implement that increase, and when your successor had the courage and he had broader shoulders, you say, why did you implement the increase that I had recommended, you are anti people. I think we need to get out of this.

The lesson for all of us, Khargeji, is, if we want utilities and infrastructure to survive in this country and if we want to build them up, we have to educate our people. Except those who need subsidies, the others must pay.

### 15.00 hrs

How have highways been a successful experiment in India? It is because consumers and users have been paying for it. If the users do not pay, there will be no highways. If the users do not pay, there will be no railways. So, let us at least think of sacrificing this populism. We will contest each other in several areas but if the users pay, we will probably have a more modern India with world-class infrastructure.

I had made several proposals—this is my last point—in the Budget itself. A lot of suggestions from outside and from hon. Members with regard to taxation proposals have come to me. I am noting each one of them and I will give my response during the course of the Finance Bill when the debate takes place next week or thereafter but there are two or three areas I wish to inform. One is that in relation to food processing, the Minister also has made a request and some other Members have also requested that in order to make available affordable credit to agro-processing units being designated as food parks, I have decided to announce the setting up of a special fund of Rs. 2,000 crore in NABARD. We will be issuing separate guidelines for this.

Then, there was a little bit of debate with regard to accelerated depreciation in wind energy sector. In the Budget, we have provided for various incentives for wind energy and other renewable sources of energy. I have received more requests for concession. As this is in the nascent stage, respecting the wishes, I will restore the accelerated depreciation benefit for wind energy. Necessary amendments, we will make in the Finance Bill.

There was one more request that I had got. The national effort must go behind the problem of drug addiction in several parts of the country, particularly in the border States next to the Pakistan border; and particularly Punjab has seen this problem in a very challenging way. Therefore, to fight this, we plan to establish drug de-addiction centres in Punjab and I am proposing a sum of Rs. 50 crore as initial contribution for this.

We will get an opportunity to discuss the tax proposals when the Finance Bill is taken up. With these observations, I commend the Budget for approval of this hon. House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Hon'ble Speaker, the Finance Minister has made a good speech. He is a good advocate as well. ...(*Interruptions*) It is good for him. ...(*Interruptions*) he is a good advocate but greatly advocated a bad case. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Many times, a bad case comes to a lawyer because the other one has left it out. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You have advocated very well but when there are programs for poverty alleviation and you have kept fund for welfare measures and you have clearly said that there was no scarcity of funds. I want to tell you that at present there is no coherence between fiscal target and financial target there of. For example, if you want to provide jobs to 3 crore people under MGNREGA and the budget you kept for it, shows that mondays will come down instead fo going up in accordance with the current rate for minimum wages, I hope you have understood what I meant. You have increased the fund by Rs. one thousand crore for it. The fund, you have kept for it, is like a token. ...*(Interruptions)* If you see your fiscal target, the number of people you want to provide jobs and the current rate for minimum wages, Man days will be less than before. It can't be more. You know it.

Secondly, if the previous Government has not collected revenue and increased tax, how would there have been development works? At least, you could have said that UPA Government had done it. If we had not collected revenue and tax, we could never have rolled out the programs like MGNREGA, Right to Education and Food Security etc. ...*(Interruptions)* we have started welfare measures only by collecting revenues and we have done ti with limited income. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, you can't give a lecture, you can only seek a clarification.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am not giving a lecture. [ENGLISH] I am asking a clarification. I did not speak on this subject and you know that. [TRANSLATION] If we didn't have revenues, we could not have waived off farmer's loans worth Rs. 72 Thousand crore. Jaitley Sahab talks in a very sensible and balanced way. But due to Modi Ji, such things are happening because Modi Sahab wants everything at large. ...*(Interruptions)* There are even such people in this country that cannot pay according to your services. You said that if someone is availing services, he has to pay for it. There are a number of people in this country that can avail of your services but can't pay accordingly. They need subsidy, they need your help. Government should assist them. We have the capacity, and when you want to give facilities, you have to allocate

fund for it. You know that students, specially abled persons, defence personnel, freedom fighters are given different types of concessions in railways. When you give these facilities, you have to collect revenues from other sources. You can't say that you are travelling by train, so you have to pay in full. I would like to request you that the way you are thinking, please don't dismantle the welfare measures. You should increase the budget for the programs meant for the poor and try to take it further.

Even at a time when Pranab Saheb was Minister of Finance, various types of concessions were given for attracting investment in manufacturing sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Kharge ji, only seek a clarification.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Right now, he said that he had continued the concession which his predecessor Chidambaram Saheb had given. It means that previous Government was also on the track of economic progress. You are also saying that you are going on the same track, so I thank you for this.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, you may please seek only one clarification.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I will ask only one question. During his speech, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned about the royalty on minerals. He was very categorical in saying that many State Governments have also requested that this royalty should be enhanced, which is due. It was due since 2012. In August, 2009, the royalty was enhanced for the last time; it was due in three years' time. Already more than 2½ years have passed. He did not categorically State when this royalty enhancement is going to be made.

Alongside that he also mentioned that MMDR Act is going to be amended. We would like to understand what steps the Government is going to take and whether any clear cut date is going to be announced because a number of Chief Ministers have met him. Odisha Chief Minister has also met him. He has also met the Prime Minister. We would like to understand this from the Finance Minister.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, the Finance Minister has been good enough to reply to some of the objections or concerns expressed by us. For instance, he has explained the Government's views on increasing the Foreign Direct Investment in Defence and Insurance sector though he feels that it may jeopardize national security. But he has not addressed one concern which we from our side have been raising repeatedly in this House that is the problem of debt stress States.

We have been saying that West Bengal is a State which has a huge outstanding debt burden as a result of which most of its revenues is going in paying back the debt. The West Bengal Government has been asking for a moratorium on interest for at least three years till it could get the economy in order. In spite of our raising the matter again and again the Finance Minister has chosen to remain silent on the matter both in his Budget speech and in his elaborate reply given today.

I would like the Finance Minister to clarify the Union Government's and the Finance Ministry's response to this burning problem of moratorium on interest as demanded by West Bengal, Punjab and Kerala which are debt stress States.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE (Jadavpur): Madam, I spoke in the debate and would like to seek some clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You have spoken in the debate and that is why I allowed him to seek clarification.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: I am the Deputy Leader of a Party. I spoke in the debate and would like to seek a small clarification.

HON. SPEAKER: From your Party Prof. Saugata Roy has sought some clarifications. You have already spoken in the debate. I can allow you half-a-minute if you wish to seek a small clarification.

PROF. SUGATA BOSE: Throughout his reply Shri Arun Jaitley, who gave a very fine reply to this debate has stressed that there has been no decline in social sector spending and no cuts in social sector programmes. However, we have pointed out from this side of the House that very nominal, marginal increases have taken place

in the education and health Budgets. The drinking water and sanitation Budget is flat. There is no increase. And, therefore, in real term there has been a decrease.

I had said from this side of the House yesterday that the BJP, the ruling Party in its manifesto had said that it would increase spending on education from 3 per cent of GDP to 6 per cent of GDP and I would like to seek a clarification from the Finance Minister that if there is a real decline then what is his time frame for increasing spending not only in education but also health as well as drinking water and sanitation over a period of time to fulfill the promises that the ruling Party made to the country.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, let me start with the response to the last query and I think this will explain the approach not only of this Government but I think that of Centre-State relations this country has to follow. If I have to increase the grant substantially, which I would like to do, I need to have resources. I get resources if India grows at 7, 8 or 9 per cent. I do not get those resources if India grows at four-and-a-half per cent. My tax buoyancy dips. Therefore, much that I would have liked substantially to increase the grants, I have not reduced it anywhere. I am in the middle of a year presenting a Budget for only eight months. My hands are tied with the kind of revenue inflows which are coming on account of the current situation. With the help of the series of steps which we take and because of other overriding factors, we are expecting a modest improvement in the growth rates. That will give me a little bit of tax buoyancy but if we are to get back over the next two to three years to 7-8 per cent growth rate, hopefully we will have sufficient in the kitty to do what you expect us to do. That is the importance of growth and that is the importance which my predecessors also used to emphasise. Therefore, we have to identify what is going to be the roadmap as far as that is concerned.

To Mr. Saugata Roy's question with regard to the debt-stressed States, I just have a small response. I could give a formal response which is that the 14th Finance Commission is seized of this issue. Since it deals with the allocation to the States, we will go by what the 14th Finance Commission says. But at the same time, I would urge some of us because we represent States in this House—some may be historical factors related to a State—that some of the factors where we lacked prudence and

we worsened situation in the States, I think we need to introspect on those factors. Let me say collectively as far as the States are concerned, we are at a fiscal deficit of 4.5 per cent last year and targeting 4.1 per cent which I hope to achieve. Collectively the States have a much better figure but it is only a few States which are in a difficulty because of historical reasons. I am sure when the Finance Commission gives its suggestions on this matter, we will be able to look at this.

As regards royalty on minerals, one of the objects behind putting a clear sentence and a commitment to this effect was that there are a large number of States which are very mineral-rich and Odisha is one of them but the States by themselves are not rich. As a result of which, those who are able to exploit that mineral are really getting the benefit of the wealth as compared to those States who are not doing it. Since 2009, there has been no revision in the royalty. In the course of this year, we certainly intend to look at it and we are very clear about this commitment which I have given as far as the Budget is concerned. Khargeji made a series of observations. MNREGA is demand based. Of course, we have said that in our Government it will be linked to agriculture and it will be also linked to asset creation. There is some tweaking which will take place but it is demand based. We have not reduced the outlay but we have increased it. You could have had this grievance and that then may have been the only point of grievance if you had seen MNREGA disappear or the amount come down. We have not done that. There will be some changes and the Department of Rural Development will look into those matters. But the fact that the under-privileged in this country need to be helped, we are quite conscious of that fact itself.

Khargeji also raised obliquely an issue and asked how we would raise higher revenues. Do you really raise it merely by increasing the tax rates? You do not and therefore, the approach which we are trying to follow is, expand economic activity and that itself will give you the growth and the buoyancy. It will give you more revenues and those more revenues will also serve as far as the weaker sections are concerned.

Of course, you are right there is a section in India which needs to be subsidised. But then those subsidies

will have to be targeted at that section. You and I are not entitled to those subsidies. The trouble today is that you and I get those subsidies as much as those weaker sections do. Therefore, our capacity to subsidise them will be much better if people like us could exclude themselves from these subsidies. So, the subsidies will have to be targeted in order to reach those that need them the most. Therefore, subsidies, as I said, and I repeat the word that I consciously used that it cannot be an un-quantified sum for an unidentifiable section. There must be an identifiable section which should get the benefit of that and probably it will serve the national cause more.

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2011-2012 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 13, 21, 24, 31 and 100.”

**Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2011-2012  
 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha**

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the house	
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)
13 Department of Posts	400,03,82,246	-
21 Defence Pensions	3568,81,46,182	-
24 Defence Services- Air Force	567,90,83,321	-
31 Ministry of External Affairs	-	7,23,26,294
100 Lakshadweep	1,43,67,211	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4538,19,78,960</b>	<b>7,23,26,294</b>

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: The Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2011-2012 are passed.

15.20 hrs

THE APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 2014\*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 17.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 18.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2012, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: 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, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

HON. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Private Members' Business is scheduled to be taken up at 3.30 P.M. The Government Business listed in the Order Paper has now been concluded. If the House agrees, the Private Members' Business can be taken up now in stead of at 3.30 P.M.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Madam, yes.

