

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 14, 2012/Agrahayana 23, 1934
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Shankarrao D. Kale.

Shri Shankarrao D. Kale was a member of the Tenth Lok Sabha representing the Kopergaon Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra from 1991 to 1996.

Shri Kale was a member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1980 and served as a Minister in the Maharashtra Government.

Shri Shankarrao D. Kale passed away on 5 November, 2012 at the age of 91 in Mumbai, Maharashtra.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker. I have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, I have received your notice. The subject on which you have given notice is very important. You kindly raise it during Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 301, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

Recovery of Bank Loans

*301. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Government against the scheduled commercial banks and other financial institutions for harassing their customers in regard to the recovery of loans during each of the last three years and the current year, bank/institution-wise;

(b) whether any guidelines/instructions have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on recovery of loans including engagement of recovery agents by the banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the RBI and the Supreme Court have taken a serious note of the harassment of the customers by the recovery agents engaged by the banks, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to address the issue?

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

Statement

(a) The details of number of complaints regarding Direct Selling Agents/Recovery Agents received against the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsman and disposed off during the last three years are as under:

Bank Group	Received during the years			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (July 2012- Nov. 2012)
SBI & Associates	306	52	87	27
Nationalised banks	351	58	54	21
Private Sector Banks	669	928	223	72
Foreign Banks	228	658	83	29
Total	1554	1696	447	149
Disposed	1429	1659	416	116

The year represents the period from 01st July to 30th June

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, vide its Master Circular dated July 01, 2011, on recovery of loans including vehicle loans and engagement and training of recovery agents, methods to be followed by them, as well as for avoiding adoption of uncivilized, unlawful and questionable behaviour of recovery agents during the process of recovery, as banks are responsible for the acts of their agents. These are applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and even Primary Cooperative Banks. Such complaints are reviewed by RBI on a case to case basis. In order to mitigate the problems faced by the customers, banks and their agents are also required to follow the '**Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers**' issued by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) and Fair Practice Code for the Lenders.

(d) and (e) In two different cases in the years 2007 and 2008, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed that the country is governed by the rule of law and the recovery of loans or seizure of vehicles could be done only through legal means and banks have vicarious liability for the actions on behalf of their agents. Banks are, therefore, required to rely on legal remedies available under the relevant statutes while enforcing security interests without intervention of the Courts of law.

Pursuant to the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, non-observance of RBI guidelines on engagement of recovery agents by banks has been incorporated in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme as a ground of complaint with effect from February 03, 2009.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 301, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, is it true that banks have put in place a new recovery management guideline after the Ministry of Finance has set a 20 per cent recovery target for every quarter? Has it come to the notice that despite the fact that banks have to adhere to the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers' pertaining to collection of dues, many banks resort to arm twisting which has caused not only harassment, but has also led to suicide. The Supreme Court has observed that banks cannot employ *goondas* to take possession by force.

My question is, other than issuing guidelines or advisories to the banks to adhere to the Banking Codes and Standard Board of India, whether stringent penal and criminal proceedings or provisions will be made against those banks if they indulge in such activities or violate this code. After all, the banks are responsible for the activities of their recovery agents.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, banks are commercial organizations. They are lending and they have a right to recovery. Whatever my friend is telling that they are resorting to some such things that are not desirable, I agree with him. Instructions have been issued by the RBI by issuing guidelines. Citizen Charter is there; the code is also there. Ombudsman is also there to listen to such complaints. Ombudsman is empowered to pay compensation, about a lakh of rupees. So far as penal sections are concerned, if some cases of this type happen, it is up to the person concerned to complain against any official in the local police station and then investigation will be done by the local police.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, my question was whether the Government is going to make any stringent criminal proceedings against them and the answer has not come.

My second supplementary is this. Banks have vicarious liability for the actions on behalf of their agents.

Banks are, therefore, required to rely on legal remedies available under the relevant statutes while enforcing security interest without intervention of the courts of law. When non-observation of RBI guideline on engagement of recovery agents by banks has been incorporated in the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006, as was mentioned by the Minister, as other grounds of complaints 'with effect from February 3, 2009', I would like to know whether compensation award is limited up to rupees one lakh. If so, will the Government consider not to restrict banking ombudsman within an amount specified relating to a complaint arising out of credit card operation of banks?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, as far as the limit of rupees one lakh is concerned, that is provided under that scheme. If somebody is not satisfied with the amount of compensation, he is free to go to any civil court or can claim the compensation.

As far as the action taken against the defaulters or the delinquent officers is concerned, there is the law of the land, and IPC and CrPC are there. Anybody is free to go to any police station, or court of law, to lodge an FIR against anybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, Banks have certain targets in respect of the loan defaulter banks. They are supposed to make maximum recovery. Similarly, the recovery agencies also fix their target in this respect. In this situation cases of harassment crop up. RBI has issued certain guidelines for defaulters that is OTS one time settlement. Instead of adopting one time settlement, going the other way of trying different methods for recovery result in customer's harassment. In this situation whether Ministry would urge upon the banks to prefer the legal method of one time settlement for recovery rather than going in for the illegal method. I would like to know about the trend which was experienced during the last two three years in respect of OTS. The method which has to be followed by all banks as per the guidelines issued by RBI.

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Madam, as regards the question of recovery; banks have several options, the OTS which has been referred to by the Hon. Member is already in operation. OTS is being implemented under the guidelines issued by RBI while individual banks have evolved their own individual system. I am not in a position

to tell immediately the number of OTS cases that have occurred. But this scheme is working under which borrowers are required to apply to the banks and subsequently banks have a procedure laid down as per guidelines of RBI which explains the method which will be adopted in OTS. How is property pledged with the Banks will be evaluated and then his liability will be decided.

Secondly question which has been raised by the hon. Member relates to harassment, that it should be avoided. In this regard some cases were filed in Supreme Court also. The orders passed by the Hon. Supreme Court and are being complied with. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nirupam Ji you please take your seat. You have already put your point.

[*English*]

Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not a discussion. This is Question Hour. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Banks have OTS for recovery of their money. Banks want the borrowers to approach them and tell them the method they would like to settle their case. It is not possible for the banks to come forward to ask the borrowers, I think the borrowers also is dutybound to come forward and tell the banks about his position about his inability to payback the loans, in that case we try to accommodate him. Bank does come forward to help. Bank also suggest him some way. Banks also advise them for counseling. We tell that they should be counselled as to how they landed in distress, what is the problem that in stopping them from making the payment, we take some cases of this nature to courts also. You have talked about other legal methods. Which exist. Yes they do

*Not recorded.

exist. Banks also go to Lok Adalat etc. that is to say that all legal methods are tried. This facility is available which is made use of and several cases are settled in OTS also.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBE: Madam Speaker, just now the hon. Minister talked of Lok Adalat. Cases of the value of less than Rs.10 lakh loans settled in Lok Adalat. Now the biggest problem that exist in this is as Shri Mehtab and Sanjay Nirupam was saying just now, that agents are appointed for credit cards or car or Home loans. You have tried to make BCFC model out source model in cases of financial inclusion or some small loans of this nature, outsourcing is a big problem. In out sourcing accountability is not fixed. So the complaint in this context or the order of the Supreme Court or the order of the Lok Pal who has been appointed by you for Banks, all this involved risk management. The person whom you are issuing a Credit Card, whether he is capable of repaying the loan, or the person who is advanced car loans, whether he is capable of paying back that loan. Then you appoint recovery agent. I want to ask the Hon. Minister whether they propose to abolish BCFC model, out-sourcing for credit card or out sourcing for recovery agent so that the common man can be saved from harassment.

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Madam, as far as the recovery agent is concerned, the bank in public sector do not believe much in this system. Our manager keep in touch with these people. Suppose somebody has to pay back his loan by due date his time is 90 days for the first instance, he is contacted and told to deposit his instalment, otherwise his account will be NPA. Our Bank Managers keep sending such type of reminders so that borrower deposit his instalment by the stipulated date. As regards risk management, somebody is advanced loan or issued credit card, all these things are taken into consideration while the risk management system is being further strengthened. It should be determined first that the person who is being advanced loan is capable to payback loan or not. A lot of work is going on in this direction. Efforts are made to assess these people from this angle. As far as the question of advancing loan to poor people or KCC such as farmers, we see their land etc. But suppose famine is broke out this then he comes under stress and is not able to repay his loan. However, we are of the opinion that each and every person in this country always thinks of repaying the loan because our culture or tradition does not allow to scarp anybody's money. Everybody wants

payback money. However, he became defaulter due to certain circumstances to all these things taken into account when loan is advanced. We ensure that nobody is harassed. We have prepared citizen charter also, guidelines have been issued. So such type of arrangements have been made.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam Speaker, there are two aspects to the – question put forward by my friend. 'Scheduled Bank' does mean 'private bank' also, and 'public sector' bank also. There are enormous complaints throughout the country with regard to arm-twisting by the private banks in order to get the loan back—anti-social elements are being employed and everything is being done. It is all true. The Government should take this complaint seriously that despite all the circulars they have issued, the illegal tactics adopted by the particular private foreign banks is really becoming a menace in the country.

Therefore, my specific question will be (a) in how many cases the Government has taken action against the criminal offence perpetrated by the private banks.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just ask 'a', not 'b'.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: How many cases have been instituted and how many have been punished. Insofar as the public sector banks are concerned, it is the big borrowers who are the defaulters, not the poor people. Therefore, in public sector banks, what is your strategy to recover the money from the big borrowers?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: As far as recovery of loans is concerned, whether they are to the corporate sector, the farmers or the poor borrowers, the policy is the same—all money which is given to the borrowers should be recovered. That is the aim and that should be the aim. These are all public banks and public money is there with the banks. So, the loans have to be recovered. But when any sector is under stress, or when any particular borrower is under stress, then one-time settlement is attempted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The interruptions will not go on record. The Minister is replying.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Actions are being taken under SARFAESI Act and under the DRT Act, and properties are being auctioned off and on, whether they are big or small borrowers. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: In how many cases, they have been punished.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: As far as the issue of arm-twisting by the foreign banks is concerned, the person concerned can complain either to the bank or to the ombudsman, and their grievances are redressed. If some other thing is done, they can approach the Police, or they can go to the court. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I seek your protection. Under the rules, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing else will go on record. I suppose if there is a specific answer and if you do not have it at the moment, the Minister can call the hon. Member and give him the specific answer. Shri S. Semmalai.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Let the Minister say that. Why is he silent? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not moved on to the next Question, and I am still on the previous one. The Minister will clarify. Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI Thank you, Madam, for giving me this chance.

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one important aspect based on ground reality. On the one hand, the hon. Finance Minister tells the banks to be more liberal in lending loans to various persons, including the students. On the other hand, responsibility has been fixed on the bank managers for recovery or repayment of the loans. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the bank managers are being held responsible for the recovery. Due to this reason, the managers are reluctant to grant or extend the loans to the borrowers liberally.

Will the hon. Finance Minister be pleased to state whether the system of holding managers responsible for the repayment and recovery of bad loans will be changed to enable liberal sanction of loan?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: As far as the bank managers are concerned, they are not solely responsible, and it is the entire bank which is responsible, for realizing the money. Since the Manager has lent the money, he has held his responsibility to remind them for the repayment.

As far as education loans are concerned, they are giving liberally. Hon. Finance Minister has said several times that education loans should be given liberally and as many as Rs. 52,000 crore is outstanding as education loan and more than 24 lakh accounts are there under the education loan of Public Sector Banks as on 30.09.2012

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 302 — Shri K.D. Deshmukh — Not Present.

Shri Wakchaure Bhausahab Rajaram.