\*Published in the Gazettee of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 18.07.2014

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.23 hrs

## PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

**(i) Creation of a New Union Ministry for the development of Himalayan States – Contd..**

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' on the 11th July, 2014. Shri Bhatruhari Mahtab to continue.

15.24 hrs

(PROF. K.V.THOMAS *in the Chair*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I was on my legs the other day when the discussion was going on relating to the Resolution that was moved by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' on creation of a new Union Ministry for the development of Himalayan States. I had requested Dr. Singh to be present. On this aspect, I would say that this Government was toying with the idea of setting up a nodal agency that could be launched as a separate Ministry in the next Cabinet expansion which will work as a fulcrum for all things concerning Himalayas. This was published in *The Economic Times* on 31st May, 2014.

"While the Ganga clean-up Ministry that functions under Uma Bharati Ji has its mandate limited to ecological concerns, this new Himalayan agency will dabble with topics ranging from ecology, tourism, power, trade and security."

The newspaper came out with an information that former Lok Sabha Speaker and veteran leader from the North-East, Shri P.A. Sangma is among the front-runners to lead the effort.

Sir, I would say that Himalayas has been the Treasury Benches area of special attention for some time now. Its election manifesto shows their keen interest in Himalayas.

Among the key promises it has made include setting up of a National Mission on Himalayas, a Himalayan Sustainability Fund and a Central University on Himalayan Technology.

There are few points which need to be highlighted. A separate Ministry for Himalayas is a great idea which

has unfortunately not received the attention it deserves. Even purely from the security perspective on the Himalayan region, it makes sense.

Recently, the Prime Minister visited Thimpu and that also should be taken into consideration. The Union Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar already has announced that his Ministry was working on a policy for fast track green clearance for border roads and defence projects upto 100 kilometres from the Line of Actual Control.

Former Minister, former Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Major General (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri had also said that the Central Government is to establish a separate Ministry for the Himalayan Region so that developmental activities could be easily taken up without disturbing the flora and fauna of the Region.

I would like to repeat a point for not only drawing the attention of the House but also to put it across the Government, that is, he had addressed a Press Conference held in State Party office where Major General (Retd.) Khanduri had said that the State Governments should sensitize masses about the pros and cons of eco-sensitive zone before implementing any development programme. The Army officer-turned-politician also demanded from the Government to install hi-tech and latest equipment for weather forecast.

The Himalayas need an agenda for development and environment. I would quote only five points for elucidating my point of view. The Himalayan States must build a viable and sustainable forest-based economy. Can they use forests for development? Can they value eco-system services of forests so that protection is valued?

I would say that the strategy for water development must balance the opportunity for energy and threat to livelihood particularly in the age of changing climate and hydrology. The need for energy in remote villages must be secured first before exporting to regions outside.

There is a need to promote local organic agriculture and its produce as a specialty high value premium produce of a fragile ecology. There is a need to use ecosystem-based tourism for development but with safeguards and local benefits.

I would say, as I had mentioned in my speech the other day, there is a need to take effective measures to check cross border infiltration particularly, not only in Uttarakhand but also all the States, especially those States which border Nepal. That is the need of the hour today. So, I support the Resolution that has been moved by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank.

While concluding, I would say that the issues are not new. But what is new is the need to respond more urgently to the changes that are beginning to be seen in this climatic vulnerable region. It is also clear that development will be critical for the region to cope with climate change and its variability. This is the opportunity to use new models of development based on the region's ecology and traditional knowledge and culture, to build an economy capable of withstanding these changes.

The BJP in its manifesto had urged the people that there is a need to have specific Ministry. I would urge upon all the Members of the Treasury Benches to pass this Resolution so that it can have an impact. Invariably, the Resolutions are of a different kind but here is a Resolution which the major Party of the ruling alliance had in its manifesto and a number of people have spoken outside. I have quoted what the Modi Government had said earlier in my speech today. I would urge upon all the Members of this House that this is the need of the hour; the country needs it; and there is a need to take specific Ministry for Himalayan Region. I support the Resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I whole heartedly support the Private Member's Resolution. Hon. Nishank ji had discussed this Resolution in detail at the time of moving the motion. Hon. Saugata Roy had expressed his views in the House regarding Himalayas from multi-dimensional perspective and discussed it in detail.

Hon. Mahtab Saheb spoke that day also and even today he has mentioned the importance of Himalayas from various perspectives on the basis of historical facts and supported the motion for forming a separate ministry for the development of Himalayan States. It means this Ministry will conduct all the development works relating to Himalayas.

The Himalayas do not mean only a mountain, forest or soil. I have an opinion quite different from Saugata Roy ji that the Himalayas is not associated with Hinduism. If we separate the Himalayas from Hinduism, there will be no existence of Indian culture, Indian philosophy and Indian theology because the Himalayas is the source of all these. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata, these two great Granthas are the most popular scriptures of Hindu theology are of great significance and everybody knows about them. The mystery of these scriptures can be known by making a pilgrimage to Himalayas and sources. If there is no Kailash Mansarovar, no story of Shankar Parwati then Ramcharitramanas of Baba Tulsidas would not have been so popular in each household. You say forget it and separate it from Hinduism. If you do not give importance to cultural, religious and spiritual aspects of Himalayas, it's ok But you should not tell also us to do so. We are Indians and because of residing in India, we are Hindus. Vivekanand Ji had once said that we should proudly say that we are Hindus. That's why, even today we do not hesitate to say it proudly that we are Hindus. Being Hindu, we are attached with the geography, culture, religion, rivers, mountains and animals of India.

Doctor Lohia had held Himalaya Bachao conference. When we were involved in socialist movement and incident of Tibet had taken place, Doctor Lohia had started a movement across the country which was Himalaya Bachao movement. Doctor Lohia had said that Himalayas would not be able to safeguard us all the time if we do not protect it. Even today, a big part of Indian Himalayas is in possession of another country. 1 lakh 18 thousand square kilometers Himalayas, which was in India's possession in 1947, is not under its possession as on date. This is not me who is saying that, rather the Year Book published by UNESCO in the year 1952 shows the difference in the area of Himalayas in India in 1962. The Himalayas and its rivers have been the origin point of Indian culture and philosophy. All our scriptures have been written along the banks of the rivers or mountain ranges. Therefore, Dr. Lohia had told to protect pilgrim places, clean the rivers of the country and link them all. Uma Bharti Ji would better know the number of pilgrimage centres in Himalayas. My friend, who was an ordinary saint, asked me while we were talking to each other that why Uttar Pradesh



was named so, I said that it might be because of its geographical location. He asked me to seek its meaning from religious point of view. I told him to explain. He said that the place where all questions have been answered is Uttar Pradesh. He said that Kashi Vishwanath and birth place of Ram and Krishna are situated in Uttar Pradesh. Uttarakhand of Ramcharitmanas had been written in Uttar Pradesh in which Kakhushandi ji has given answers to all questions of Garud Maharaj. Most of the pilgrimage centres of India starting from Kashi Vishwanath and from Badrinath to Kedarnath are situated along the Himalayas and the Ganga. If all our pilgrimage centres and cultural centres are situated along the Himalayas and the Ganga, we must have mental and spiritual attachment with them. We cannot separate it from ourselves. I would like to request you to consider the importance of Himalayas from geographical, cultural, spiritual and religious point of view. We should feel its importance not only from geographical and materialistic point of view, but from cultural and spiritual point of view also.

Dr. Lohia used to say about religious pilgrimage sites of India that they were not only important for religion, rather these were a link in our cultural chain. It has been said in scriptures that one who pours holy water of the Ganga (Gangajal) to Lord Shiva in Rameshwaram temple, gets salvation. It has been also written that one who goes to visit Rameshwaram, gets salvation. It means the people from South will go to North to bring the holy water from Ganga and offer it to Lord Shiva in Rameshwaram for getting salvation and the people from North will take the holy water from Ganga and go to Rameshwaram to offer it to Lord Shiva for salvation. This will link different parts of India. When people having different language, attire, colour, food from across the country visit holy pilgrim sites located in Ayodhya, Mathura or Himalayan region they share a cultural bond which unites the country. Dr. Lohia while scripting the book 'Rama Krishna Shiv' elaborately explained this and I would like to urge upon the hon'ble MPs to go through this book since this book has not been scripted by a Sangh Pracharak or a member of BJP Party. It is stated in this book that Lord Rama is worshipped across the country from north to south. He got married in Janakpuri which is located on the lap of Himalaya. He started the journey from north and concluded in southern

part of the country. He covers the entire country from north to south and in doing so decides the geographic expanse of the country. It is the geographical, cultural, spiritual and religious expanse of India. Similarly, Lord Krishna move from Dwarka to Kamrup. Lord Krishna unites the country from Dwarka in Western region to Kamrup in Eastern region. Lord Rama, Krishna and Shiva are called Trimurti and they are worshipped and revered by all in every nook and corner of the land even today.

I would like to say that hon'ble Nishank ji has raised an important question related to Himalaya region. There are gemstone reserves in the region which needs to be explored. Hon'ble Uma Bharti ji is leading a movement for conservation of water sources of river originating from Himalayan region. There are gemstone reserves which need to be explored. There is need to ensure conservation of forests and the flora and fauna. The day when people of India are able to worship Lord Shiva and Parvati and take a holy dip in Kailash Mansarovar without seeking permit from China would be considered as one of the most fortunate days for the country. It is described in our holy books (Dharam Shashtra). Our ancestors have been staking their claim over this land for thousands of years. When the entire Himalayan area from East to West is brought under one umbrella then sense of national unity and integrity as well as national cultural, religious and spiritual unity will emerge. If the Government creates a separate Ministry for Himalayan region for overall development and upliftment of entire Himalayan region and for enlightenment of consciousness among people residing there, it will also re-establish the narrative of Indian culture, civilization, religion, history, geography, sage (Rishi & Muni) and our ancestors. It will provide an opportunity to rewrite the history about creation of Himalaya, the glorious days of the country and to relive the moment when Shiv and Parvati narrated the story of Ram Charit Manas to the entire world. It is necessary to create a separate Ministry for Himalayan region so as to enable the country to achieve its glorious past. This step will boost unity and integrity of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur):  
Sir, the hon. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank has brought one

Resolution with respect to the creation of a new Important Ministry for the Development of Himalayan States. I must appreciate the idea of my esteemed colleague. We have already discussed this issue and its various aspects.

Sir, our sentiments, our tradition and our civilization are very much attached with the great Himalayas. The majestic, magnanimous and magnificent Himalayas has been enticing the people across the world since its birth. The great Himalayas was originated by the collision of two continental tectonic plates. It runs, west-northwest to east-southeast, in an arc of 2,400 kilometres. Its western anchor is Nanga Parbat and its eastern anchor is Namcha Barwa. The range varies in width from 400 kilometres in the west to 150 kilometres in the east.

It is a matter of great pride for us that the Himalayas have the third largest deposit of ice and snow in the world, after Antarctica and the Arctic. The Himalayan range consists of 15,000 glaciers. We are all concerned of conserving our wealth of glaciers because in the wake of global warming, the glaciers have been receding much to the consternation. It is not only alarming for the Indian people but for the South Asian people because the Himalayan glaciers are used to provide water to them. They are the lifeline of people of Indian sub-continent.