Diseases Caused by Contaminated Water

+
*302. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the rising number of cases of diseases and deaths attributable to intake of contaminated water in the country;

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

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to provide healthcare facilities to such patients and the funds allocated/utilized for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

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

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

Statement

(a) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute

Encephalitis Syndrome (AES). However, reported cases and deaths attributable to intake of contaminated water do not show a definite increasing or decreasing trend.

(b) State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during last three years and the current year (as per the latest report) are given in the enclosed Annexures-I to V.

(c) and (d) Health is a state subject and the responsibility for providing healthcare facilities to patients primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for strengthening of primary and secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs

including health problems arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water. The financial assistance for this purpose is provided under NRHM Flexipool as per the needs of States/UTs which are reflected in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). State/UT-wise release and utilization of funds under NRHM Flexipool during the last three financial years and the current financial year (as on 30.9.2012) are enclosed at Annexure-VI.

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.

Annexure-I

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2009-2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2322963	111	2291375	214	2235614	107	1171870	49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26909	7	19104	3	32228	11	NR	NR
3.	Assam	190070	0	75681	0	96816	16	11213	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	130276	0	369399	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	125069	11	51480	2	64575	5	39533	1
6.	Goa	20103	0	16417	5	15146	2	9756	1
7.	Gujarat	337608	3	357922	3	367450	0	291471	5
8.	Haryana	240017	33	215717	43	224223	21	114300	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	334699	24	284548	28	310227	51	224800	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	518678	5	494138	5	544711	0	427923	13
11.	Jharkhand	64817	5	58767	0	98258	1	28053	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	787179	81	583103	62	591989	49	277901	23
13.	Kerala	371714	4	373945	2	260938	0	250169	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	565568	134	305438	107	290705	92	255818	90
15.	Maharashtra	640056	39	813445	12	507046	4	222335	1
16.	Manipur	20614	9	13869	12	17605	39	18444	35
17.	Meghalaya	174769	24	181411	16	148801	20	141692	18
18.	Mizoram	21841	17	16148	12	16192	11	13652	5
19.	Nagaland	33970	0	36535	0	30458	1	15654	0
20.	Odisha	663651	91	681659	104	632493	143	436052	90
21.	Punjab	190473	51	204936	39	190022	15	135715	9
22.	Rajasthan	244836	27	223106	11	227571	7	303929	6
23.	Sikkim	46629	6	55223	2	44094	2	37640	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	517896	18	455668	49	210074	24	141228	20
25.	Tripura	147400	33	119945	88	109777	83	51784	15
26.	Uttarakhand	111240	70	100065	42	79643	26	65253	18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	453863	159	431893	164	554770	185	413222	128
28.	West Bengal	2443284	725	1970448	398	1854651	288	859489	123
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30416	0	28028	8	19679	0	22553	2
30.	Chandigarh	10468	7	NR	NR	42615	0	10523	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94537	0	69265	1	81322	1	60562	0
32.	Daman and Diu	6849	0	8169	0	12638	0	10448	0
33.	Delhi	145171	107	115478	89	102983	62	66714	49
34.	Lakshadweep	4590	1	6742	0	4693	0	3997	0
35.	Pondicherry	76543	16	82659	5	80766	3	56631	15
Total		11984490	1818	10742327	1526	10231049	1269	6559723	774

(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 2012 are provisional.

Annexure-II

State/UT-wise number of Gases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the years 2009-2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136585	8	170763	5	180297	6	101749	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3739	23	5715	10	7885	9	NR	NR
3.	Assam	4422	0	4140	0	4541	5	464	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	14787	0	90919	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	53291	5	38532	0	42115	1	44350	0
6.	Goa	623	0	431	0	285	0	164	0
7.	Gujarat	7156	1	9778	0	14371	0	12248	0
8.	Haryana	21183	31	22361	2	25469	1	16743	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20252	4	24417	3	28074	2	23477	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	93953	0	90847	1	82347	0	55348	0
11.	Jharkhand	34172	10	35872	0	27009	3	9980	3
12.	Karnataka	50434	11	34296	6	38727	2	27480	1
13.	Kerala	4331	2	4621	1	3322	0	3444	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57883	39	33792	25	32490	20	34142	26
15.	Maharashtra	79162	12	94363	0	50095	1	24733	1
16.	Manipur	5247	3	3859	0	5498	7	8767	1
17.	Meghalaya	10066	0	8169	1 1	9235	2	38441	10
18.	Mizoram	1163	4	1115	0	2270	1	1776	1
19.	Nagaland	15569	0	19014	0	14962	2	7403	0
20.	Odisha	50341	33	45692	29	59903	104	41438	15
21.	Punjab	22444	1	28248	6	36263	9	28708	1
22.	Rajasthan	11469	0	10575	0	7902	0	10940	1
23.	Sikkim	218	0	689	0	551	0	208	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	143948	1	112879	51	50185	0	21004	
25.	Tripura	2025	1	2068	5	3553	0	1973	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttarakhand	23009	49	16489	2	13760	1	15658	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65096	72	71037	158	117537	80	69525	50
28.	West Bengal	133095	78	146428	74	127180	34	53244	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2608	0	1266	1	1343	1	909	1
30.	Chandigarh	498	0	NR	NR	3190	0	955	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2653	0	2221	0	2269	0	2029	0
32.	Daman and Diu	920	0	1652	0	964	0	890	0
33.	Delhi	40646	471	32542	60	42976	55	25079	34
34.	Lakshadweep	4	0	13	0	14	0	5	0
35.	Pondicherry	1126	1	11001	0	11077	0	1676	0
Total		1099331	436	1084885	440	1062446	346	741272	189

(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 2012 are provisional.

Annexure-III

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2009-2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	4	178	0	227	0	82	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
3.	Assam	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	309	0	132	1	79	0	57	0
8.	Haryana	17	1	105	0	1	0	6	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2976	3	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	143	0	301	3	166	0	84	0
13.	Kerala	62	2	2	0	19	T1	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	0	0	0	3	0
15.	Maharashtra	183	1	384	1	210	2	211	0
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	19	0	43	1	9	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	818	0	156	0	580	0	348	1
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	20	0	9	0	3	0
28.	West Bengal	486	0	570	0	652	0	61	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	35	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	8	0	29	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1066	NR	77	0	380	7	219	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total		3482	12	5004	9	2341	10	1115	1

(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 2012 are provisional.

Annexure-IV

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2009-2012

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9457	53	9949	60	11050	61	3752	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153	2	219	6	636	4	NR	NR
3.	Assam	7770	0	312	0	2557	25	0	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	202	0	2180	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1835	13	287	4	139	1	1030	0
6.	Goa	96	0	71	0	118	0	53	0
7.	Gujarat	3068	99	3190	0	4328	0	1738	0
8.	Haryana	2011	4	1583	4	2557	2	2027	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2979	5	2566	13	1248	10	755	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6190	0	3990	0	5129	2	4367	0
11.	Jharkhand	340	4	358	0	384	2	381	0
12.	Karnataka	11029	19	8872	16	6049	8	5457	8
13.	Kerala	7810	13	5353	6	5336	7	5786	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7381	17	5168	15	3851	12	4083	2
15.	Maharashtra	7488	30	5446	36	5994	30	4110	14
16.	Manipur	1764	0	320	0	229	0	128	0
17.	Meghalaya	205	2	438	1	87	3	152	0
18.	Mizoram	476	7	571	12	812	14	806	12
19.	Nagaland	542	0	119	0	64	0	259	0
20.	Odisha	5610	82	3328	62	3272	89	3607	51
21.	Punjab	5750	7	6546	21	5041	12	2388	0
22.	Rajasthan	981	2	1356	1	967	0	1051	1
23.	Sikkim	364	3	1180	2	484	0	380	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	3978	1	5732	3	5940	0	6165	0
25.	Tripura	987	3	717	8	404	0	154	1
26.	Uttarakhand	20132	17	6645	12	3143	19	3238	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1988	19	2203	9	7749	28	4237	9
28.	West Bengal	4525	121	4779	68	5480	105	1272	41
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243	2	255	6	208	5	95	5
30.	Chandigarh	390	2	NR	NR	1309	0	433	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	0	314	2	269	0	146	0
32.	Daman and Diu	62	0	103	0	484	0	120	0
33.	Delhi	7657	40	6510	61	8347	68	3516	42
34.	Lakshadweep	30	0	20	0	15	1	10	0
35.	Pondicherry	517	33	650	2	520	12	383	11
Total		124085	600	89150	430	94402	520	64259	273

(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 2012 are provisional.

Annexure-V

*State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)
reported during the years 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	0	139	7	73	1	64	0
2.	Assam	462	92	469	117	1319	250	1343	229
3.	Bihar	325	95	50	7	821	197	745	275
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
5.	Goa	66	3	80	0	91	1	66	0
6.	Haryana	12	10	1	1	90	14	5	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	18	2	303	19	16	0
8.	Karnataka	246	8	143	T	397	0	189	1
9.	Kerala	3	0	19	5	88	6	29	6
10.	Maharashtra	5	0	34	17	35	9	37	20
11.	Manipur	6	0	118	15	11	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Nagaland	9	2	11	6	44	6	21	2
13.	Punjab	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	265	8	466	7	762	29	806	53
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	0	0	174	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3073	556	3540	494	3492	579	3426	538
17.	West Bengal	454	5	70	0	714	58	876	44
Total		4975	779	5167	679	8249	1169	7799	1170

* Figure for the year 2012 are provisional and as on 11/12/2012

Note: All reported cases and deaths due to AES are not attributable to intake of contaminated water.

Annexure-VI

State/UT wise details of funds released and utilized under NRHM Flexipool during the Financial Years 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013*	
		Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.29	319.23	235.73	253.87	310.25	216.90	75.88	183.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.94	25.62	30.24	37.41	22.26	36.91	10.60	8.17
3.	Assam	363.92	448.96	398.23	671.80	391.32	422.22	238.96	78.18
4.	Bihar	48.15	136.10	335.39	184.44	106.43	273.72	306.30	21.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	82.42	47.49	80.00	80.17	118.90	162.35	109.10	43.25
6.	Goa	3.55	6.92	4.18	6.69	5.34	10.00	4.16	3.47
7.	Gujarat	182.56	303.75	167.50	304.01	193.17	289.65	114.65	30.03
8.	Haryana	55.75	211.96	71.17	112.53	109.57	94.83	48.14	56.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.11	80.37	40.38	56.01	47.95	27.96	19.53	13.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.94	86.94	77.02	121.99	136.46	105.06	15.00	33.71
11.	Jharkhand	18.04	41.45	108.67	146.61	153.86	131.74	140.83	38.26
12.	Karnataka	139.45	315.77	179.15	312.18	216.42	324.10	174.10	86.86
13.	Kerala	132.96	155.90	99.11	126.32	144.34	123.90	24.39	43.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147.82	149.61	219.86	245.88	270.38	195.97	-	40.25
15.	Maharashtra	307.18	485.62	316.18	556.86	422.87	594.96	213.36	124.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Manipur	32.55	34.08	42.36	23.84	18.75	26.11	-	2.30
17.	Meghalaya	31.48	40.74	36.30	44.23	32.71	58.21	34.09	89.48
18.	Mizoram	12.27	22.90	21.07	30.21	14.54	19.24	12.55	10.61
19.	Nagaland	27.21	30.69	33.54	33.92	29.80	56.88	22.78	5.06
20.	Odisha	151.20	263.59	158.54	215.89	191.01	237.88	155.30	59.02
21.	Punjab	64.23	88.81	75.61	145.27	92.70	153.85	52.60	45.26
22.	Rajasthan	227.51	370.64	243.53	519.65	319.57	281.21	169.37	39.30
23.	Sikkim	7.47	17.38	15.63	11.11	6.52	9.76	3.78	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	164.25	208.54	193.34	277.53	262.83	248.85	28.01	71.81
25.	Tripura	43.76	30.89	23.79	51.29	44.70	65.58	22.49	34.00
26.	Uttarakhand	33.64	46.32	39.59	88.07	53.54	60.66	28.81	3.66
27.	Uttar Pradesh	542.30	602.67	671.97	959.57	411.59	278.98	738.92	60.65
28.	West Bengal	212.14	168.88	187.29	292.56	305.29	259.18	260.15	101.82
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	8.86	9.83	9.22	1.46	5.26	1.08	0.95
30.	Chandigarh	2.19	1.74	2.29	2.86	3.40	1.85	-	0.70
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.08	1.11	1.69	1.41	0.96	1.14	0.98	0.39
32.	Daman and Diu	0.93	0.71	1.49	1.23	0.48	0.81	0.29	0.61
33.	Delhi	6.16	17.92	26.70	29.90	38.95	12.66	-	4.24
34.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.64	1.20	1.89	0.49	0.88	0.20	0.34
35.	Pondicherry	2.59	4.57	5.03	7.62	4.52	6.60	3.55	2.39
Total		3365.65	4777.37	4153.60	5964.04	4483.32	4795.86	3029.95	1340.61