So, it is an urgent need to preserve our glaciers from being further receded. Indian Himalayan region is a range that spans ten States of India. Three major geographical entities that we know along the Himalayan range are the Himadri, Himanchal and the Siwaliks. Multiple ethnic compositions are the striking features of the Region. More than 170 of the 701 Scheduled Tribes of India inhabit in the Indian Himalayan Region.

Sir, the Region is known as a 'water tower of the earth'. Approximately, 10 to 20 per cent of the area is covered by glaciers while 30 to 40 per cent remains under seasonal snow cover. Despite the vast water resources (1,200,000 million metre cubic annual flow of the Himalayan rivers) trends such as diminishing regulatory effects of glaciers, streams and rivers are gradually occurring in the Region. This Region has a total geographical area of about 5,30,795 square kilometres inhabited by nearly four crore people, representing 16.16 per cent of the total area and nearly four per cent of the total population of our country.

The literacy rate of the Indian Himalayan Region is about 67 per cent. It is good that it is marginally higher than the national average of 65.4 recorded in the 2001 census. Its forest inherents phenomenal biodiversity that is used to meet the diverse needs of the people.

Sir, 65 per cent of the geographical area is under forest representing onethird of the total forest cover, and 46 per cent of the very good forest cover in the country. Thirteen peaks surpassing 7,000 metres in elevation plays a strategic role in safeguarding the entire northern boundary of our country.

The Himalayas with its vast green cover acts as 'sink' also for carbon dioxide. In the age of global warming, the word 'sink', carbon sequestrations have become a very familiar name. The Himalayas with its vast green cover acts as 'sink' for carbon di-oxide. Estimates of annual carbon sequestration by the forests of western and north-eastern Himalayas are computed to 6.49 Mt, that values to 843 million US dollars. This is one of the important ecosystem services being performed by the Himalayan forests.

The people of the Indian Himalayan Region are still the victim of poverty and misery. Their livelihood basically depends upon the natural resources, forestry, livestock, etc. The continually growing population depend upon finite resources. We know that the resources could always be termed as 'finite' but the demand has been growing exponentially over the years because population has been growing. Naturally, in commensurate with the growth of population, demands are also rising but the resources are finite. So, what is the way-out? The way-out is that we have to innovate, we have to modernize the Himalayan farming; we have to make productivity of the Himalayan farming harness and furthermore rich biological and cultural resources in this Region which is still under-developed. Present trends of environmental health suggest that existing interventions are unsustainable.

Sir, it is very much witnessed that the development in the Himalayan Range has become a nemesis for the common people because the development has not been made in a sustainable manner. As a result, we had witnesses the horrific incidents of Uttarakhand episode. Still, the horror has been haunting our memory. That is why we ought to be very much careful and cautious.

In the year 2011, we had witnessed the severe earthquake occurred in Sikkim. Himalayan Range is known to be very fragile and vulnerable. That is why Himalayan Range needs some sorts of specifications in all its activities.

Therefore, a dedicated agency for the entire Indian Himalayan Range is a pre-requisite. In consultation with all the Himalayan States, the Government should come forward with a holistic approach for the development of entire Himalayan Region.

Sir, the inherent fragility of the mountains as well as the increased vulnerability of the Himalaya to human-induced environmental impacts make people live in the shadow of fears of natural hazards. Accelerated soil erosion and increased silting of water bodies, drying up of springs, replacement and disappearance of species and increased ratio of energy expended in fodder, fuel collection and agricultural activity that increase drudgery of the womenfolk, are some of the tell-tale symptoms of environmental ill-health.

Sir, nature does not brook any kind of unceremonious infringement upon it. In the name of civilisation, we have destroyed the pristine environment of great Himalayas, as a result of which we have been inflicted by the fury of Himalayas, which culminated in the devastation and destruction of lives and properties.

Sir, the Uttarakhand episode should be treated as a red signal for any future development in the entire Himalayan Region. In this regard, a Task Force was already constituted to have a long-term policy on the Indian Himalayan Region. That Task Force had recommended that the balance between natural resources exploitation and conservation should tilt in favour of the latter. Zones must be identified for appropriate activities such as zones of snow, Alpine, Sub-Alpine areas and sacred landscapes to be protected at any cost. All natural water zones must be strictly protected. Spring Sanctuaries must be harboured. Forest zones should be conserved and augmented for environmental services and biodiversity values.

### 16.00 hrs

Zones of fertile river valleys at lower altitudes should be utilized for maximizing agricultural production but conversion of agricultural land to other uses in such zones should not be allowed.

River zones for decentralized electricity production should be earmarked to meet the household and small industrial power requirements.

In zones for habitation, especially of urban spaces, no construction should be undertaken in areas having slope above 30 degree or areas which fall in hazardous zones or areas falling on spring and aquifer lines.

Zones for industry should only be in non-fragile areas and include only those activities favourable to mountain condition.

Further, the Task Force recommends two loop railway lines—one for the Western Himalayan region connecting Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, and the other for the North-Eastern Region.

I would propose that this Government should celebrate a Himalayan Day to the dedication of Himalaya because Himalaya is our pride; Himalaya acts as a barrier to save us from any incursion; and Himalaya also helps us in having bountiful for monsoon. So, Himalaya is our life and blood. [TRANSLATION] Therefore, I urge upon the Government to consider the matter related to Himalayan region very seriously. As Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav ji was saying that no one is above the religion. He was quoting the statement of Vivekanand-'Say with pride we are Hindus'. Vivekanand ji has also said-'Hindu religion is the truth but we accept all religion as truth.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I rise to support the resolution moved by Hon'ble Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank.

In principle, I associate myself with what Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav ji has said here. When I visited Himalaya as a pilgrim, I could not pay attention to those issues seriously, but definitely I have pondered over them

during the last 4 years when I got an opportunity to work for the labourers.

### 16.03 hrs

(SHRI HUKUM SINGH *in the Chair*)

I strongly feel that Himalaya not only acts as a barrier but also protect us. It has been the basis of our culture and it is significant for the safety of our country. There are varied advantages as it is the prime source of water, forest wealth, bio-diversity, wide variety of flora and fauna amongst many. However, I feel that the main problem due to which Shri Nishank ji has come out with this resolution is the lack of coordination among various departments. The supporters of Bhartiya Janata Majdoor Morcha had prepared a report in respect of unorganized sector workers. Dr. Didhari who belongs to Uttarakhand had presented this report. As per the data given by him, except from the sheep of Jammu & Kashmir, milch cattle are on the verge of extinction in the entire hill region. It is leading to a major imbalance. It is because land holdings are small and cultivation could not be done for more than four months and there is no arrangement for grazing and keeping animals for seven and a half months. It has created huge imbalance between human beings and animals which has caused damage to forests, mountains and glaciers also. This issue pertains to agriculture and I do not know as to what extent the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister would pay attention to it. As far as labourers are concerned, agriculture labourers in this region have different types of problems.

The day before yesterday I had raised the issue concerning Jammu & Kashmir stating that those who should be rewarded with carbon credit are being levied tax. They do not use fuel, petrol and diesel rather they are living a simple life in the mountains, working hard and without harming the nature. Instead of rewarding them with carbon credit they are being punished for protecting the forests and the country. Therefore, I feel that all the departments should pay attention towards, it be it agriculture, labour or defence.

The third point which I would like to mention in the House is that I had raised a question in the House when Dr. Joshi was the Minister of Science and Technology. It was regarding movement of Himalayan glacier. All Scientists are unanimous that the Himalayan glacier is

receding though there may be difference of opinion about the speed of receding. In this very House, I had raised a question whether the climate would be changed due to the movement of the Himalayan glacier from South to North or *vice-versa* or from West to East or *vice-versa*. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not received a reply till today. We have to keep a close vigil on the glaciers. I am saying this because there is a separate Ministry for this. I am a student of Geology and I am of the view that if the glacier moves from North to South, it will have an effect on Indian climate which would be different if it moves from South to West towards China. Similarly, if it moves gradually towards mountain range in Afghanistan, it will affect differently. If it moves towards East, there would be changes in the climate of our Eastern hilly States regarding which we should have a discussion in the House. But, I think there is a separate Ministry in this regard.

I particularly talk about bio-diversity whenever there is a discussion on forest and environment. I hail from the land of river Narmada where bio-diversity is of different type. There, the river Narmada does not originate from a glacier, but rather it originates from a mountain. This area houses maximum diversity in flora and fauna in the country. As Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav was saying, we have a rich cultural heritage. I am on a mission 'circumambulation of river Narmada'. But my mission would be completed only when I will offer water on the Shivlingam situated on an island in the middle of Omkareshwara. Thereafter, I will go to Rameshwaram, collect water from there and offer it in Kedarnath.

Sir, those who call us communal and put a question on our integrity, we should tell them about the significance of Himalaya for us. I would like to say to all the departments, be it Labour, Agriculture, Science & Technology, Forest and Environment, or Defence, that from Kashmir to North East, the entire Himalayan region is in danger. This is the truth. The people who are living there are paying a heavy price to save our country. Are they being punished for this or are they being rewarded for that? This is our pain. When we go to the hills, this pain gets poignant.

Recently, floods hit those areas. Whether it was caused due to earthquake or due to the subsidence in the valley of Kedarnath, but I feel that work which should

have been carried out in this regard has not been done there. The Government has said that it would keep the ratio of 90% and 10% for constructing houses in hilly areas. I think and with all humility at my command, I would like to say that getting away from the geographical boundaries of the States, we should mark the nearby parts of the entire glacier and this landscape once again. We must consider the entire climate and the people who are being affected by all these changes.

Sir, on this occasion, I would like to say as to how the Government will take this proposal. I do not think that a Ministry will be created and a separate dispensation would be put in place by considering all these things. But, in my view, thinking about this in entirety and seeking resolution of all the problems at one place should be done.

Sir, in our hilly States 90 per cent women work in fields whether in tea gardens or in Himachal, Uttarakhand where such a large number of women work and no special attention is ever paid to them is certainly a matter of concern. Working among labourers, I came across two three areas where more than 90 per cent workers were women. This may not be related to this topic, but in bidi industry, whether it is hilly women workers or tea garden in these three areas, out of which two are hilly areas, more than 90 per cent workers are women. I think if the lowest wage is paid anywhere in India, it is in these three areas out of which two are hilly areas.

I think how coordination will be struck among all these ministries is the biggest challenge for the problems of hills. So, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by Nishankji. Whether it is Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand or the entire Purvanchal, I have had the opportunity to visit all these States due to working among labourers and so it appears to me that the sensity Government and the House will certainly sensibly consider it, I again support him and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Karimnagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my party, Telangana Rashtriya Samiti, I support the resolution moved by our good friend, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal. We do have a Ministry for Development of North Eastern Region.

In fact, we should have had this Ministry - Ministry for Development of Himalayan States-long back.

Very recently, an incident occurred in Himachal Pradesh where many students of a Hyderabad based engineering college, who had gone on a study tour, were washed away in River Beas near Mandi in the first week of June this year. I was one of the few Members of Parliament who, as directed by our Chief Minister K. Chandra Shekhar Rao garu, went there and supervised the relief operations undertaken by the Government of Himachal Pradesh Government as well as the Army. I stayed there for few days. I saw there indiscriminate construction of dams, more particularly hydro power stations. It was due to the negligence of the officials of those dams that water was released and this unfortunate incident occurred where 24 students got washed away and bodies of four students are yet to be recovered.