Note:

1. Utilization for the financial year 2012-13 (upto 30.09.2012) are provisional.

2. *Release for the financial year 2012-13 upto 30.10.2012. Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Includes carried over unspent balance and state share releases.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Madam the problem of polluted water is in all the villages
in India. The cause of water pollution in my Parliamentary

Constituency is because of sugar factory, use of additional
fertilizers and due to other reasons. The figures of sickness
and deaths presented by the Government are a matter of
concern.

I want to ask the Minister whether the government has framed and scheme for its prevention or not?

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. Member has asked about the water borne diseases. The diseases which are caused due to the contaminated water. I have given its answer

[English]

Acute Diarrheal Diseases, Typhoid, Cholera, Hepatitis, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)

[Translation]

are the diseases and the causes of its spread are different. 80 per cent diseases of such types are borne due to the non availability of clean water or are caused due to sanitations and hygiene. Whether it is personal hygiene or general hygiene or the cleanliness all around us. It may be of the houses or the farms, all the dirty material which mixes with the water, give birth to the diseases.

The Hon. Member has asked about the steps taken by the Government in this regard. I want to inform that three Ministries of the Government of India are working on it. My Ministry has separate work to deal with. In our country there are about five lakh three thousand villages. Village sanitation committees have been set up under the National Rural Health Mission. Our Ministry provide rupees ten thousand to each village to these five lakh three thousand villages under the National Rural Health Mission. Almost more than rupees five hundred crore are paid for a year for all the villages. These funds are provided to the society for the cleanliness of the villages, to monitor the cleanliness of water and cleanliness of the streets. Two other ministries monitor the task bigger than it separately. One Ministry sees the work of Drinking Water and Sanitation of the Government of India and the other Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission. So for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme is concerned, its responsibility is to provide technical support and financial assistance to the States for hand pumps, water pumps. This Ministry has allocated Rupees Ten thousand five hundred crores during 2012-13 for water pipes. It is a big amount. In addition to it 67 per cent of the fund out of it has been provided for making available the quality water. 3 per cent is only for monitoring and 5 per cent is alone

for the awareness publicity. It is a mega programme that is being launched by this Ministry.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKECHAURE: Madam, the Minister has replied about the contaminated water but the drinking water scheme of the villages the water which is available in the village, the people there are not taking that water and I had asked about prevention there to, but the Minister has not replied what will he do for prevention? Whether it may be Health Department or other Department of Drinking Water. Whether Government is going to take any concrete measures through them or not?

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I have said that these are the most preventive ones. It is not just the provision of water supply through pipes and through hand pumps. As I said, up to sixty per cent funds are allocated for drinking water under the National Rural Health Mission, which can be utilized for tackling water quality problem in rural areas. In addition, three per cent funds on hundred per cent Central assistance basis are provided to the States for water quality monitoring and surveillance. These include (i) setting up of a new or upgradation of a district, sub-district Water Quality Testing Laboratories; (ii) providing chemical and consumable to laboratories; (iii) hiring of trained manpower for laboratories; and (iv) providing field test kits to gram panchayats.

I have also said that five per cent funds are allocated to the States which can be used for awareness generation campaign. I have also said that for this current year Rs. 10,500 crore have been allocated for the States for safe drinking water, hand pumps and pipe water supply scheme.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Madam, in desert area the source of drinking water are only tanks. The government of India has fixed criteria on the basis of population under NRDWP. We use the water for one year which was supplied through these tanks. Due to stagnant water for one year many types of mosquitoes breed in that water. Which cause malaria deaths every year in our area.

I want to request the Minister that under NRDWP the criteria that have been fixed on the basis of population,

keeping in view the background of desert area whether those will be relaxed to some extent or not?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I do not know, which norms he is referring. I want to inform that it is the basic duty of the state governments to supply water in the villages and to the houses. It is a golden period, the Central Government is providing ten and a half thousand crore of rupees in a year to state governments for supplementing their efforts. I don't think the Government of India can provide more than that to any state Government, whether it is of any party. It is the management system of state governments. It is their duty to tap sources and make available adequate water from these sources.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Madam Speaker, the Minister has answered all the facts. If you want to strengthen the country the health of common man should be good. The deaths occurred during the last three-four years are of those who came to Government hospitals, these figures are with you but you do not have the figure of private sector. In such a situation the figures of deaths are high. And the five diseases which you have mentioned these all are borne by water. You distribute funds to every gram panchayat, the amount of rupees ten thousand which you provide, it is like a donation. It do not provide any facility to the people in villages. You have mentioned that three Ministries are looking the work but whether there is coordination among them? It will be better if there is basic coordination among them, because you have an annual budget of forty thousand crores, The diseases may be of different kinds but it's main cause is contaminated water. Whether the Rajiv Gandhi Paye Jal Yojana, the Bharat Nirman Yojna related to drinking water are directly connected to wells or rivers? Whether the Health Department will take action to install filter plant for it I am to say that if the sickness of common man has to reduce it is the responsibility of the Government to provide clean water. The three ministries in coordination with each other should formulate basic schemes for providing clean water and reduce the work of giving donations.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to tell the hon. Members as far as ministries are concerned, we have 100 percent coordination but our coordination is for providing technical and financial support. After that it is the job of State Governments. Every Department has to work for which it has been given money. I don't think the Central

Government can do anything else except providing technical support to the State Governments.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: The reply given by the hon. Minister is not complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you can't do that. It is not a discussion. It is Question Hour. Your question has been answered.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, you must have seen that I have answered all his queries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, thank you very much. Hon. Minister has given the answer. We have completed 63 years of independence. But we have not been able to provide clean drinking water to our villages. The hon. Minister has these figures, as to how much villages clean drinking water has been provided. Every year thousands of children die due to encephalitis, cerebral fever in Gorakhpur and in whole of eastern U.P. But the Government has not taken any measures to check these diseases.

Hon. Minister says that they send money. But after that do you keep a track, whether that money has been spent or not and how many villages have been benefitted? I will tell you that tribas in our area drink drain water as there are no hand pumps. We have raised this issue many times with the Government that MPs may be provided hand pumps but the Government has not given us hand pumps. Even after 63 years of independence they are compelled to drink drain water. You come with us, we can show you. Therefore, diseases are bound to spread, and what steps have you taken to check the spread of this disease in eastern U.P., especially Gorakhpur and Poorvanchal? By when will you provide hand pumps? Whether these will be provided at all or not?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Speaker, hon. Members, whether they belong to my party or opposition, they should draw a line between Central and State subject. It is not finance Department or Railway Department who

will ask me whether bridge has been made or not? It is a state subject that as to in how many villages tube wells are to be installed? I had already made it clear that the Central Government gives Rs. 10500 crore annually to the State Governments under National Rural Drinking Water Scheme. It includes hand pumps as well as pipe water. The Central Government gives money for hand pumps and water pipes. The hon. Members should not expect that I will myself get the hand pumps installed or the Minister concerned with drinking water mission will do so. It is not so. The State Governments will have to do this.

As far as Gorakhpur is concerned, the hon. Member is seasoned leader, I would like to tell him about AE and JE virus, there are hundred type of AEs. Hundred type of AE virus spread diarrhea but the State Governments are not fully competent to combat it. Therefore, last year the hon. Prime Minister constituted a Committee comprising five- six ministers for this. Thereafter we gave a recommendation of Rs. 4038 crores. In about 19 states, 60 such districts were identified where 80 percent JE or AE was there. A multi prong strategy of Rs. 4038 crores for 60 districts was prepared. It includes Ministry of Health, Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Women and Child Development. On 18th October, 2012, cabinet made a provision of Rs. 4038 crores for 60 districts. In addition to it, the State Governments have to implement it.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to ask a supplementary question on this important subject. Last week, in a programme on Lok Sabha T.V. you were telling that an intelligent child asked you a question. Madam Speaker, how does Parliament look? I became speech less after hearing the question. You also told that even today the question of that child echoes in my ears. My constituency is Arrah, which is also your mother's place. During the last three years dozens of children have born blind. The doctors there told me that the main reason for this is the use of arsenic polluted water by mothers during pregnancy.

With your kind permission, I raised this issue during zero hour also. I am thankful to the then Environment Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh that he took some positive steps in this direction. At present he is not present in the

House and unfortunately his Ministry has also changed and this matter has gone into the cold storage.

Madam, I would refer to the reply given by the hon. Minister, wherein he has mentioned the various diseases which are spread as a result of use of polluted water, but blindness at birth is not there. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, whether blind children are born as a result of using contaminated water by mothers during pregnancy. If so, the steps being taken by Government to check this so that the children could see the national heritages including this Parliament with their own eyes.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. lady member has raised a very important question.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: You, please speak in Hindi.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: There are some subjects for which translation is very difficult. There is arrangement of translation in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very difficult to translate science in Urdu.

[English]

This chronic arsenic toxicity occurs as a result of drinking arsenic-contaminated groundwater. It is a major environmental health hazard, not only for India, but for the entire globe. So, the entire globe is working on this, including India. We have arsenic contamination; and we have fluorosis contamination in some parts of the country. Insofar as arsenic related contamination is concerned, the Indian Council of Medical Research, under the Ministry of Health has funded several ad hoc research projects on the subject and reports are awaited. Once we receive the reports from these projects, then on the basis of those reports, the Ministry will act.

Similarly, flourosis is another cause of worry for our country. It is also because of contaminated intake or swallowing or absorbing of excessive fluoride in the body. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a national programme for prevention and control of fluorosis during 2008-09, in six fluoride endemic districts of Nellore in Andhra Pradesh, in Madhya Pradesh, in Rajasthan, Jam Nagar in Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. As a part

of ICMR's initiative to address the problem of fluorosis, a task force has been established in 2010 with four sub-groups. In ICMR, criteria to screen dental fluorosis in the community have been developed.

I agree with the hon. Member that it does affect the pregnant women and the result is that the pregnant women give birth to a still-child. So, the ICMR is working on this; the scientists are working on this; we are sending teams to different parts of the country.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is very serious subject and I have a long list of hon. Members who want to ask this question. You give me notices so that discussion could be held on this. I this discussion is necessary on this subject.

Concessional Loans to Weaker Sections

+
*303. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes run by the banks both in the public and the private sectors for grant of concessional loans to the weaker sections of the society including scheduled castes/scheduled tribes/ widows;

(b) the details of loans granted under those schemes during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the impact of such concessional loans have been assessed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority Sector Lending (PSL), all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including Nationalised Banks are required to earmark 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for Weaker Sections, which inter-alia, include Scheduled Castes (SCs) & Scheduled Tribes (STs) and loans to

individual women beneficiaries upto Rs.50,000 per borrower. Loans at concessional rate of interest are provided, inter-alia, under different Schemes:

(i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the Interest rate of 7% per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. The Scheme is continuing in 2012-13 also. Interest subvention amount released by the Government in the last three years is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(ii) Under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, the banks provide loans to poor borrowers at concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum. The credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks for the last three years is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(iii) Full interest subsidy is made available for educational loans disbursed by scheduled banks on or after 1st April, 2009, during the period of moratorium for the students belonging to economically weaker sections, under 'Interest Subsidy' scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development. Interest subsidy of Rs. 1616.42 crore has been released upto 30.09.2012 under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Committee constituted to re-examine the existing classification and suggest revised guidelines with regard to Priority Sector Lending classification and related issues, the Reserve Bank of India has revised its guidelines on Priority Sector Lending. The changes, inter-alia, include inclusion of loans to distressed persons other than farmers not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per borrower to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders and loans to individual women beneficiaries upto Rs. 50,000 per borrower under the category of Weaker Sections.

Annexure

1. Details of the Interest subvention amount on short term crop loans, released by the Government in the last three years:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Years	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Interest Subvention amount released	2011.00	3531.19	3282.70

by Government to RBI

2. Credit outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

For the year ended	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
March, 2010	3,94,536	1018.47
March, 2011	4,28,201	811.46
March, 2012	4,49,380	765.73

Source: RBI

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: May I know this from the hon. Minister? Nowadays it is very difficult to take concessional loans for pursuing higher education. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, the mike is not on; he is not audible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you may kindly move to this side of the pillar. Hemanand Biswal Ji, please come on this side.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam Speaker, may I again repeat my question? Now-a-days, it is very difficult for the weaker sections to get concessional loans for higher education from banks, particularly the private banks. I would like to know whether the Government has issued any direction to the banks for concessional loans to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

and minorities for higher education in tribal areas. I would like to know category-wise details.

It is mentioned in the reply that under the Interest Subvention Scheme, the amount released in 2009-10 was Rs.2011 crore; in 2010-11, it was Rs.3531 crore; and in 2011-12, it is Rs.3282 crore. But the category-wise details have not been given. May I know from the Minister category-wise details in regard to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/OBCs and minorities? Now I would like to ask my second question.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask just one question and I will give you another chance.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, regarding educational loans, the Scheme was started in 2001. So far about Rs.52000 crore is outstanding advance of Public Sector Banks to about 24 lakh students. We do not maintain separate accounts for all the minorities or the Castes and the Tribes. But they are all getting educational loans. This is a priority sector lending and all the banks are supposed to give it.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, a lower criterion has been fixed for them. If a student belonging to Scheduled Caste or a Tribe asks for a loan, the Manager cannot reject it and only a senior officer could reject the loan if it is not admissible. We have taken this adequate precaution that students belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes get the educational loan very easily.

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Madam Speaker, it is a fact that most of the widows possess small holdings of land resulting in non-receipt of bank loans. I would like to know whether the Government has taken any initiative or has given any direction to banks for easy access to concessional loans by widows. I would like to have State-wise, particularly Odisha, total number of widow beneficiaries.

I would also like to know whether the Government has any scheme for concessional loans for tribal people for housing. If so, the details thereof. SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the schemes are common to all and we cannot distinguish them. We do not have a separate account for widows. In my reply, I have given what interest subventions are given to farmers. There is a 50 per cent reduction in interest rate for education loan for girl students.

Education loan is a priority sector lending for loans upto Rs. 10 lakh in India and Rs. 20 lakh abroad.

So far as weaker sections are concerned, this is also a priority sector lending and 10 per cent target is fixed by the RBI. You would be happy to know that we are achieving this target. In 2011, we achieved 10.33 per cent. Presently, we are giving loans but as there will be more and more expansion of banks, more loans will be given to the people belonging to the weaker sections of the society.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why you people are standing. Please sit down.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, through you I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that there are guidelines issued by Government of India regarding education loans at present. We also read in newspapers that education loans would be provided in education sector.

Madam, you would be surprised to know that in Jharkhand the attitude of banks is not good be it regarding scheduled tribes, widows or education loans. There is a meeting held by the DM at district level. We get the letter on the day of the meeting itself. I have myself written to the JDM and the RM to provide education loans to those who should get it. But there has been no progress in this regard.

As far as the widows are concerned, they cannot even enter the banks, how would they get loans?

Hon. Minister, I request you and the Government to make a system where Member of Parliament is included at local level in this process. Their participation should be increased regarding grant of education loans.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, there are 45 thousand 817 accounts in public sector banks till date and rupees 1,228 crores have been given as education loan till date. Jharkhand is far ahead of a member of states. For

*Not recorded.

instance, rupees 961 crores have been given to Haryana and rupees 304 crores to Himachal. Enough money is being given to Jharkhand. Instructions have been given to provide loans freely.

Hon. Minister of Finance has said a number of times in press conferences and said to all CMDs that it is their right to get money for education and it will be given to them. Whatever scheme is there Ministry should implement it.

[English]

Education should not be a problem

[Translation]

If there are one or two cases anywhere which have come to your notice and if you bring it to my notice, I would definitely take action in this regard.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Madam Speaker, Hon. Minister has said in his reply that scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, widows and weaker sections in society get loans at concessional rates.

Madam, our Constitution provides 27 per cent reservation to OBC castes. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister what is the problem in including other backward classes and minorities alongwith scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, widows and weaker sections? How much of the concessional loans, the education loans, and the loans at the rate of 4 per cent is given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, minorities and weaker sections? Please provide details category-wise.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, as my colleague has mentioned, weaker sections included under the priority sector lending scheme include a number of categories like small and marginal farmers, artisans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, beneficiaries under SJSY, Self-Help Groups, distressed farmers, distressed persons other than farmers where the borrowing is not exceeding Rs. 50,000, individual women beneficiaries upto Rs. 50,000, etc. Then there is a category which says 'loans sanctioned under 'a' to 'k' above to persons from minority communities as will be notified'. Now, this is the category under weaker sections. Most of the people whom the hon. Member has

mentioned like women and OBCs fall under one or the other category. We have not included any category, except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by way of castes. Minorities are grouped as minorities. *...(Interruptions)* Let me finish my answer. Minorities are included as a group. All minorities are included. Again, there is no distinction based on a particular religion. This is the policy of the Government. I think this is the correct policy. We should not granulate these groups more and more. All of them get benefits. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow him to answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Allow me to complete my answer. What is the point in interrupting me? *...(Interruptions)* If you want to talk about minorities, there is a separate programme in which we have targeted that 15 per cent of the bank loans must go to the minorities and this year, we will achieve 15 per cent. We are already at about 14.8 per cent.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a question about students banking loan. Everybody is very much anxious to know the Government's stand and the proper mechanism to be adopted. Not only in any specific State but all over the country, students are applying for education loan for their higher studies. Each and every banking organization is keeping its own separate procedure for it. There is no common procedure as per the announcement of the Government of India adopted by the banking sector. All students, instead of going to educational institutions, are forced to go banking organizations to knock their doors in the early morning hours. Students and their parents are forced to wait for months and months expecting a proper response from the banking organizations.

Madam, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to strictly adopt a common mechanism and a common procedure to grant education loan to the students who are in need of financial assistance.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have diverted the question. There is very little time left.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, as to what kind of mechanism is the Government of India having to adopt it as a strict measure? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is outside the ambit of the main Question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you speak so much, how would we able to listen?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I consider the education loan programme as one of the highest priorities of my Ministry and the Government and I have not lost a single occasion to say it. Whenever I had an opportunity, I have stressed that we are committed to this programme and we will make it a success. It is already a considerable success. Perhaps, this is the largest educational loan programme in the world. My colleague has just given the numbers. As of today, if you leave out the loans that have been repaid by students, we have 24, 62,948 accounts where the outstanding is Rs. 52,480 crore.

What was it five years ago and what was it seven years ago? I am saying that together we have worked on it. I am passionate about the scheme. I have spoken about it in every forum. Banks have been impressed that they should give education loans liberally. They are giving liberally. Now, there is a uniform policy. After I took over again, along with the IBA, we have revised the circular. There is a uniform policy. Under the uniform policy, banks have a range of interest depending upon the cost of money to a bank. You cannot have a completely uniform rate of interest. It varies by about 50 to 75 paise between bank and bank. The State of India's rate of interest is a good half a percent or one per cent lower than that of the other banks. Camps are organised. MPs must take the initiative. If an MP takes the initiative, I am willing to advise the lead bank in his constituency to organise the camp with the MP present to give loans. But you must take the initiative. *...(Interruptions)* We cannot write off the interest.

Therefore, education loan is a passion of this Government. It is my personal passion. We have made it a success. We will make it an even greater success in future.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Complaints on Credit Cards**

*304. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of/ received complaints against banks/financial institutions for deficient services and unfair practices related to credit cards like undue penal charges, late payment charges, issue of unsolicited cards, harassing telephone calls, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during each for the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any guidelines in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that complaints have been received from customers on issues including those on undue penal charges, late payment charges, issue of unsolicited cards, harassing telephone calls, etc.

However, there has been a decline in the number of credit cards related complaints received in the Offices of Banking Ombudsman since 2009-10 as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of complaints
1.	2009-10	18810
2.	2010-11	17116
3.	2011-12	14237

The data available on the complaints received by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen relating to credit card operations of Scheduled Commercial banks is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) RBI has issued comprehensive guidelines vide their Master Circular on Credit Card Operation of banks, providing a framework of rules/regulations/standards/practices to the credit card issuing banks/NBFCs for their credit card business and ensuring that the same are in alignment with the best customer practices. Banks are advised to adopt adequate safeguards and implement the guidelines in order to ensure that their credit card operations are run on sound, prudent and customer friendly manner. The circular is available at <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/Notification>.

In terms of paragraph 3 of the RBI Master Circular on Credit Card Operations of Banks dated July 02, 2012, banks have been advised to prescribe a ceiling rate of interest, including processing and other charges, in respect of credit card dues. In case, banks / NBFCs charge interest rates which vary based on the payment / default history of the cardholder, there should be transparency in levying of such differential interest rates. Card issuers should quote Annualized Percentage Rates (APR) on card products (separately for retail purchase and for cash advance, if different). The method of calculation of APR should be given; with a couple of examples for better comprehension. The APR charged and the annual fee should be shown with equal prominence. Further, banks have been advised to take the following steps for Redressal of Grievances:

If a complainant does not get satisfactory response from the bank / NBFC, which is a subsidiary of a bank within a maximum period of thirty (30) days from the date of his lodging the complaint, he will have the option to approach the Office of the concerned Banking Ombudsman for redressal of his grievance/s. The bank / NBFC, which is a subsidiary of a bank shall be liable to compensate the complainant for the loss of his time, expenses, financial loss as well as for the harassment and mental anguish suffered by him for the fault of the bank and where the grievance has not been redressed in time.

The Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) has included a -chapter on 'Credit Card' in the 'Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers', which lays down member banks' commitment to customers in respect of credit card operations. Banks have been advised to strictly adhere to BCSBI Code during the issuance and servicing of credit card accounts. Non-adherence to BCSBI Code by those banks which have subscribed to the BCSBI

Code has been included in the grounds of complaint under Banking Ombudsman Scheme since February 2009.