During my stay in Himachal Pradesh as well during my visit to some of the tourist sports in the Himalayan States, I found that it is a fact that the roadways in those States are not properly made. There are many curves. And they are supposed to be national highways. Therefore, many incidents and accidents are happening in those States, particularly Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and even Jammu and Kashmir.

This whole range is around 2,500 kilometres right from Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. Sikkim State was annexed to our country in the year 1975. Today, almost 40 years have already elapsed, but till now there is no railway line to Sikkim. There were developed railway links for Shimla, Ooty in southern range and Darjeeling and for many tourist spots in British India, but after Independence, I do not know whether any new railway lines have been made, except something as new as has happened very recently in Jammu and Kashmir.

Definitely, these Himalayan States were deprived of getting funds because they do not have their own strength to pull up money. So, I feel that it is very much necessary on the part of the Government of India to rescue them or to support all these States. As we have a Ministry for North Eastern States, I propose -- and I also support the Resolution moved by hon. Member Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal -- that the Government should think very seriously to have a Ministry for these Himalayan States also.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN (Vadakara): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I am greatly privileged to participate in this important discussion on the Resolution moved by Dr. Pokhriyal for setting up of a new ministry for the sustainable development of the Himalayan States. I fully support this proposal.

The Himalayas or the abode of snow extends over 2,900 kms. between Nanga Parbat in the West and Namcha Barwa in the East. The mighty and majestic Himalayas being the youngest and loftiest mountain chain of the world, scientists say that it is continuing to grow. The Himalayan Region is naturally fragile and unstable. The diversity in climate, altitude, rainfall and soil types and the variety of agro-climatic zones in the Himalayas make an interesting study.

The existence of numerous glaciers is another unique phenomenon of the Himalayas. Siachen Glacier is the largest in the world outside the Polar region. These Himalayan glaciers are the source for several large and perennial rivers, which are the lifeline of our country. It has been acknowledged that more than 60 per cent of the water requirement of Asia comes from the Himalaya regions. Himalayan ranges have a profound effect on the climate of the Indian sub-continent. The Himalayas is a gift of nature to our country, and even the existence of this sub-continent depends greatly on the Himalayas. It also protects the country, and stands as a fortress.

A holistic approach is required for the protection of environment and ecology of Himalayas. Our reckless land-use pattern and merciless killing of trees have caused great damage to the ecosystem of the Himalayas. Himalayan regions often witness flash floods, cloudbursts and avalanches. The Uttarakhand deluge last year has opened our eyes, and it made us realize how fragile the Himalayan region is. Any hazard to environment and ecology will definitely endanger the whole northern region, and probably the existence of this subcontinent.

Experts say that one of the reasons for flashfloods in the region is soil erosion following the reckless felling of trees. We may recall the Chipko movement launched by Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna who waged a relentless battle to protect the forests of Himalayas.

The flora and fauna of Himalayas are famous from time immemorial. Going in for large-scale industries will ruin the ecosystem of the Himalayas. The weather and climatic conditions of Himalayas are more suitable for electronic industries, watches, computers etc. The inhabitants along the Himalaya region are to be sensitized about the fragile and yet bountiful Himalayas. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please wait for a minute. I am to inform the hon. Members that three hours have already been taken on the Resolution, thus almost exhausting the time allotted for its discussion. As there are six more Members to take part in the discussion on the Resolution, the House has to extend the time for further discussion on the Resolution. If the House agrees, the time for discussion on the Resolution may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: So, it is agreed. Okay. Hon. Member, please continue.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: A separate Ministry would definitely be helpful in protecting the ecology and developing the region by putting rich resources to the best use.

The mover of the Resolution, Dr. Pokhriyal wants to identify the backward areas of Himalayan States, and ensure their overall development and conservation. Here, my considered view is that sustainable development is possible only through conservation of the ecology of the Himalayas. The mover of the Resolution is also seeking for providing special financial package for the development of backward areas, particularly, the border areas. My suggestion is that the issue of backwardness must be addressed by taking a holistic view on the matter.

The suggestion made by the mover of the Resolution for establishing hydro-electric power projects is to be assessed by way of a thorough scientific study.

It is a fact that the perennial rivers of the *Himalayas* are a great source of huge volume of water. The question arises, how best it can be harnessed without harming the eco-system.

I, once again, welcome the proposal for setting up of a separate Ministry for the sustainable development of the *Himalayas*.

[*Translation*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Anurag Singh.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): This is. \*...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no ...\*\* in this. Please do not pass such remarks. I know how to deal with the business of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Hon'ble, Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Ramesh Pokhriyalji started a discussion on a very important subject last week seeking a separate Ministry for Himalayan States. First of all, I and on behalf of the House and all the people of hilly States want to express our profuse gratitude to him. Perhaps this pain is felt only by the person who belongs to hilly States, whether it is Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, which is also known as 'devbhumi', where gods and goddess reside, where one gets their full blessings. I think myself quite fortunate that I belong to such a State where people from across the country come to have a darshan of gods-goddesses and to seek their blessings.

Hon'ble Dr. Jitendra Singh belongs to our adjacent State, Jammu and Kashmir. Lakhs of people each year from across the country visit there for Mata Vaishno Devi and Amarnath Yatra. He is also present in the House during this important discussion. He is devoting his precious time. I think he would also agree with us that a city dweller perhaps is not be able to understand the difficulties of hilly State.

My congress friend Ninong Ering ji also belongs to Arunachal Pradesh. The conditions are also the same there. Last time, during 15th Lok Sabha, we had introduced a Private Member's Bill on Himalayan States Development Authority. At that time also, we discussed in detail about

the problems of the hilly States. No one can perhaps understand better than us. The people who formulate policies sitting in air-conditioned rooms perhaps fail to understand that it takes as long as two years for taking NOC for a road in a small village. The problems of hilly States are not taken into consideration while allocating funds and making Budget provisions.

Why is it required? There are so many Ministries, why one more? Perhaps what should have been done in 67 years has not been done till date. Only 44 km rail line has been constructed in Himachal Pradesh during the last 67 years. What could be bigger negligence than this? During the British rule, railway track was laid upto Shimla. We have not been able to take it from Kalka up to Parvanu which is not even 5 km away. We could not take railway from Kalka to Baddi which is at a distance of 10 km. Una to Talwada Railway link is under construction for the last 30 years but only 40 km track is complete. What could be more embarrassing than this?

Railway line was laid from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar. All the trains which used to run during the time of Britishers have stopped operating today. The issue of running new trains is beyond the realm of possibility.

The tragedy which occurred in Uttarakhand last year has attracted the attention of the entire House towards that incident. What happened in the country and the manner in which the then Uttarakhand Government ignored the whole issue and did not make proper provisions led to the death of thousands of people. It will be too late if we don't wake up and make proper provisions there. Rameshji one of its reasons perhaps is that only five Members of Parliament are elected from Uttarakhand, four Members of Parliament from Himachal Pradesh, Six Members of Parliament from Jammu-Kashmir and Ninongji, two Members of Parliament come from Arunachal Pradesh. One Member of Parliament will come from Nagaland and one Member of Parliament from Manipur. Who will listen to our voice? We come from small States. Who will listen to our voice in this House where 545 Members of Parliament are elected and each one of them is sent by the 17 lakh people. Since, we do not have more Members of Parliament, therefore we are not heard in the House and this is a reality. Himalayan States are ignored in the Budget of any department, but if 54%

\*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

increase has been done for a sector in this time's budget, it is done for the North-Eastern States by the Government of Hon. Narendra Bhai Modiji. I would like to extend my heartiest gratitude to him for this.

A new beginning has been made. This beginning is good, but how should we take it forward? What are the difficulties? Sometimes, it seems that the hilly States do not find a mention in the discussion anywhere despite having their contribution. I hail from Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh. If anyone in India got first Paramvir Chakra, it was Major Somnath Sharma. He was from Himachal Pradesh. In Kargil war, maximum sacrifices were made by the soldiers of Himachal Pradesh and if four Paramvir Chakras were given, two of them were for Himachal Pradesh. This is a matter of pride for us. But, when the question of recruitment in Army arises, it is done on the basis of population. Himachal Pradesh has merely 70 lakh population, so recruitment of our people in the Army gets reduced? Do we now have to compete in increasing our population? There is already an explosive situation existing in the country and if some States have resorted to bring about a decline in it because the people there are educated and don't want the population to go up, won't they get the facilities? Where is the drawback? The State which made a start to become the carbon neutral state first is Himachal Pradesh which has been achieved during Prem Kumar Dhumalji's Government. If total ban on polythene was imposed, it was Himachal Pradesh which carried it out first. After implementation of hydro power projects, we made an effort on our part to supply electricity to the whole country. We have surplus of electricity. Therefore, we provide electricity to other States. But when the question of opening a hydro engineering college in Himachal Pradesh arises, the previous Government did not allow construction of hydro engineering college in Bilaspur district for five years. Hilly States already lacks facilities. That college was to be constructed in Bilaspur district. Even that was ignored. Is it a pattern to ignore the contribution of hilly States?

Today, I was listening to Shri Arun Jaitleyji very attentively. While presenting Delhi's budget Shri Arun Jaitleyji said that the Government will build Renuka Dam. In which State this Renuka Dam is going to be constructed? That is going to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh. Farmers of which State will be displaced? Naturally, the

farmers of Himachal Pradesh will be displaced. But, the supply of electricity and water will be made to the people living in Delhi. When Bhakra dam was constructed, only the people of my Bilaspur were displaced. They have not been rehabilitated till date. Other States like Haryana and Punjab got electricity but what did we get, displaced families which have not been yet rehabilitated till date. Pong dam was built on our land, our water was shared, our land was used and thousands of people are still homeless and forest department people send notices to them to vacate the land. When land was to be acquired, the people were told to occupy the available land and it will be theirs. Today, they are being told to vacate the land and move somewhere else, Rajasthan got water, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi got electricity, but what did we get? We got displaced families. Who will come to know the problems of hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh can alone provide fifty thousand megawatt electricity. Why do the projects not come up there? Because the officers and the Ministers sitting in and deciding from a closed room do not get to know the problem of Arunachal Pradesh? We say that Sikkim has taken a giant leap in organic farming. I would like to thank the Prime Minister for making effort to bring the achievement of this small state before the entire country, I fully believe that the Himalayan States will not be overlooked in this Government. But, Hon. Chairman, Sir, if some Member of a family dies in Himachal Pradesh, permission is needed for cutting the forest wood. Permission is required for cutting forest wood from our own farms. Who will understand these problems after all? The trees are planted in their farms but they cannot sell it, they cannot earn money through it. Himachal Pradesh extends forest cover, it protects environment, It bans polythene but what do we get in return? We neither get railway line nor get adequate amount of money in the budget. Our children do not get the opportunity to get recruited in army. Nothing had been provided by any Government in the name of industry during the last 66 years. But, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced industrial package for Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir on 1st December, 2002. I will never forget that day because it was my wedding day. He came on 1st December, 2002 and made an announcement in Solan. But it was rather unfortunate that during the 5 years, UPA Government, the interests of hill States were bulldozed to nothing. Shri Atal



Ji never had this perspective to look at the things in a way that Congress was in Power in Uttarakhand, National Conference was in power in Jammu and Kashmir or BJP was in Power in Himachal Pradesh. It was Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who gave equal treatment to all. But after that it had been politicized and this is the hard truth which is coming out as an accumulated grudge. What is the fault of children living in hilly States who have no recruitment opportunities in Army and in Government jobs; they have to go to other states to find a job. They wander on roads in Mumbai, Haryana and Punjab. Being a native of beautiful hill States, they have to live in polluted settlements and cities where seven people share a single room.