RBI has been taking a number of steps and corrective

actions like customer education, awareness campaigns etc. The RBI has reported that it has further strengthened the security features for use of cards both in the card present and card not present scenarios.

Statement

Break up of Complaints Received by the Banking Ombudsman against Banks on Credit Cards during last three years, i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12.

Name of the Bank	Year		
	2009-10 July-June	2010-11 July-June	2011-12 July-June
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	63	71	75
Andhra Bank	238	160	138
Bank of Baroda	236	343	260
Bank of India	309	304	288
Bank of Maharashtra	18	34	42
Canara Bank	575	393	338
Central Bank of India	142	130	136
Corporation Bank	87	122	111
Dena Bank	26	45	44
Indian Bank	76	95	113
Indian Overseas Bank	127	127	179
Oriental Bank of Commerce	122	136	100
Punjab and Sind Bank	3	16	8
Punjab National Bank	620	676	752
Syndicate Bank	161	197	108
UCO Bank	66	82	86
Union Bank of India	240	220	262
United Bank of India	21	41	45
Vijaya Bank	67	39	42
IDBI Bank Limited	53	112	96
State Bank of India	5219	5268	5198

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	334	173	194
State Bank of Hyderabad	345	205	272
State Bank of Indore	43	-	-
State Bank of Mysore	131	63	67
State Bank of Patiala	101	142	150
State Bank of Travancore	127	23	117
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	22	-	-
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	3	2	8
City Union Bank Limited	5	8	3
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	5	11	15
Federal Bank Ltd.	8	22	23
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	31	46	30
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8	9	10
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	13	17	18
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	12	12	12
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	3	4	4
Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	2	-
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0	1	-
South Indian Bank Ltd.	12	9	16
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	4	6	2
Axis Bank Limited	387	624	549
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	8	5	6
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1716	1543	1153
ICICI Bank Limited	2371	1967	1211
Indusind Bank Ltd.	9	42	62 1
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	105	110	110
Yes Bank Ltd.	3	18	13
**ABN Amro Bank N.V.	829	-	-
American Express Banking Corp.	35	38	43

1	2	3	4
Barclays Bank Plc	327	299	132
Calyon Bank	-	-	-
Citibank N.A	618	367	269
Deutsche Bank(Asia)	121	82	17
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	1469	941	423
Royal Bank of Scotland	-	600	168
Standard Chartered Bank	857	869	719
AB Bank Limited	2	-	-
Others	277	245	-
Total	18810	17116	14237

Sanction of Home Loans

*305. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received any complaints regarding delay in sanctioning of home loans to its customers by the public/ private sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the action taken by the Government/ RBI in this regard;

(c) whether the RBI has issued any guidelines/ instructions to the public/ private sector banks for sanction of home loans to the applicants within a fixed time frame;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely and expeditious sanctioning of home loans by the banks to its customers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) RBI introduced the Banking Ombudsman Scheme (60S) for the banking sector to provide an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Primary Co-operative

Banks. There are 15 offices of Banking Ombudsman spread across the country.

There are 27 grounds on which customers can approach the BO. Delays in sanction, disbursement or non-observance of prescribed time schedule for disposal of loan applications are valid grounds of complaint under the Scheme and they are clubbed under the head "Loans & Advances" under the BOS for MIS purpose. Therefore, specific data on complaints regarding delay in sanctioning of home loans is not separately available. However, the bank-wise number of complaints pertaining to "Loans and Advances" resolved by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement. The information is also available in public domain at www.rbi.org.in.

The Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) has released the Code of Bank's Commitment to Customers which sets minimum standards of banking practices for banks to follow when they are dealing with customers. It provides protection to customers and explains how banks are expected to deal with customers in their day-to-day operations. The Code contains a clause which deals with 'applications for loans and their processing'. Banks have been advised to strictly adhere to BCSBI Code. Non adherence to BCSBI Code by those banks which have subscribed to the BCSBI Code has been included in the grounds of complaint under the BOS.

RBI has also issued guidelines vide their circular dated May 5, 2003 and March 6, 2007 to banks on Fair Practices Code for Lenders. In terms of these guidelines the banks were advised to frame the Fair Practices Code applicable to all categories of loans irrespective of the amount of loan with the approval of their respective Board of Directors. The RBI guidelines states that loan applications should be disposed within reasonable period of time and should convey in writing, within stipulated time, the reasons which have led to the rejection of loan applications.

Department of Financial Services and Indian Bank Association (IBA) have also approved a Model Citizen Charter mentioning therein a definite time frame for disposal of Housing loans to be adopted by all PSBs/Private/Foreign Banks.

Statement

Complaints received by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen (for the period 2011-12)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Complaints- Subject- wise Loans and Advances (Including Housing Loans)
1	2	3
I	Scheduled Commercial Banks	5594
(a)	Public Sector Banks	3937
a.1	SBI and Associates	1851
1.	State Bank of India	1386
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	175
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	62
4.	State Bank of Mysore	21
5.	State Bank of Patiala	69
6.	State Bank of Travancore	138
a.2	Nationalised Banks	1980

1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	62
2.	Andhra Bank	78
3.	Bank of Baroda	160
4.	Bank of India	124
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	29
6.	Canara Bank	235
7.	Central Bank of India	151
8.	Corporation Bank	40
9.	Dena Bank	21
10.	Indian Bank	219
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	141
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	54
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	34
14.	Punjab National Bank	222
15.	Syndicate Bank	91
16.	UCO Bank	93
17.	Union Bank of India	131
18.	United Bank of India	44
19.	Vijaya Bank	51
a.3	Other Public Sector Banks	106
1.	IDBI Ltd.	106
(b)	Private Sector Banks	
b.1	Old Private Sector Banks	335
1.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	28
2.	City Union Bank Ltd.	8
3.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	35
4.	Federal Bank Limited	74
5.	ING Vysya Bank	87
6.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	2

1	2	3
7. Karnataka Bank Ltd.		2
8. KarurVysya Bank Ltd.		25
9. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		10
10. Nainital Bank Ltd.		0
11. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		0
12. South Indian Bank Ltd		46
13. Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.		18
b.2 New Private Sector Banks		993
1. Axis Bank Ltd.		170
2. Development Credit Bank Ltd.		17
3. HDFC Bank Ltd.		336
4. ICICI Bank Ltd.		376
5. IndusInd Bank Ltd.		13
6. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		72
7. Yes Bank Ltd.		9
(c) Foreign Banks in India		329
1. AB Bank Ltd.		0
2. American Express Bank		2
3. Bank of America		0
4. Bank of Ceylon		0
5. Bank of Nova Scotia		1
6. Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.		0
7. Barclays Bank		35
8. Citibank		56
9. DBS Ltd.		1
10. Deutsche Bank		27
11. HSBC		38
12. Royal Bank of Scotland		23
13. Sonali Bank		0

1	2	3
14. Standard Chartered Bank		146
II Primary Cooperative Banks		9
III RRBS		211
IV Others		202
Total of I+II+III+IV		6016
Total complaints disposed		5816

[English]

National Clean Energy Fund

*306. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the aims and objectives envisaged in the establishment of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) by the Government;

(b) the estimated funds collected under NCEF since its inception and the manner in which the funds are utilized and administered by the Government;

(c) whether only a small amount of the fund has been utilized by the Government, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to evaluate the performance of the fund; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) is created for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies. Any project/scheme relating to innovative methods to adopt to clean/energy technology and research & development shall be eligible for funding under the NCEF.

(b) The total tax revenue generated through 'Clean Energy Cess' for NCEF was Rs1,066.45 crore (Actual) for the financial year 2010-11 and Rs 3,249.40 crore (Revised Estimates) for financial year 2011-12. In respect of the

current financial year (2012-13), the budgetary estimates are of Rs. 3,864.20 crore.

Guidelines have been laid down for appraisal and approval of the projects/schemes eligible for financing under the Fund.

(c) No, Madam. Fifteen projects envisaging total support of Rs 1,974.16 crore, out of the NCEF have already been recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) till date.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Health Services in North-Eastern States

*307. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities being offered by the North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) to the patients belonging to the marginalised, weaker and vulnerable sections of the society of the North-Eastern States;

(b) whether NEIGRIHMS also imparts various medical courses as an educational institute;

(c) if so, the details of the courses being offered by NEIGRIHMS indicating the validity of such courses; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to upgrade NEIGRIHMS on the lines of AIIMS and to fill vacant posts at various levels in the Institute?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) The North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) is a referral hospital with over 450 beds and the following facilities are provided to all patients including those belonging to marginalized, weaker and vulnerable sections of society:

- i. Tertiary health care services are provided to all patients.

- ii. Free emergency services, free OPD, Indoor/ward treatment, including food.
- iii. Specialized health care services are provided in Cardiology, CTVS, Oncology, Medicine, Neurology, Urology.
- iv. The Institute runs Medical Social Service Units, which helps among other things in evaluation and provision of financial assistance.
- v. The Institute provides diagnostic facilities free of charge to the poor patients.
- vi. Beneficiaries of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) are provided free of cost all medical facilities.
- vii. Rastriya Arogya Nidhi and National Illness Assistant Fund Scheme is also availed by these category of patients.
- viii. Institute offers both Neonatal Intensive Care Services & Pediatric Intensive care Services for Vulnerable Children.

The following Diagnostic Services* were provided during the year 2011-12:

Sl. No.	Investigations and Procedures	No. of Patients
1	Pathology	3,43,306
2	Microbiology	90,846
3	Biochemistry	3,42,794
4	Blood Bank	2,288
5	Radiology	55,897
6	Neurology	1,588
7	Cardiology	14,588
8	Urology	1,615
9	Orthopedics	38,394
10	Gynecology	21,495

*User charges are exempted in case of marginalized, weaker and vulnerable sections of the society.

1,66,571 outdoor patients and 14,051 indoor patients were treated by the Institute and 1841 major and 414 minor operations were conducted during the year 2011-12.

The North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences conducts the following courses in the medical and nursing streams:

1. MBBS	-	50 seats
2. MD Anesthesiology	-	4 seats
3. MD Microbiology	-	2 seats
4. MD Pathology	-	2 seats
5. MS Obst. & Gyne.	-	2seats
6. B.Sc. Nursing	-	50 Seats

MCI recognition has already been obtained in respect of r 3 (Obst.& Gyane.), MD (Pathology) and MD (Microbiology). In respect of MBBS and MD (Anesthesia), MCI has already been approached for recognition. B.Sc. Nursing was started in 2006 with approval from the Indian Nursing Council.

Development of any medical institute is a continuous process. ^ The North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Institute of Health and Medical Sciences was established in 1987 and a new premises befitting its status and requirements was provided to the Institute in 2006. At present against the total targeted bed capacity of 500, 469 bed capacity has already been achieved. Similarly 23 departments have already been made functional and the institute is expected to eventually grow to have 35 departments/specialties. Continuous efforts are made to fill in the vacant faculty positions and 11 faculty positions were filled in the year 2011. The remaining vacant posts have already been advertised and 162 applications have been received against 80 vacant faculty positions. A new Director has joined in November, 2012. With continuous efforts at all levels, the Institute is expected to eventually grow to the level of AIIMS.

Mobile Medical Units

*308. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by the Government in respect of setting up of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) in the country under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) the number of MMUs in operation in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government from the States/UTs in this regard during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon and the funds released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Detailed norms laid down by the Government for operation of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) under the National Rural Health Mission are available at the official website of the Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare namely, www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm. Recently, the norms for number of MMUs per district and the operational cost have been revised. As per the revised norms, states have been allowed upto 5 MMUs per district. The operational cost has also been increased to Rs. 28 lakh per district per annum for North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rs.24 lakh per district per annum for other states.