HON. CHAIRMAN: You have taken fourteen minutes.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, this is about hilly States. I said it before that the hilly States may not get budgetary support, but we are not getting adequate time also to speak. It shows that hilly states would never get their rights. When my friend Prahlad Ji said that we may not get separate ministry, I was also thinking why there is no separate ministry. I just want to say that

“Chale chaliye ki chalna bhi dalil-e-kaamrani hai,  
Jo thak kar baith jaate hain, unhen manjil nahi milti.”

We are residents of hilly States and we don't give up so easily. We are used to living in such situations where survival is not easy. Children have to walk as many as 12 to 14 kilometers to attend school. Just think about those children who are from poor families. They also aspire that perhaps at some point of time, they would get an opportunity to study in IITs and IIMs. They walk as many as 15 kilometers thinking that perhaps sometime they would become IAS, IPS Officer, would be able to join Civil Services but what are we doing for them? Have we ever tried to understand their problems? Schools running with less than 20 students are forced to close. If those 20 students will not be taught there, they will have to go at least 20 km away. We need to understand these problems. We are rich in terms of water resources, we construct dams, we integrate water system; so in my view, Ramesh Ji has raised a very important topic and our popular MP from New Delhi, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri Ji wants to speak on the same topic. He is also aware of the problems in hilly States. In summer, if the people of Delhi find relief,

they get it in the lap of the Himalayas. Today, we are talking about the Himalayas and the problems faced by people living in this region. I too feel that going to Manali from here is slightly difficult. Flights were started, but citing profitability concerns, their operations were held up the very next month. Do we always work for profitability? What is the role of the government, to facilitate or to earn money? In the states, where people have to cover a long distance, why is there no flight facility? Why is there no subsidy on the flight tickets? Why is there no subsidy on the tickets booked for Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. Tickets are priced up to Rs. 15,000, why are these tickets not available for Rs. 4,000-4,500? Why have the airport taxes and other taxes not been removed? It should not be a big deal. How much will the country lose this? There will not be very much difference, but we need to think about it. How can we can promote tourism?

Himachal Pradesh has a population of 70 Lakh but number of visitors there are around 1 Crore 30 Lakh per year. I went places to places for five years to repair and fill the potholes on the roads in my constituency Bilaspur. Who will pay attention to these small problems? If there is a separate Ministry, we can raise our problems there. I have visited northeast and seen the problems people face there. In 1962, this part of India had been forgotten. Whether it is Government, media or the people, everybody had forgotten this part of the country, but I was the first one who took part in a procession from Tezpur to Tawang to pay tribute to the martyrs. I took part in it to pay homage to martyrs of 1962 war, to visit every part of Arunachal Pradesh, to go to Tawang, to see the beautiful land of northeast and to meet the people of northeast, especially from Arunachal Pradesh who along with Indian soldiers used to pick up arms while trudging through snow as deep as 5 feet to prevent Chinese troops to enter Indian territory. The country will never forget the contribution of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for stopping Chinese army. Do we have the required infrastructure to enable others to go there? Have we exploited to the fullest the tourism potential of North East. Who will make efforts for this? When big States are talked about, it includes the States having 20 crore or 10 crore of population and the State having 80 seats of Lok Sabha. The State having 20 lakh population will not be considered. When will our problems

be considered? Its not enough for us to only express our pain in private members business. You also know that it is a very serious matter. There are many problems of hilly areas such as cloud burst due to which many villages get washed away, roads get damaged, road connectivity gets disrupted, bridges collapse and roads remain unusable for several months....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude, other Members also have to speak and next issue is also very important.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I am also presenting an important issue before you. Incidents like cloud burst, landslides, earthquake, hailstorm, etc. take place in Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States. Apples are produced there, but they get damaged by hailstorm. No matter how much we cry over this issue here, nothing will happen. The Government does not increase duty on the apples imported from China. No one feels the problems of those who bring apples from Shimla, Jammu-Kashmir and hilly region of Uttarakhand. Neither they have good roads nor means of transportation. That is why, they are unable to compete in the market. The apple producers of those areas need anti-hail guns which break hailstones in the air and water falls drop by drop. Many years ago we had demanded this, but neither the pain of the farmers was felt nor import duty was increased and road facility was also not made available. Market linkage and cold storage chains are essential for flowers, fruits and vegetables.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude because many Members have given their names to speak on this matter, so, they also have to speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: My speech will take 45 minutes more.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Next subject is also yours and that is also very important. It will be better if everyone gets some time to speak. Many of them are waiting for this. I request you to conclude now. Please co-operate.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I think the House wants a detailed discussion on this subject. I have to say about Darjeeling now because Ahluwaliaji is here.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He would also like to speak on this subject.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I want that he should be given time more than five minutes because it is a very important subject. Several points would be discussed starting from duties.

HON. CHAIRMAN: Other Members would also like to speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Hon. Chairperson, I understand the feelings of all the Members and I also know that all the Members sitting here want to speak in favour of Himalayan States. This pain is somewhere in their heart that why Himalayan States did not develop and why they were neglected. They also want formation of a new Ministry and to contribute to it. They also want power and water from Himalayan States. But at the time of election they start thinking about vote bank politics of their Lok Sabha seats. We do not shy away from contribution, giving up our lands, building dams and sacrificing our lives. The biggest sacrifice is to sacrifice of one's life for the country. We go to this extent. If you say to concluded will conclude my speech and sit, but our problems will be unheard again. Will our issues be never heard? Will this matter end only in presenting Private Member's Bill and holding discussion in this regard on the day of Private Member's business?

When it comes to discussion on important points like setting up of thousands of universities in the country, hilly States are neglected. When we demand to set up a central university there, it is said that it needs 700 acres of land. It is itself a problem to arrange 700 acres of land in the hilly States. It is said that 200 acre of land is required to set up AIIMs, it is difficult for the hilly States to get so much land.

You can see that cities like Delhi, Mumbai or New York are allowed to construct vertical buildings upto 50 storey. It is also easy to manage these all things. You may have seen that patients are shifted from one building to another on a stretcher through busy street at Safdarjung or other hospitals in Delhi. Whether we would construct similar structure there. It would be better if we construct 50 floor building in place of the said structure. Then it would be easy to shift patients to different floors through lift. Mere construction of more buildings will not serve the purpose. We are talking about acquiring 200-700 acres of lands of farmers in the 21st century where it is difficult to determine price of land. Therefore, there is a dire need to carry out amendment in the policy.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Railways for introducing bullet train, but at the same time, I expect from him to complete those projects which we are lying pending for 30 years or more. I hope that work on Nangal-Una and Talwara rail line of the State will be completed for which the State receive only Rs. 20 crore each year whereas I have contacted the railway department atleast 50 times in this regard. The State receive only Rs. 20 crore despite making 50 rounds.

Hon. Chairman, Sir please listen to my plight. We all have realized after the Kargil war as well as 1962 war in Arunachal Pradesh that connectivity is very necessary. China understood this point but unfortunately India did not. China has laid railway line upto Lhasa, but we are unable to lay rail line upto Leh.

Hon. Jitendra Singh ji is present here and he understands that Leh is important. What is the need to lay Bhanupali, Bilaspur, Mandi, Manali, Leh rail line because more than five thousand truck carry cement there and each year lakhs of tourists visit Mandi and Manali and same route goes upto Leh and border areas of and the country. This train will originate from Banupali and pass through Kiratpur Sahib, Anandpur Sahib, the historical Sikh gurudwaras and Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine, but it is regrettable that Rs. 5 crore was sanctioned in the previous Budget and only Rs. 8 crore has been sanctioned in this year's interim Budget for this project. We talk of security of the country and declare railway line of national interest and hon. Prime Minister has said four times. [ENGLISH] 'This rail network is very important for India' [TRANSLATION] and declared the said project as of national importance. But he was unable to make any announcement in this regard during the last four years and could provide only Rs. 8 crore in the last Budget. Hon. Nishank ji has for correctly said that if you incur Rs. 25 crore, for a project in plains then the cost of the same project will be double in a hilly State since it is a time taking process. In most cases, land is considered as forest land and considerable time is spent in obtaining NOC in this regard. Is it the responsibility of hilly States only to conserve mountains and forests and check adverse impact of climate change. These States are ready to accept this responsibility but what will these States get in lieu of the same. A small country

like Costa Rica has adopted and implemented [ENGLISH] payment for eco-system concept. [TRANSLATION] The country has increased forest cover from 18 per cent to more than 50 per cent as a result thereof. Since the country is providing financial incentives for plantation of tress, one has to maintain a certain per centage of forest cover for receiving financial incentives. The Government should adopt above mentioned system for hilly States wherein a provision should be made that the person owing an acre of land will be provided financial incentive for plantation of trees on that land. In order to increase green cover along the roads, the Government should include plantation of trees under NAREGA works. The National Highway Authority of India should be instructed to plant trees and financial incentive provided to that authority which will be utilized for community purpose.

*[English]*

We have to come out with innovative ideas to have sustainable growth; and if we do not come out with innovative ideas, nothing is going to happen.

*[Translation]*

In my opinion, it is imperative to create a separate Ministry for Himalayan States so as to ensure development of hilly States as well as to check migration from seek these States and to avoid a situation where people are forced to seek the path of agitation.

I would like to thank hon, Nishank ji from the bottom of my heart for presenting a Private Member Bill and I am extremely grateful to Dr. Jitendra Singh ji, Shri Ninong ji and all my friends who are present here in support of the said Bill. Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (Shillong): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance to speak on the Resolution moved by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank.

Sir, the Resolution is a very meaningful one. I support this Resolution because I too belong to a part of Himalayan region. Moreover, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the entire North Eastern States are a part of the Himalayan Region.

I again support this Resolution because it is the need of the hour to have a Ministry so that we can give advice or any information to the Central Ministry with which it could act accordingly. Sir, I will speak for only half of the time which Shri Anurag Thakur has taken. I will limit myself to four points only.

Firstly, this Ministry, if formed, will help in identification of the people around Himalayas. For example, we have eight States in the Northeast but we do not have a research centre where we can research the prospects of the area, the strengths, in terms of habit, practice and culture of the people living in these areas. We may know their requirements. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to Northeast he said that if you want to know the true colour of India you come to Northeast, especially to a State like Arunachal Pradesh. I do not know how many of you have visited Arunachal Pradesh. If at all I get a chance, I always go there because it is rich in culture. It is rich in minerals. People are very hospitable. These are the areas which we should support and the idea given by Shri Ramesh is very ideal.

If you see in terms of sports, we get a lot of football experts from Sikkim, Darjeeling. We have got good boxers from Manipur. In songs competition my State Meghalaya used to be a champion. Even when President Obama came they called the singers from Meghalaya to sing for him. These are the specialities which the people living in the Himalayas have. So, we should have a research centre in the Northeast which can identify the strengths of the people living there.

We need to provide a special financial package to all these areas because most of them are the border areas. It is not that easy to live in the border areas. As Shri Anurag Thakur has said, the rules, the laws of the Metro cities like Delhi or Mumbai may not be applicable to Northeast because of its terrain. For example, in my State Meghalaya six out of twelve months in a year it rains. So, if we have to implement a project, we cannot say twelve months but we say that it is to be implemented in six months only. This is the difference. Until and unless we have a Ministry like this which will know the problems of the area, it is difficult to develop the State.

In terms of logistics also, for example to carry one tonne of cement from one of the Capitals of a Northeastern

State to Delhi, it will cost not less than Rs. 2000 whereas the cost for carrying the same from Delhi to Madras is not even ten per cent of that. We need to support the people of the Himalayan region and hence there is a need for this Ministry.

We must also take measures to check infiltration. I feel infiltration is a major concern especially for the tribal people of the Himalayan region. In my State there is a lot of agitation because of infiltration from the neighbouring countries. So, we have to empower the people living in those areas. They are the best people who know the terrains, the problems of the area. Instead of deploying thousands and lakhs of forces from the mainland to these areas we can train the local youth and employ them there. They will give the best service. They will protect the country and protect themselves. We can give them employment and thus migration from those areas to the cities will minimize. These are certain things which we have to keep in mind.

The other thing that I wish to say is that we should provide more for the infrastructure. Whoever has presented the Budget, be it the Railway Budget or the General Budget, he always talks about giving 10 per cent to Northeast. They always keep 10 per cent for the north-east. Why do you want to keep only 10 per cent for the north-east? For roads, we should have 20 to 30 per cent. A lot of money is required. For the construction of one kilometre of road in north-east, you require a minimum of Rs. 2.5 crore but here it may be only Rs. 1.5 crore. So, the question of 10 per cent should not arise. It should be demand based. We should build infrastructure. If China can build infrastructure along the border of Himalayas, why can we not do that? So, infrastructure is very important. This will be a part of the assets of the country as well as the people of that area. If we do that, they would not migrate and they would get employment.

At the same time, we should set up industries. As Anuragji has said, people come from those areas to Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and other cities. You set up industries there. In the areas near Himalayas, if you grow trees, it takes only five years to grow and you can use them. If you grow trees in Delhi, it will take 20 years to grow. Therefore, we should identify industries and projects in such a way that we could establish them in those areas. We should relax certain rules also. For example, if you define forest

areas in Rajasthan or Gujarat, you need only 20 trees an acre but in north-east, we need 100 trees an acre. So, we should define those areas and relax the rules. We should empower and encourage people of those areas so that they can prosper.

With this, I really support the idea and I think we should congratulate Dr. Rameshji who has given an excellent idea. I wish him all the best and I wish that this Resolution should be passed.

*[Translation]*

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH (Bagpat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. First of all, I would like to mention that I have served the police department for more than 30 years as a sentinel of security by safeguarding the internal security of the nation and its people. When we talk about soul and culture of our nation, we must discuss Himalayas. Everyone worships and wants to contribute for his motherland. Through you, I would like to tell the House as well as the people of the country that Himalaya is the birth place of human species. It has been mentioned in our scriptures like Vedas, Shatpath Brahmin, Mahabharata and Upnishads that human beings first came into existence in Himalaya only. First of all, Saint Dayanand had said about this around 150 years ago. Today, the scientists use to say that South Africa or the North Pole is the place of origin of human species. Shri Narayan Pavgi, a prominent Geologist of our country has arrived at a conclusion after intense research that Himalaya is the only place of origin of human species. It is not the motherland of Indians alone but the whole world has originated from here. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention to it. Language developed from here. Hon'ble Pokhriyal ji said that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages but Sanskrit itself originated in the land of Himalaya. Indian Aryans say that human species came into existence in Meru, Irani people are of the view that they have come from Himalayas, they call it Moru, it is called Meroz in Greek, Meruh in Turkey, Meraei in Egypt and Moru in Russia.

### 17.00 hours

I would like to convey through you that our language has also been developed in the land of Himalayas. It is the land of our ancestors. Vegetations and medicinal plants

numbering in lakhs grow in this land. [ENGLISH] Because of lack of policies, [TRANSLATION] we have ignored the Himalayas, during the last 65-70 years due to which it has lost many valuable vegetations We have come to know that 18440 types of vegetations still grow there. Approximately 40% of the plants grown here are used for the medicinal purpose. We have to save the Himalayas, if we want to save the human race. There are many medicines which are grown in Himalayan region. The best and most effective medicine in the world for ovarian cancer is found here. Muscadine Antelope is also found there. Muscadine is used in the treatment for cardiac ailments and neurological disorders. World's best quality saffron is also found here. Today, America is doing research on whether the medicinal herb Kutki found in Himalayan region can be the most effective drug in the treatment of HIV infection. Himalayan water is known as the world's best mineral water. Only the Himalayan water is allowed in America and England from India. Through you, would like to tell the Government that we have to give special attention to this region if we want to save these herbs and ensure good health.

It is said that water is life. Himalaya is the prime source of fresh water. The major rivers in Hindustan, Pakistan and Bangladesh e.g. Sindhu, Satluj, Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra and Sharda, all have originated from Himalayas. Besides, I would also like to mention, through you, that Himalaya has strategic importance also. Himalaya acts as a defence barrier of our country. Today, Yadav ji was saying, unfortunately in 1962 when China annexed more than one lakh kilometers of our land, the then Prime Minister had said in this very House that [ENGLISH] not even single blade of grass grows there, why should you worry about himself it? [TRANSLATION] At that time, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukharjee himself had replied, if you are bald, it doesn't mean that, your head has no value".  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Darjeeling): Shri Mahavir Tyagiji had said this. ...(Interruptions)

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH: Himalaya has strategic importance. Innumerable varieties of precious stones are found in Himalayas. There are many things for enrichment of our body and mind, but if we want to attain soul satisfaction, inner fulfilment and introspect ourselves,

the land of Himalayas is the right place. One can say experience all this only after visiting there. In the end, I would like to say that it has been mentioned in ancient Indian literature that there is Dev Lok in the northern side. When darkness prevails, people have to look towards the northern pole. Therefore, if we want to save our culture, our soul, we have to look towards north. Hence, why a separate Ministry for hilly regions cannot be constituted while there is a Ministry for Surface Transport, for Space or for Ocean Development. Himalayas is the king of mountains. Therefore, I thank Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal ji who has brought this resolution.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (South Delhi): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. I felt that let Anurag ji speak first, because it is his pain and that is was silent. His pains are justified. Anurag ji we also live in the mountain range of Aravali, even if it is in Delhi. The hilly areas have their unique problems. But not talking exclusively about the problems of hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal or Himalayan mountains, I would like to talk about the culture of this country. The culture of our country about which Satyapalji, Anurag ji talked, certainly flows from the mountains. But, the misfortune of this country is that the persons who took decisions about Himalayan range spread in an area of two and half to three thousand km did not have that particular background, but they took decisions sitting in air conditioned rooms. It appears to me that they have no information regarding the pains of the people residing there. Pokhriyalji has brought this Private Members Bill keeping in view such difficulties. In that Bill he has said that specific responsibility of a person should be fixed, there should be a separate Ministry or Department, so that in case of any untoward incident or tragedy, security and remedial action could be ensured. Accountability of a person should be fixed. The people of various Departments, the Minister of Agriculture would be more concerned about the plains and not about agriculture activities is being carried out in Uttaranchal or Himachal Pradesh or about activities related to organic cultivation in Sikkim. But if we talk about Himalayas and the geographical condition of Himalayas, only a person belonging to that area would be better placed to solve the problems of the region.

**17.06 hrs**

(SHRI RAMEN DEKA *in the Chair*)

Sir, glaciers in the Himalayan ranges are receding due to climate change. Our climate is degrading due to declining environmental conditions. The Minister who is in charge of the Ministry does not bother to think about environment. There should be a specific Minister. I again come to the earlier point of accountability. If glaciers continue to recede like this then the rivers of the country, about 50 per cent of which originate in the Himalayas and provide water for irrigation and drinking water, will become extinct.

Sir, the second point is as our forefathers also said, that if we forget our roots, our foundation, the country will not survive and that society and species will also be forgotten in the history. The identity of India is a country of sages and saints. Many gods and goddesses descended on the earth for meditation and all of them were dependent on mountains. That land has been called 'devabhumi'. It is a different matter that all our brothers from mountains present here are not following that. It is said that 'Atithi Devo Bhava' then myself and Satyapalji should have been called earlier as we are guests and also speaking in their favour- we are talking about their mountains. The slogans of 'Atithi Devo Bhava' was given there. Our saints-sages who meditated and lived upto 250-300 years got spiritual power meditating in these very mountain ranges.

Sir, organic cultivation is being proposed there, at least 19 to 20 thousand types of herbs and shrubs are found in mountains. If those herbs and shrubs are to be protected, we need to involve the locals and also systematically improve the administration dealing with the mountains. Otherwise, people will continue to migrate towards plains, they will not get employment there, they will not be taken care of. This may affect the sense of patriotism amongst them, adversely affecting our security along with China border and also towards Arunachal Pradesh in the North East.

Sir, every person thinks about himself, about his/her life first. These things are only limited to slogans. The country is first, after the nation comes the State and after the State comes a person himself. But a feeling is growing that border areas of our country are not safe. The local people

will think about them and they may check the infiltration. The Government has not been able to erect barbed wire fencing due to rivers and mountains. If they will be taken care of, the feeling of patriotism will increase in them. The Government should take care of them. Anurag ji was also saying, you have also seen their pains. He was not speaking from his mind but from his heart and from his soul. His words were coming from that pain. Anurag ji was speaking a little while ago, but now he is not present. ...*(Interruptions)* good, he is sitting there. Brother, we have come to this side with so much difficulty, please come to this side. ...*(Interruptions)*, he was expressing his pains. The Government should address his concerns. No matter which party is in power, at present is NDA, but despite being the Government of NDA, this motion has moved as a Private Member's Bill. We have to save our rivers even in plains. In hilly areas, forests should be conserved as per environmental norms because 60 per cent forests of our country are in hilly areas. The people there feel that if forests are not protected and conserved the environment will be affected.

*[English]*

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (Chevella): Sir, thank you for this opportunity. India is a very diverse country. The needs of one region cannot be fully understood by the people of another region. But more importantly, the potential of one region may not be understood by the people of another region. Even if they do understand in the larger interests of the nation, the potential of the hill States may not be recognized. Therefore, definitely there should be a special emphasis and maybe as the Member who brought this Resolution, I think, there is a need for a separate Ministry for the Himalayan States, the hill States.

The potentials are definitely not recognized. The entire national receipts by the Ministry of Forests are only Rs. 254 crore. But if the potential of the forests is recognized just from these hill States, it can be actually Rs. 2,000 crore. The potential for tourism is not fully recognized—both the receipts of both the States and the Centre are marginal. About skiing, billions of dollars are earned by the smallest European countries but all of us know Himalayan range has a huge potential. What is the revenue? Almost negligible; it is only capital expenditure but hardly any revenue.