(b) The State/UT wise number of operational MMUs under NRHM as on 30th September, 2012, as communicated by the States/UTs is provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The State/UT wise details of proposals received for MMUs and approvals provided by the Government are provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State/UT wise number of operational MMUS (As on 30th September, 2012**)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of MMU operational under NRHM
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	33
2.	Chhattisgarh	22
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
5.	Jharkhand	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	123
7.	Odisha	329
8.	Rajasthan	49
9.	Uttar Pradesh	133
10.	Uttarakhand	15
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
12.	Assam	50
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Meghalaya	7
15.	Mizoram	9
16.	Nagaland	11
17.	Sikkim	4

1	2	3
18.	Tripura	4
19.	Andhra Pradesh	488
20.	Goa	4
21.	Gujarat	118
22.	Haryana	6
23.	Karnataka	0
24.	Kerala	16
25.	Maharashtra	40
26.	Punjab	24
27.	Tamil Nadu	385
28.	West Bengal	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	8
Total		2024

*5 Districts are equipped with MMUs and other with MHUs

**This does not include data for 4 states (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala) for the period from July, 2012 to 30th September, 2012;

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Number of MMUs	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13	
			Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Number of MMUs	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Number of MMUs	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Number of MMUs	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64 MMUs and 475 Mobile Clinics under Fixed day Health Services	9050.00	5550.00	30 MMUs and 475 Mobile Health Units under Fixed Day Health Services	2090.00	1292.00	15 MMUs and 475 Mobile Health Units under Fixed Day Health	3500.00	3500.00	15 MMUs and 475 Mobile Health Units under Fixed Day Health	3899.01	3158.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	100.16	100.16	9	172.80	172.80	8	86.40	86.40	16	100.80	100.80
4.	Assam	27	705.66	637.20	50	1995.45	1995.45	27	2063.00	623.70	50	1277.18	1233.70
5.	Bihar	Not mentioned	1600.56	1600.56	38 Units at the District Level & 10Units at Maha Dalit	2695.68	1500.00	48	2695.68	1500.00	48	6343.68	2490.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Chandigarh	Not mentioned	28.00	28.00	2 mobile units to beutilised efficiently & effectively	40.00	40.00	8	77.44	77.44	nil	48.92	48.92
7.	Chhattisgarh	Not mentioned	782.72	782.72	30	1050.00	1050.00	0	1050.00	0.00	0	702.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	45.30	10.00	1	15.42	6.16	1	27.12	11.52	1	16.62	15.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	36.00	11.00	1	42.00	21.20	1	5.68	5.68	2	22.28	22.28
10.	Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	8	35.98	35.98	4	46.45	46.45
11.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	4	40.80	40.80	0	0.00	0.00	4	59.15	59.15
12.	Gujarat	25	343.40	343.40	88	924.08	924.08	118	675.18	675.18	30	1112.74	643.96
13.	Haryana	6	47.34	47.34	6	39.09	39.09	6	43.49	43.49	6	69.42	39.35
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Not mentioned	0.00	0.00	nil	0.00	0.00	10	300.00	225.00	10 (State could not procure last year's)	150.00	150.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Not mentioned	0.00	0.00	nil	0.00	0.00	11	502.26	502.26	0	743.27	241.01
16.	Jharkhand	31	1116.00	600.00	64	2199.28	2199.28	103	2796.45	2500.00	102	3067.61	2040.62
17.	Karnataka	30	782.50	782.50	30	450.00	450.00	30	476.64	476.64			
18.	Kerala	14	660.00	660.00	19	100.00	100.00	21	278.42	278.42	21	409.12	409.12
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	80	2006.00	606.00	91	1006.00	1006.00	91	895.02	895.02	90	1465.51	1465.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Maharashtra	14	1376.97	1376.97	14	1353.06	1353.06	47	608.02	608.02	85	852.92	801.92
22.	Manipur	9	106.36	101.86	9	222.02	222.02	9	195.22	195.22	9	180.54	180.54
23.	Meghalaya	7	201.81	165.97	7	695.67	165.97	7	174.93	165.97	7	178.84	169.66
24.	Mizoram	9	110.16	110.16	9	188.14	169.24	9	169.56	169.56	9	194.20	194.20
25.	Nagaland	11	218.57	218.57	11	275.00	260.81	11	226.60	226.60	11	226.60	226.60
26.	Odisha	112	1376.40	1376.40	169	2226.75	2226.75	240	2589.28	2589.28	240	2564.10	2500.37
27.	Puducherry	4	147.00	147.00	4	53.60	53.60	4	77.31	77.31	4	84.64	79.48
28.	Punjab	24	360.00	360.00	24	480.00	480.00	24	360.00	360.00	24	360.00	360.00
29.	Rajasthan	52	1040.00	1040.00	52	3296.81	3296.81	52+150 MMVs	2672.00	1952.00	52+150 MMVs	5618.56	2878.56
30.	Sikkim	4	95.24	93.24	4	129.07	92.30	4	129.02	94.84	4	142.80	94.84
31.	Tamil	-	-	-	385	933.79	933.79	385	4685.24	3985.24			
32.	Tripura	4	94.80	94.80	4	92.00	92.00	4	94.84	94.84	4	187.36	92.28
33.	Uttar	74	2516.00	2516.00	150	1478.52	4268.60	180	9196.70	2779.70	283	13689.96	7695.46
34.	Uttarakhand	13	360.00	360.00	13	273.00	273.00	17	437.00	391.00	15	400.02	393.76
35.	West Bengal	0	0*	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2 MMUs and 7 Boat Clinics	445.00	187.09	6	255.72	255.72

* Activity taken up from Committed Unspent Balance during 2009-10

**Source: State Programme Implementation Plans

[Translation]

LPG Transparency Portal

*309. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the facilities available to the consumers in the LPG transparency portal on the website of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

(b) whether the internet refill booking of LPG cylinders is available in the said portal;

(c) if so, the details of the refill LPG cylinders booked through internet since its inception, State/UT and OMC-wise;

(d) the success achieved in timely delivery of the refill LPG cylinders and the redressal of complaints of the consumers as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to streamline the supply of LPG cylinders to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The following facilities have been made available in the LPG transparency portal on the website of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL):

(i) Consumer number, name, address, number of cylinders consumed in subsidized and non-subsidized category, and the subsidy amount availed are displayed in the portal alongwith a sorting facility. Customers can also find out if their connection is in the Same Name Same Address/ Different Name Different Address category in the portal.

(ii) It shows the dates of refill booking, Cash memo

preparation and deliveries. Information on the date on which 80% of refills have been delivered, current waitlist of the distributor and last new connection booking released is also furnished for each distributor.

(iii) Customers can also lodge complaints on the portal.

(iv) Surrendering a connection and rating the distributor.

(b) The internet refill booking of LPG cylinders can be done through OMC websites hosted at www.indane.co.in, www.ebharatgas.com & www.hindustanpetroleum.com. The transparency portal is also hosted on the same websites but does not contain refill booking facility.

(c) State/UT and OMC-wise details of refill LPG cylinders upto 01.12.2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) There is no systematic difference in the delivery time of cylinder if it is booked through internet or through any other mode. The delivery time is dependent on various factors in the supply chain and delivery gets delayed due to factors such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities etc. Due to a provision of lodging complaints in the portal consumers do not have to go to the distributor centre for lodging their grievances.

(e) OMCs are monitoring bulk LPG stock on daily basis to ensure uninterrupted bottling operations to feed the markets as per requirement. Also, in order to meet the peak demand, operation of plants is undertaken on Sundays and holidays on need basis and also on extended hours on regular working days. Field Officers of OMCs are regularly monitoring all the distributorships and any additional supplies required by the distributors, to meet the increase in demand, are released accordingly so as to ensure that the market remains backlog free.

Statement*State-wise Online Refill booking accepted upto 01.12.2012*

State Name	Online Refill Booking accepted		
	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	37504	45459	137542
Assam	8756	0	19
Bihar	11409	468	1880
Delhi	64087	525690	76196
Gujarat	21104	28016	9994
Haryana	20825	4585	22092
Himachal Pradesh	865	0	174
Jammu and Kashmir	482	0	1854
Kerala	19308	25724	5194
Madhya Pradesh	21936	4293	9364
Maharashtra	14880	124290	122884
Manipur	88	0	0
Meghalaya	1526	0	0
Karnataka	49761	173798	63440
Nagaland	210	0	0
Odisha	12452	25200	16346
Punjab	15250	8902	49862
Rajasthan	38412	16729	15746
Tamil Nadu	60435	101688	29457
Tripura	270	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	77185	86882	39556
West Bengal	90537	16161	38497
Sikkim	121	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	84	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Goa	9	1494	1658
Uttaranchal	8634	332	590
Chhattisgarh	3296	247	3973
Jharkhand	11051	0	1587
Union Territory	5469	0	4572
Total	595946	1189958	652477

[English]

Deposit Insurance Premium Structure

*310. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) for a risk-based deposit insurance premium structure;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government has made an assessment of the likely financial implications of the said proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the aforesaid proposal is likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The proposal of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) for risk-based deposit insurance premium structure has been examined by the Government. DICGC has been advised to fine-tune its proposal keeping in view the risk profile of various banks within the same bank-group. The Government has not received the revised proposal from DICGC. Further, the Government and the DICGC have not so far assessed the financial implications of conversion from uniform premium structure to risk-based premium structure for deposit insurance since the risk-based profile of banks is not available. However, the DICGC proposes to factor in the risk profile of the banks to arrive at the

financial implications of risk-based premium structure after the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) implements risk-based supervision for banks.

[Translation]

Mobile Banking Service

*311. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public/private sector banks presently providing mobile banking services in the country including the number of customers using the facility in the country as on date, bank-wise;

(b) whether some banks have launched/propose to launch their mobile banking applications in Hindi and other regional languages of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the mobile banking service is being made user friendly and the efforts made/being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The details of the banks and their registered customers for Mobile Banking Services, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on October, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. The RBI has informed that HDFC Bank have started Mobile Banking services in Hindi.

In order to make mobile banking user-friendly, various efforts have been made for simplification of mobile

banking services by the banks. Mobile banking services are being offered on various access channels viz. Short Messaging Service (SMS), Interactive Voice Response (IVR), Mobile Application, Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) etc.

The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has recently launched Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) through its National Unified USSD Platform (NUUP) that allows mobile banking services through a common number *99#. Any GSM mobile user can use mobile banking services in a simple, user-friendly, menu driven manner through NUUP platform. BSNL and MTNL are presently offering the USSD service.