We have numerous sports like river rafting, kayaking, trout fishing, the famous Maheshi fishing but almost no revenues to the States and of course, to the Central Government. We have recently discovered the potential for uranium and thorium mining in Leh. There is not even a detailed study conducted, although it was discovered, though the potential is huge. But more importantly, which is more important to the nation and to the world is that the hill States can potentially become renewable energy Capitals of India. The solar energy, the solar irradiation in some of the Himalayan States is more than twice of even Rajasthan but the solar energy is not fully utilized. I think, this Government is going to do it. But the problem with the solar energy is, it needs to be utilized, transmitted and distributed. But there are no industries. So, transmitting all the way from Leh to the rest of the country where industries are, is going to be phenomenally expensive. So, why not the industries also be set up in these hilly States where we have renewable energy resources? But it is not just solar energy; we also have green energies like wind energy and hydro electric energy which our country require.

Lastly I will come to transportation. I am actually from the Central India, and we do not have very big mountains where I come from but I have the opportunity to visit almost all the hill States. I discovered some phenomenal vegetables, fruits and berries and I remember one such vegetable is *lengdi* from Uttarakhand which is phenomenally delicious. If anyone goes to Uttarakhand, I will request him to get that particular vegetable. In Delhi, you can get the German asparagus and you can get the European green asparagus which tastes similar to *lengdi*, but I cannot get *lengdi* of our own hill States.

So, I think transportation is critical and this has to be a focus. As I mentioned, this cannot be the focus of the Ministry of Transport or the Ministry of Environment and Forests. A separate Ministry is definitely required. With these words, I support the Resolution.

Thank you for the opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Darjeeling): Sir, I belong to Darjeeling region which is known as the Queen of the Himalayas. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal has raised an important

topic and I was hesitant to speak on this topic as he talked about the Himalayan States, but I belong to the Himalayan region, not the Himalayan State. This is the region from where we get the sight of sacred Mount Kanchenjunga. On the Tiger hills, people offer water to the Sun in the morning while having a sight of the Kanchenjunga getting lit by the first rays of the rising sun. Basically, the basis of their resolution mainly on protection and preservation of the Himalayan culture, protecting it from natural disasters, alleviation of social and economic backwardness and paying equal attention to the national security also. For this, it is important to facilitate speedy development of this region for protecting it and to bring prosperity to the people of this region. When I was going through their resolution, I felt proud of the vision of our Prime Minister who has laid emphasis on 5 Ts *i.e.* Talent, Tradition, Tourism, Trade and Technology for Brand India. If I talk about talent, there is no dearth of it in the Himalayan region. As Anurag Ji said, how our brave soldiers never hesitate to sacrifice themselves to protect the Motherland. He was talking about the Himalayan region, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh where people had done so much during Sino-Indian war. I represent that region which is home to proud Gorkhas and when slogans are raised in the battle field. On one side you would hear "Har Har Mahadev" from other side, it would be "Jai Jai Maa Kali Aayo Re Gorkhali", and from yet another side there is the slogan "Jo Bole So Nihal Sat Sri Akal". You will see brave soldiers of our country raising these slogans who are ready to sacrifice themselves to save the Motherland.

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Ahluwalia ji, just wait for a minute.

Hon. Members, the extended time for discussion on this resolution is over. As there is one more speaker to take part in the discussion on the Resolution, the House has to extend time for further discussion on the Resolution.

If the House agrees, the time for discussion may be extended by half an hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay, thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Hon'ble Sir, I was talking about talent. Where would you find a better talent other than in the brave soldiers serving their Motherland? The first "T" in the slogan given by our visionary Prime Minister is here in the lap of the Himalayas.

Sir, I belong to that region where Tenzing Sherpa was born in the year 1953, when these facilities were not available, in spite of that he climbed a top the Himalayas and unfurled the tricolor there. Edmund Hillary and John followed him. But this is very unfortunate that we have not conferred "Bharat Ratna" on Tenzing Sherpa till now. I hope the Government will surely confer on him this honour now.

The second "T" in the slogan by Narendra Bhai is about Tradition, preservation of our culture. Indian culture, starting from Leh, Jammu and Kashmir, spreads to Himachal, Uttarakhand, Darjeeling, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and I cannot deny that this culture spreads to Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, and Meghalaya. These are also part of us. If the Crown of 'Bharat Mata' starts from Leh, and extends from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, her arm extends up to region, which was previously called NEFA and up to Meghalaya. There is Koteswar temple in Bhuj which is her right arm. We have to protect that Indian culture. On the one side, we see China, Pakistan, and the border of Afghanistan in a small part and when we reach Arunachal Pradesh, people greet you with "Jai Hind." In this country, someone says "Salaam-alaikum", the someone says "Sat Sri Akaal", someone says, "Namaskar", someone says, "Ram-Ram", someone says, "Namaste", but Arunachal Pradesh is a State where everyone says "Jai Hind" to protect the Himalayan region. This is for preserving our tradition. There is a belief that we must visit the 'Char Dhams' and we should go to Kedarnath, Badrinath, Places of Shankaracharya, Amarnath, Pathar Sahib in Leh, Hemkund Sahib, Naina Devi, and in the same way we should go to Buddhist Monastery in Tawang. We visit these places for 'Darshan.' There is also 'Maa Kamakhya Devi Temple, Mata Vaishno Devi Temple' situated on these very mountains.

The Third 'T' is for tourism. It includes religion, trekking, tea, ecology, mountain and skiing. All these are found in this hilly area of Himalayas. In order to make the



'T's of the Prime Minister more relevant, this tourism would have to be incorporated into it. Then comes trade. There is huge potential of trade in forests, mineral resources, various medicinal plants and fruits and flowers in this region. In my constituency, Cinchona is produced which is a medicinal plant and a natural product for preparing the medicine quinine. It is produced at only one place in the world and it is prepared in synthetic form at other places. That Cinchona is produced in Mangpu which falls in Kalimpong and Kurseong region. Farming is being done there for 150 years. Now, the farmers of that area have started production of Lepcake and texus which are anti-cancer drugs. A factory has been set up there since British period for extracting drug. Darjeeling is known for three 'T's-Darjeeling tea, Darjeeling timber and Darjeeling tourism. It can be included into five 'T's of the Prime Minister.

Sir, but it is unfortunate that the minimum wages have reached above Rs 100 in the entire country and at some places it is above Rs. 200 and Rs. 300, but tea garden labourers are still paid Rs. 95 per day because no system is there to think about their welfare. There is no Ministry to tackle this issue. There is no separate Ministry for and plantation industries such as rubber, coffee, cardamom and tea. There are Ministries for various minerals such as Ministry of Steel for iron, Minister of Coal for coal, Ministry of Textiles for clothes, but there is no plantation Ministry for plantation industry in the interest of the farmers, workers and labourers who produce gold from land. ...(*Interruptions*) There is only Board for these industries such as Tea Board, Rubber Board, Coffee Board, Spices Board and those boards are under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A separate Ministry should be formed for these industries to link them with trade. It should be implemented to protect one of the 'T's of our Prime Minister which stands for trade.

The fifth 'T is for technology. Sir, I belong to that State where the toy train, operated in Darjeeling, had been designated as world heritage train by UNESCO in the year 1999. It was started in the year 1881 and is being operated till now. If land slide had not taken place in the year 2010 and if the earthquake had not taken place in the year 2011, that train would have gone directly to Darjeeling. It runs from Siliguri to Gayabari and then from Pagla Ghora to Darjeeling as on date.

Sir, Ghum Station is the highest station in the world at that height on world 92 heritage map. If we want to protect it, we definitely need a Ministry, Pokhriyal ji has raised a very good issue with regard, to forming a Ministry and it must be given a nomenclature. In my native place, when someone gets married and becomes pregnant, the members of the family decide the name for the baby before his/her birth. If Pandit ji does not suggest a name, they start calling him/her that name with love. Same thing happens before forming a Ministry. ...(*Interruptions*) It is not certain whether it will be formed or not but it must be named. We had formed DONER i.e. Ministry for North-East States which stands for Development North Eastern Region. I would like to say that we do not need a department, we need Ministry of Himalayan Region, "MOHIR". Our Prime Minister is a visionary Prime Minister and he is able to do it. ...(*Interruptions*) If not, you may make a seal-'Mohar' at least. You are capable. You are in Prime Minister Office. Please do it, but do not make a 'Mohar'-a seal of Mughal emperalism, rather it should be of our country through which we can protect Himalayan culture and live a prosperous life here. If I talk about Darjeeling, I have many points to speak. That's why, I have not talked about Darjeeling this time. I have limited my speech to Himalayan regions only.

The constituency, from where I have been elected, has Himalayas on one side and Naxalbari on another side. Naxalbari is a part of my constituency where naxalism owed its origin. The reason for origination of naxalism was neglect. Because of neglect of that region, naxalism originated there which a cause of worry for the whole country. Naxalism is a history now, but it has changed to Maoism and it has spread from Tirupati to Pashupatinath. Now, I conclude my speech and support the resolution of Pokhriyal ji. I hope the Government will consider it. Our main objective to introduce this resolution is to provide food for thought. We want to focus the attention of the Government on some issues and want to force the Government to consider the demands of the people. Do not make legislation only keeping in mind the implementing agency, i.e., the bureaucracy. The Government must give attention to the voice of the people. The Government should make legislation keeping in mind the welfare of the people.

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Pokhriyal has brought this issue in the form of a resolution in this House the temple of democracy,

in fact, as if it were an inspiration from the Almighty. Merely an year before, I was on the Chardham Yatra with my family at the time of the said Uttarakhand tragedy.

Sir, you should know as how tough that journey is. Since the year 1977-78, I was extremely eager to have a darshan of Kedarnathji, but God had his own designs. I used to be a full time activist of Vidyarthi Parishad then. On my way, I found out that the journey had to be postponed due to land-slide. I had to return back from there. I have been a Minister in the Bihar Government and five times MLA before that. I was also the Chairman of Paryavaran Samiti. I was not able to go over there despite the programmes clicked out several times. I am describing the incident and I don't want to raise other issues today. After concentrating on this incident only, I would tell as to why this resolution presented by Shri Pokhriyal ji is necessary. When I speak about this thing, my eyes get filled up with tears. May God save others from facing the said tragedy. Uplifting the spirits of 15 people of my family in Garbha Griha of the temple for four days and getting drowned in water three times at the night of 16th, I saw in the morning of 17th that Gandhi Sarovar had burst. I thought what a catastrophe had occurred. I had heard that for a cataclysm, it was usually mentioned that the mountain had broken. My small grandchild was merely two years and two months old. Believe me, we had reached on 15th travelling whole night from Badrika dham. When I was heading for Kedarnath from Badrika dham, I got a call from Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi at Poojanotsava in Badrinath. He asked me where I was. I told him that I have set out on chardham yatra. He comforted me and wished me a very comfortable yatra.

I would like to invite your attention towards some incidents of that pilgrimage. Through you, let the whole countrymen know about it. When I started from Badrinath at night, it was raining heavily. I don't know what feelings came to my mind at that time. We had two cars with us. Securitymen were there. My family members were present. At that time, some crisis had occurred in Bihar. I was the Health Minister of Bihar then. After offering our prayers in Badrinath, I asked my driver to return. Some crisis has occurred in Bihar and I felt apprehensive. The driver told me that the hill just above Badrinath is Shri Kedarnath ji. I was astonished to learn that at that time a pandit from Badrinath used to return to Badrinath by the evening after

crossing the mountain. I decided to climb the peak to pay obeisance at the temple. Thereafter, I told my children that we would first go to Haridwar to offer prayers and then we will move for Patna. As I was having different types of feeling in my mind and incessant rain was there at Ukhimath, I decided to visit Kedarnath some other time. I had never seen before the pieces of rocks crashing down due to heavy rainfall. I hail from a plateau region. *...(Interruptions)* please listen this incident; you will come to know my agony. If needed, the time of the House may be extended. *...(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly conclude in a minute. The Minister has to give a reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: I am concentrating my speech on this incident only, I will not speak on any other point. *...(Interruptions)*

It was eleven in the night when landslide occurred there; I saw the pieces of rocks falling before the vehicles. It was horrible. Suddenly a tiger appeared before my car near Ukhimath. Everybody in my family got nervous. Our Driver switched off the light, but I asked him to switch on the light. Then, I reverently bowed my head before the tiger. I was having a as if I had received the darshan of deity Bhagwati whom I worship daily and the Tiger on which Ma Bhagwati rides. Roaring on us the tiger came to the right side. We moved ahead. I still remember the incidents of three days of Kedarnath pilgrimage. It is heart rending that we lost seven people of our family, however, *...(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Choubeyji, there is paucity of time. Therefore, please conclude.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Sir, I had seen thousands of people washed away in flash floods. Even today, those stony eyes haunt me and it seems as if they were trying to know why such a tragedy occurred in Kedarnath, in Uttarakhand.

Sir, as there is scarcity of time. I would like to

mention in a few words that when any tragedy happens in Uttarakhand, everybody including environmentalists and politicians, start demanding to have a policy for the Himalayas. The incident took place at that time and incidentally, the present Prime Minister and the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Bhai Modi called me over there. I talked to him and after 10 minutes on the night of the 16th, that incident occurred. The incident took place on the 17th and I cannot tell you how unsafe we felt there on the 18th. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude. Now, the Hon. Minister is to reply.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: I just want to say that had there been a Ministry prior to that incident, it would have better. In that disaster, my relative (sadhoo) Subodh Mishraji died. He was a senior journalist. He himself talked to all the Ministries on telephone. He contacted various ministries including the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and all the Ministries of Bihar Government, but no one came forward to save the lives of thousands of people. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, had there been a Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Time is running out.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Had there been a Ministry of Himalayan range, disaster management would have been done in a better way. That disaster management was a total failure. When I came down, I could not recognize myself. Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyalji is present here. I saw him on the airport. When he came by helicopter, I met him. I asked him what was the cause of this disaster. ...*(Interruptions)* the entire region is landslide prone, the entire area is ravaged by rains. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Minister is standing.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Sir, I want to narrate an incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Hon. Minister is standing. Please conclude. Have you concluded your speech? The Minister will speak now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Sir, before concluding, I would like that a Ministry be set up for Himalayan range, about which Pokhriyalji has asked for, so that we can conserve and promote that region.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir and the hon. Members sitting here, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal ji brought this resolution here last week. The discussions on the same continues even today and we welcome that Dr. Pokhriyal ji is our experienced colleague. He has a lot of experience in political life also. He is the ex-Chief Minister of that region. Through his experience, he has brought a lot of points to our notice.

I also express my gratitude to the other friends who have presented their views on this resolution. A lot of things came to our notice. Some things which were left out, got recollected in our mind. Some things which were there in our mind, got refreshed. Ahluwalia ji is sitting among us. He is a very experienced person. Prahladji, Dr. Satyapal ji and our friend Anuragji expressed their viewpoint with a lot of pain. Perhaps, he has left now. I was listening to all the points last week as well as today very attentively. One

reason for this was that I was given this responsibility. Owing to this responsibility, I have to give a reply after listening to the discussion on this resolution. However, besides all this, there is a beautiful coincidence that the ones presenting the resolution hail from hilly region, those who are speaking also belong to hilly region and among a few members who have remained here, are mostly from the hilly region. The Member of the Council of Minister who has been entrusted with this responsibility is also from the hilly region. I will take a minute to proceed on this personal point. Perhaps, most of my friends do not know that my hilly region, is not only hilly, but backward also and situated at an high altitude and also remote. It lacks the facilities also. Our family was a lower middle class family. When I used to study in school, it used to take a month for a letter to reach the village located in our remote hilly region. That letter used to be delivered at my house when the postman was in possession of two-four letters. The postman used to say that he would not take the trouble of climbing the mountain for delivering just one letter. When I joined college, we were three students there among whom two did not have any experience of train journey. As Shri Choubey ji was explaining, in the same way, some people of the council helped us. The point is that this agony of hilly area is personally in my notice and also in my experience also. There is no doubt about the fact that hilly areas have some specific issues and problems. [ENGLISH] specific problems, which are very peculiar to the hill States more so the Himalayan States. [TRANSLATION] As has been said, lack of resources is also an issue. This region is affected by disasters, it is also a matter of concern. Issue of transport is also there. My grandmother who died 15 years ago at the age of 95, used to tell me the story of her era. About 150 years ago when she got married, there was a custom in our village where her mother had put wood in her palanquin. She said that we would not meet again, you should give this wood to your mother-in-law on my behalf if ever something unexpected happens. I mean to say that this is our anguish and it is not as if the Government is unaware of it. [ENGLISH] The Government is committed to address the issues related to the sustainable development of the Himalayan States and this is a statement being made on the Floor of the House. [TRANSLATION] Government is committed to the development of the Himalayan region.

The Himalayan region is indeed an enriched repository of biodiversity, cultural and ethnic diversity. We have discussed these things in the last two days. [ENGLISH] It is indeed repository of biodiversity, cultural and ethnic biodiversity.

[*Translation*]

If any region in the world exhibits such a unique biodiversity, it is this Himalayan region and honourable Ahluwalia Ji had beautifully pointed this out. But it is not that the Government has not given due and proper attention to it. As you must be aware of it and I would like to again bring it to your kind notice. [ENGLISH] The National Mission of sustaining Himalayan Eco-system has been launched under the National Action Plan for Climate Change. The focus of mission is on sustenance of Himalayan ecosystem which includes glaciers, biodiversity and traditional knowledge societies. [TRANSLATION] This is a topic. It also does scientific research. [ENGLISH] The mission also focuses on rapid generation of capacities, including human and institutional activities between force of nature and actions of mankind. [TRANSLATION] As honorable Walia Ji was talking about cinchor, I am also a doctor. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: My name is Ahluwalia.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am sorry, Ahluwalia Ji. I beg your pardon. I respect you and we have known each other for many years. Due to insufficient time and the pressure to finish my answer quickly, perhaps I made this mistake. I am sorry.

As honorable Member was talking about cinchona drugs, the Government is also focusing on fully tapping the potential on the Himalayan region. [ENGLISH] A dedicated Mountain Division has also been established to contribute to the sustainable and migrated development of Himalayan region through integrated policies and programmes. [TRANSLATION] It is a matter of immense joy and satisfaction that in this very session Hon'ble Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech, has made a provision of Rs. 100 crore for setting up of a National Centre for Himalayan Studies. [ENGLISH] It is for setting up of a National Centre for Himalayan Studies. [TRANSLATION] You can imagine that within just six

weeks after coming to Power, the Government presented a Budget with special focus on this region. We can imagine how much priority is being given by the Government to this region [ENGLISH] as all the 11 Himalayan States, which include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Jharkand have been accorded special category status by the National Development Council mainly for four reasons—hilly and difficult terrain, low population density, strategic location and non-viable nature of finance. [TRANSLATION] I would like to bring this special category status to your kind notice. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: We extend the time of the House up to 6 O' clock.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I will finish in another two or three minutes.

This is an important aspect which is to be brought to the notice of the hon. Members that these 11 Himalayan States, which have been accorded special category status, get a number of benefits from the Central plan assistance which is more as compared to the general category States. [TRANSLATION] As it was being said that it was 10 per cent, and this is a separate matter that it should be increased up to 20 or 30 per cent but in comparison to other States, it is already more than that. [ENGLISH] That in many of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the requirement of State's share for these States is at much lower level compared to the other States. [TRANSLATION] Generally, States also have some contribution in Centrally Sponsored Schemes, but when it comes to the contribution by these States, we expect less from them. On both the fronts, the Centre endeavours to help these States financially as much as it can. We are aware of it and we take special care [ENGLISH] that all the Himalayan States have blocks with International borders.

[*Translation*]

There is a long border. As Ahluwalia Ji was saying, this border from Leh-Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh, share the borders with China and Pakistan as well and the people living near the borders have many problems.

[ENGLISH] In this regard, Border Area Development Plan, BADP already has been established by the Government for the balanced development of the border areas and to look after the specific problems of the border area people. [TRANSLATION] There are many problems, for example, in my Constituency the people of bordering areas have such land which they have to give to the army for security reasons. There should be a provision of rehabilitation for them. [ENGLISH] Therefore, keeping in view the special characteristics of the North Eastern States and majority of the Himalayan States, there is a provision of earmarking of funds of 10 per cent of the several Central Ministries, which already exists. [TRANSLATION] which was just mentioned in the discussion.

[*English*]

Therefore, to conclude [TRANSLATION] the hon. Member laid the matter of Uttarakhand in this resolution in a very sensitive manner. We are also aware of it. There are some questions [ENGLISH] which are constantly susceptible to national disasters, which require increased cost and technical requirements for retrieval. [TRANSLATION] So, keeping in mind all these things that the Government is already committed towards the development of Himalayan regions [ENGLISH] and the Himalayan States are on the highest priority of the Government. The Government is committed to the sustainable development of the Himalayan States. At the same time, I must state before the hon. Members that for the time being the Government has no proposal for creation of a new Ministry to exclusively deal with matters relating to the development of the Himalayan States, and doing so may not be viable for the time being. [TRANSLATION] I would like to say in brief that only due to this reason it is not appropriate time to form this Ministry. So, this proposal is not under consideration of the Government for the time being. Therefore, keeping in mind the above mentioned facts, I would like to request the Hon. Member to withdraw his resolution. [ENGLISH] I will request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Resolution.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Sir, about 17 Members have expressed their views on

this Resolution. I had to say a lot, but due to limitation of time, I will speak in brief. The entire House is in favour of creation of a new Ministry for Himalayan States at any cost. All the Members from various States who took part in this discussion, mentioned the cultural, geographical and strategic importance of Himalayan region along with the importance of water resources, Ayurveda, adventurous tourism, environment, rare sites, forests, culture as also the importance of national unity and integrity these regions hold and stated that it is very necessary to form a separate Ministry for Himalayan regions to keep the country safe.

I think, all the Members cutting across party lines, belonging to different regions and of course including those from the Himalayan region, and Members from other States have also supported the formation of this Ministry with full conviction. The hon. Minister has accepted this fact that there is a need to form this Ministry. That's why, I believe that this will surely be formed in the near future. He said that this was their top most priority. I withdraw this resolution with this hope that a separate Ministry will be formed for the development of the Himalayan region very soon in the near future.

With these words, I withdraw my Resolution.

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

**17.59 hrs**

**(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers**

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, before I call Shri Raju Shetti to move his Private Members Resolution regarding implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers, the time for discussion on this Resolution has to be allotted by the House. If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for discussion on this Resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Now, Shri Raju Shetty.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (Hatkangangle): I beg to move:

"This House urges upon the Government to take effective steps to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers, also known as 'Swaminathan Commission', to overcome the crisis in the agriculture sector.'

*[English]*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, Shri Raju Shetty, you may continue your speech next time.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on 21st of July, 2014 at 11.00 a.m.

**18.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 21, 2014/Ashadha 30, 1936 (Saka).*

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