Statement

Registered customers for Mobile Banking Service as on October, 2012 is as follows (Data includes IMPS Customers)

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks	Number of registered customers (in '000)*
1	2	3
A. Public Sector Banks		
1.	Allahabad Bank	8.58
2.	Andhra Bank	11.36
3.	Bank of Baroda	317.65
4.	Bank of India	147.04
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	8.14
6.	Canara Bank	4519
7.	Central Bank of India	0.30
8.	Corporation Bank	675.39
9.	Dena Bank	7.17
10.	IDBI Ltd.	34.67
11.	Indian Bank	14.69
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	12.92
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	30.99

1	2	3
14.	Punjab National Bank	65.62
15.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	42.97
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	18.33
17.	State Bank of India	5092.61
18.	State Bank of Mysore	6.89
19.	State Bank of Patiala	54.37
20.	State Bank of Travancore	118.59
21.	Syndicate Bank	6.35
22.	UCO Bank	19.46
23.	Union Bank of India	201.52
24.	United Bank of India	5.90
25.	Vijaya Bank	47.53
B. Private Banks		
26.	Axis Bank Ltd.	351.54
27.	Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	7.83
28.	City Union Bank	7.50
29.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	12.71
30.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	6.60
31.	Federal Bank Ltd.	24.60
32.	Hdfc Bank Ltd.	8888.25
33.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	549.92
34.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	28.16
35.	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	200.33
36.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	0.13
37.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	11.50
38.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	5.50
39.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	5.23
40.	Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	30.16
41.	South Indian Bank	85.83
42.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3.95
Total		17213.97 (17.21 million)

[English]

**Refining Capacity of Public
Sector Refineries**

*312. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the production capacity of certain refineries in the public sector, particularly the Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. in Assam and the Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL);

(b) if so, the details thereof including their optimal production capacity and actual capacity utilization, refinery-wise;

(c) whether the Government is emphasising on export of petroleum products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India or its capacity augmented by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on techno-commercial viability. The details regarding present capacity, capacity utilization and expansion plans of public sector refineries are given in the enclosed Statement. In case of Numaligarh Refinery Limited capacity is envisaged to increase from 3 MMTPA to 8 MMTPA by 2016-17. For Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), the capacity increase is envisaged to be from 15 MMTPA to 18 MMTPA by 2016-17.

Decision on exports of petroleum products is taken by individual companies on commercial considerations. Since 2001-02 country is surplus in production of petroleum products vis-a-vis domestic consumption. Surplus petroleum products are being exported and the trend of petroleum product exports by oil companies (both PSU and Private) during the last three years is as under:

Period	Exports by Oil PSUs		Exports by Private Oil Companies		Total Exports of Petroleum Products	
	Quantity (MMT)	Rs. in Crore	Quantity (MMT)	Rs. in Crore	Quantity (MMT)	Rs. in Crore
2009-10	14.5	39995	36.7	104603	51.2	144598
2010-11	15.3	48445	43.8	148416	59.1	196861
2011-12	16.4	68706	44.5	215937	60.9	284643
2012-13 (April-September)*	7.3	34191	21.2	107673	28.5	141864

(Source: PPAC)

*Provisional

Thus, country is not only self-sufficient in meeting its demand of petroleum products but also exported 60.9 MMT of petroleum products worth Rs. 2,84,643 crore during 2011-12.

Statement

Refining capacity of public sector refineries including Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) & Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited(MRPL) .

(Capacity in MTPA)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location of the Refinery	Present Name Plate Capacity	Capacity utilization %	Capacity projected 2016-17
Public Sector					
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Guwahati	1.00	105.8	1.00
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Barauni	6.00	95.5	6.00
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Koyali	13.70	104.0	18.00
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Haldia	7.50	107.6	8.00
5.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Mathura	8.00	102.5	11.00
6.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Digboi	0.65	95.7	0.65
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Panipat	15.00	103.3	15.00
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Bongaigaon	2.35	93.1	2.35
9.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Paradip	-	-	15.00
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	6.50	115.5	8.20
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.50	104.8	15.00
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Maharashtra	0	-	9.00
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00	108.2	13.50
14.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50	99.7	15.50
15.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50	94.7	17.30
16.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00	61.1	1.00
17.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Numaligarh	3.00	94.1	8.00
18.	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore	15.00	108.3	18.00
19.	Tatipaka Refinery(ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066	88.7	0.066
			Total	120.066	182.566
Joint Venture					
20.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited & Oman Oil Company, a joint venture	Bina	6.00	34.1	9.00
21.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited & Mittal Investments Ltd., a joint venture	Bathinda	9.00	*	9.00
		Total	15.00		18.00

MTPA - Million Metric Tonne Per Annum

*The refinery has been inaugurated in April, 2012

Fresh Investment in Kg D6 Basin

*313. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the names of the companies which have been awarded contracts for development of the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 basin;

(b) whether the Government proposes to carry out a performance audit prior to allowing any future capital investment in the said block;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Under the first bidding round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the deepwater exploration block KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) in Krishna Godavari basin in East Coast was awarded to M/s Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) as Operator with 90% Participating Interest (P.I) along with M/s NIKO Resources Ltd. as Consortium Partner with 10% P.I through International Competitive Bidding process. Subsequently, in August, 2011, Government had granted consent for the assignment of 30% P.I by RIL to BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BPEAL) in this block. The present status of Consortium in KG-D6 block is as under:

- RIL (60% P.I) and Operator
- BPEAL (30% P.I)
- NIKO Resources (10% P. I)

(b) to (d) No, Government of India proposes to carry out audit in exercise of the rights under Section 1.9 of the Accounting Procedure of the Production Sharing Contract. Government has requested the C&AG to undertake this audit for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 for this block, and advised the contractor to provide access to all records, documents and accounts of the block as per the contractual provision and extant legal framework. The contractor has agreed to audit under PSC without prejudice to his rights and contentions.

[Translation]

Coaching of ST Students

*314. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to various States/Union Territories (UTs) under the scheme for coaching of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes (STs) community during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) whether the proposals of the various States including Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Union Government for sanctioning of funds under the Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared and funds released to the States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Scheme of "Coaching for Schedule Tribes" does not envisage providing funds to the States. However, under the scheme of "Upgradation of Merit for ST students", central assistance is provided to States/Union Territory Administration for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Tribe students studying in Class IX to XII. The funds released under this programme during the last three years and the current year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement.

As far as the scheme of "Coaching for Schedule Tribes" is concerned, the number of NGOs/VOs who received funds from this Ministry directly during the last 3 years and the current year is as follows:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on date)
Number of NGOs/VOs	18	12	12	1
Amount in lakhs of Rupee	300.00	152.74	249.93	13.95

(b) to (d) Under the Scheme of "Upgradation of Merit of ST students", proposals have been received only from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and

West Bengal for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Tribe Students studying in Class IX to XII. Scrutiny of proposals has not been completed.

Statement

Funds released to the various State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit for ST students for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Tribe students studying in class IX to XII during the last three years and the current year i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	32.76	16.38	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	37.54	17.06	54.60	0
3.	Gujarat	0	8.10	17.60	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.045	0.39	0.39
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	92.88	0
6.	Rajasthan	6.22	8.17	1.74	7.175
7.	Sikkim	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12
8.	Tripura	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12
9.	West Bengal	0	0	7.23	0
Total		50.00	72.375	197.06	13.805

[English]

ICDS Scheme

*315. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilized under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has conducted any evaluation/ study on the performance of ICDS Scheme

on all-India basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The funds released to the States/UTs under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during each of the last three years and expenditure reported including State Share by States / UTs during the said period is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	ICDS (General) including Training [Financing ratio 90:10 between Centre & State]		Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) [Financing ratio 50:50 (90:10 for NER) between Centre & State]		Total ICDS (General) including Training & SNP	
	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported by States/UTs	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported by States/UTs	Funds released to States/UTs	Expenditure Reported by States/UTs
2009-10	4384.44	4839.67	3730.14	8181.73	8114.58	13021.40
2010-11	4786.99	5307.51	4968.71	10186.03	9755.70	15493.54
2011-12	7962.56	8078.28	6302.51	11028.89	14265.07	19107.17*

*Statement of Expenditure of Gujarat in respect of ICDS(General) and of 4 States namely Gujarat, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Jammu & Kashmir in respect of SNP for 2011-12 have not been received.

Statement indicating State-wise release of funds and expenditure reported thereon including State Share for the last three years is given in enclosed.

(b) and (c) In 2009, the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission conducted an evaluation of ICDS through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on all-India basis. The study covered a sample covering 19,500 households, 3,000 community leaders and 1,500 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) from 300 projects across 35 States/UTs that were set up before March 2005.

Draft report of the said evaluation study was disseminated in August 2010 by the Planning Commission, following which the Ministry of Women and Child Development provided detailed comments pointing out certain factual incorrectness on some of the points of the draft report for its finalization.

Some of the findings of the Evaluation Study are as under:

- i. About two third (64%) of the children received supplementary nutrition (may not be for all 300 days) out of total children recorded in the delivery register by AWW. Against the norm of 25 days a month, on an average they received food for 16 days in a month.
- ii. Overall 42.5% of sampled AWCs have their own

buildings, 17.4% are in rented buildings, 17.3% are located in primary schools and other 22.9% are running from AWW/AWH house, panchayat and community buildings;

- iii. Country-wide, a total of about 87% sampled AWCs were found to have drinking water supply;
- iv. 69% of sampled AWCs having functional baby weighing scale;
- v. About 94% of sampled AWWs reported to have been adequately trained to conduct pre-school education;
- vi. About 40% of AWWs reported getting some help from Panchayat with about 36% in monitoring and 34% in providing infrastructure. About 70% of the community leaders felt that the ICDS program was very useful to the community;
- vii. Average attendance of no. of children 3-6 yrs based on three sudden visits by the Research Team was found to be 14;
- viii. Intended behavioural changes of varied intensity have been observed in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jharkhand. In general, the practice of breast feeding within an hour of birth is found to be more widespread among ICDS beneficiaries;

ix. ICDS has also positively influenced formal school enrolment and reduction in early discontinuation among beneficiaries;

x. At the national level, ICDS programme has impacted the immunization coverage, especially measles vaccination.

Improvement in implementation of the Scheme is a continuous process. The universalization of the Scheme

has led to increased outreach which necessitated operational, programmatic and other reforms. Notwithstanding the findings of the report, the Government of India has since approved a comprehensive proposal on ICDS strengthening and restructuring to address some of the key gaps and challenges in most of the aforesaid areas keeping in view better programme outcomes and impact.

Statement

State-wise (including State Share) ICDS Scheme (General & Training) during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36306.76	40007.13	36639.25	36852.43	44587.98	61234.05
2.	Bihar	29764.48	32710.1	25185.2	29650.4	46456.23	44176.11
3.	Chhattisgarh	14393.91	14381.15	12064.647	16233.02	23787.53	28526.95
4.	Goa	839.01	827.87	802.74	802.05	846.52	1117.4
5.	Gujarat	15987.35	21081.8	18932.53	22249.69	44276.04	45044.16
6.	Haryana	8176.56	11018.88	10817.842	11673.88	16360.93	17047.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7088.51	8336.86	8727.11	8702.19	11903.95	13211.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	8329.08	8383.48	14751.62	10596.73	15008.35	13144.46
9.	Jharkhand	12891.82	14360.21	179.18	15304.85	20501.65	14841.55
10.	Karnataka	21036.48	22841.08	19388.69	26410.23	45102.14	39282.64
11.	Kerala	14287.04	14189.21	12751.76	16581.9	29615.76	26269.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20518.38	34346.56	31172.69	38211.43	40554.56	63100.15
13.	Maharashtra	32238.38	47432.87	42503.36	47659.35	76225.79	95934.75
14.	Odisha	22504.1	20791.79	21677.68	24640.66	36038.97	32265.04
15.	Punjab	9260.96	10582.99	11832.38	12602.77	17257.36	20378.68
16.	Rajasthan	22550.03	20466.87	17014.35	24500.33	32506.33	39457.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Tamil Nadu		17967.07	23734.47	26319.84	22183.2	37210.68	23097.61
18. Uttarakhand		3717.73	5281.32	3857.79	5242.07	10502.09	9166.67
19. Uttar Pradesh		51542.93	55950.04	48631.35	62800.77	90164.5	67208.57
20. West Bengal		37016.49	37362.32	30717.03	40899.48	79235.59	67029.52
21. Delhi		3209.81	3014.83	3644.46	3526.1	4918.64	7356.48
22. Pondicherry		249	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	385.32
23. Andaman and Nicobar		291.63	292.06	325.3	328.99	599.93	589.87
24. Chandigarh		254.5	252.29	244.45	244.45	438.27	438.27
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82
26. Daman and Diu		56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47
27. Lakshadweep		121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87
28. Arunachal Pradesh		3178.72	3521.15	6391.528	4720.91	7015.96	7743.82
29. Assam		23849.59	19010.81	36402.43	29525	38663.02	46138.11
30. Manipur		3387.5	2464.68	3707.71	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12
31. Meghalaya		2102.15	2560.51	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15
32. Mizoram		2089.23	1693.57	2315.96	2131.7	2714.42	2567.23
33. Nagaland		5025.41	2530.22	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11
34. Sikkim		683.53	647.6	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33
35. Tripura		7398.195	3329.42	8132.205	4306.4	6489.28	5981.08
Total		438443.76	483967.07	478698.83	530751.50	796255.82	807827.80

Statement-II

State-wise (including State share) under SNP during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31285.7	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62
2.	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63
4.	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22
5.	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	36682
6.	Haryana	6884.01	14571	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78		1949.76	1682.18
9.	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69
10.	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82
11.	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25
14.	Odisha	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92
15.	Punjab	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44
16.	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	13268	26558	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23
18.	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.1	271960.07	131600.2	268028.07
19.	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34
20.	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144.8	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16
22.	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.3	62.9	84.35	53.1	0
24.	Daman and Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14
25.	Lakshadweep	42.87		29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48
26.	Delhi	4171.53	6878.7	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140
27.	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97
29.	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4
30.	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Meghalaya		5301	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16
32. Mizoram		2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08
33. Nagaland		2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6
34. Sikkim		794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42
35. Tripura		2851.68	3617.54	3464.4	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.5	1018602.55	630250.8	1102888.53

[Translation]

**Upgradation/Modernisation
of Health Centres**

*316. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI SULTAN AHMED:

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

(a) the details of the health centres upgraded/modernised during each of the last three years and the current year under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned/utilised for the purpose during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade/modernise all health centres in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the details of the proposals received by the Government in this regard along with the action taken by the Government thereon during the said period,

State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State wise information regarding renovation and upgradation work of CHCs, PHCs, SCs for the period upto 31st March, 2011& 2012 and up to June, 2012 is provided in the enclosed Statement-I to III.

(b) A State-wise Statement-IV showing the Allocation and Expenditure under NRHM for Upgradation/Modernization of Health Centres for Financial Year 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to 30-6-12) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Public Health is a State subject. Under National Rural Health Mission, financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments to strengthen their health systems including upgradation/modernization of health facilities based on the requirements posed by them in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. The Twelfth Plan has not been finalized.

(e) The details of proposals regarding renovation/upgradation of public health facilities for the financial year 2009-10 to 2012-13 and approvals provided by the Government are provided in the enclosed Statement-V.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Kerala	0	13	0	13	0	5	0	5
25	Maharashtra	190	20	0	210	114	5	0	119
26	Punjab	123	0	0	123	123	0	0	123
27	Tamil Nadu	151	26	12	189	117	9	2	128
28	West Bengal	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	0	4	0	0	2	2
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34	LalcsHADweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	3	0	4		1	0	2
Total		1887	221	130	2238	958	200	13	1171

Statement-II*Renovation and Upgradation at PHCs*

Sl. No.	States	Number of work sanctioned in				Number of work completed in			
		Upto 31.03.2011	2011-12 (upto march)	2012-13 (uplo June)	Total	Upto 31.03.2011	2011-12 (upto march)	2012-13 (uplo June)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	137	43	0	180	6	10	0	16
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	53	0	0	53	0	7	0	7
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	60	0	0	60	22	24	0	46
7.	Odisha	91	0	27	118	53	0	0	53
8.	Rajasthan	433	0	0	433	294	64	15	373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Uttar Pradesh		942	0	0	942	858	71	0	929
10. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Aruanchal Pradesh		31	32	26	89	31	30	0	61
12. Assam		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Manipur		56	0	0	56	46	0	0	46
14. Meghalaya		40	45	0	85	0	43	18	61
15. Mizoram		18	0	0	18	12	6	0	18
16. Nagaland		0	b	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sikkim		24	0	7	31	8	2	7	17
18. Tripura		62	10	0	72	43	0	2	45
19. Andhra Pradesh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Goa		3	19	0	22	1	0	0	1
21. Gujarat		1	0	45	46	1	0	0	1
22. Haryana		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23. Karnataka		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Kerala		0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
25. Maharashtra		0	150	0	150	0	72	0	72
26. Punjab		225	0	0	225	131	0	16	147
27. Tamil Nadu		584	385	47	1016	340	134	582	1056
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	17	2	19	0	0	11	11
30. Chandigarh		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		0	8	0	8	0	1	0	1
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	23	0	23	0	4	0	4
Total		2760	735	154	3649	1846	470	651	2967

Statement-III*Renovation and Upgradation at SCs*

Sl. No.	States	Number of work sanctioned in				Number of work completed in			
		Upto 31.03.2011	2011-12 (upto march)	2012-13 (uplo June)	Total	Upto 31.03.2011	2011-12 (upto march)	2012-13 (uplo June)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bihar	2767	0	0	2767	1456	60	104	1620
2.	Chattisgarh	0	36	0	36	0	0	0	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	46	4	0	50	0	4	0	4
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	100	20	0	120	51	29	0	80
7.	Odisha	1529	33	106	1668	678	322	0	1000
8.	Rajasthan	3000	0	0	3000	1886	25	0	1911
9.	Uttar Pradesh	500	0	0	500	482	0	0	482
10.	Uttarakhand	951	0	0	95	0	0	0	0
11.	Aruanchal Pradesh	122	0	0	122	122	0	0	122
12.	Assam	1471	0	0	1471	1471	0	0	1471
13.	Manipur	8	0	0	8	8	0	0	8
14.	Meghalaya	107	83	0	190	0	59	23	82
15.	Mizoram	0	69	0	69	0	69	0	69
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Sikkim	14	0	5	19	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	38	12	20	70	35	0	20	55
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	47	13	18	78	22	0	0	22
22.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Maliarashtra	2905	247	692	3844	2357	134	332	2823
26.	Punjab	253	0	0	253	111	0	0	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	57	0	57	0	0	2	
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		17	0	0	17	17	0	0	17
Total		13019	574	841	14434	8696	702	481	9879

Statement-IV

SPIP Approval and Expenditure under Upgradation/Moderanisation of Health Centres for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	EXP	Allocation	EXP	Allocation	EXP	Allocation	EXP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	99.00	2.68	32.60	2.92	8.07	5.96	2.23	0.06
2.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	9.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	12.16	0.00	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.84	49.63	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	3.00	0.00	1.88	0.20	2.00	1.38	0.00	0.25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	21.95	18.42	37.74	25.86	8.82	14.41	87.54	0.51
7.	Odisha	44.20	41.48	53.79	45.68	51.25	36.64	213.77	2.62
8.	Rajasthan	3.43	0.27	2.26	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	360.92	34.35	93.74	229.72	35.77	44.89	285.05	1.02
10.	Uttarakhand	2.60	4.95	3.90	5.31	0.95	2.15	0.00	0.22
	Sub Total	535.09	114.31	235.17	313.11	110.71	155.06	588.58	4.66
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1.72	0.25	11.66	0.00	6.76	0.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Assam		32.59	24.77	0.25	0.00	1.90	0.04	1.00	0.01
13. Manipur		6.28	10.49	3.41	5.03	4.91	3.77	0.00	0.00
14. Meghalaya		2.02	0.48	16.67	3.54	0.00	6.95	2.24	1.91
15. Mizoram		0.00	0.26	0.00	7.34	0.00	3.38	0.00	2.43
16. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.78	0.00
17. Sikkim		5.43	4.59	2.05	0.00	0.04	1.38	0.15	0.00
18. Tripura		15.60	2.80	11.45	5.00	8.51	4.09	9.20	0.49
Sub Total		61.92	45.13	35.07	32.56	15.35	27.18	13.36	7.85
C.Non-High Focus States									
19. Andhra Pradesh		3.20	3.62	20.86	0.00	13.92	2.03	235.92	0.71
20. Goa		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Gujarat		12.13	40.94	34.14	44.25	24.80	18.38	16.86	2.97
22. Haryana		35.00	18.06	2.00	1.06	0.61	0.81	1.61	0.08
23. Karnataka		0.00	0.00	39.02	0.00	12.00	1.42	16.50	0.32
24. Kerala		21.00	26.82	16.90	23.61	5.38	6.95	21.58	0.04
25. Maharashtra		139.61	128.52	147.65	140.64	118.18	219.69	138.64	1.02
26. Punjab		4.00	38.74	56.45	38.67	0.00	19.54	35.72	1.14
27. Tamilnadu		18.60	57.65	66.28	31.43	22.94	56.99	77.64	2.82
28. West Bengal		97.22	43.81	74.60	36.62	77.82	48.70	86.50	5.36
Sub Total		330.75	358.16	457.90	316.55	275.65	374.50	630.97	14.44
D.Small States/UTs									
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island		1.36	1.34	0.00	0.00	3.77	2.25	2.70	0.09
30. Chandigarh		0.50	0.02	1.57	0.00	0.60	0.14	0.00	0.00
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0.05	0.05	0.50	0.30	0.43	0.31	0.00	0.00
32. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.67	1.70	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. Delhi		0.00	5.66	6.53	8.44	7.42	2.56	0.13	0.00
34. Lakshadweep		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Puducherry		0.10	0.80	0.60	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total		2.01	8.55	10.90	10.87	12.22	5.26	2.83	0.09
Grand Total		929.77	526.15	739.05	673.09	413.93	562.01	1235.74	27.05

Note: Expenditure figures for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to 30.06.2012) are as per FMR and hence provisional

Allocation is as per State Plan Implementation Plan.

Statement-V

State & UT wise proposals regarding upgradation/modernisation of health facilities & approvals given

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Proposal	Amount Approved	Proposal	Amount Approved	Proposal	Amount Approved	Proposal	Amount Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of CHCs to IPHS	320	Upgradation of 100 CHCs to IPHS	0	Strengthening of existing SCNUs & Refurbishment of New Born Stabilization Units	872	Strengthening of 249 FRUs & Upgradation of MCH centres	19872
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of Koloriang CHC to 50 bedded FRU.	815	N.A.	N.A.	Up-gradation of PHC at Tali.	152	N.A.	
4.	Assam	Upgradation of DH to IPHS and Guwahati Medical College	801.1	Upgradation of 87 BPHCs to PHCs, 826 PHCs, 109 CHCs, 23 DH.	13236	N.A.	N.A.	Upgradation of 1 DH, Rural Health block pooling complex, BPHC Repair and Renovation	4119.71
5.	Bihar	• Upgradation of 25 PHCs to CHCs & 13 DH, 23 SDH, 55 RH and 534 • ISO Accreditation of 10 PHCs, 5 SDH and 5 DH	1950	• Upgradation of 25 PHCs to CHC, District Hospitals and Sub-divisional hospitals	1950	• Upgradation of 05 DHs and 2 Health facilities • Accreditation / ISO: 8000 certification of	100	• Accreditation/ ISO: 9000 certification of 46 health facilities • Renovation of Referral Hospital Sultanganj	909.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						• Accreditation / ISO: 9000 certification of Health Facilities (10 PHCs, 5 SDH & 5 DH)	90 Health Facilities (15 DH+15 SDH + 10 RH + 50 PHC)	(Bhagalpur) • Construction of SNCU in District Hospital @ Rs. 223 lakhs • Installation of Solar water heater system in 12 SDH, 58 RH and 115 PHC @ Rs.71.3 lakhs	
6.	Chandigarh	Up gradation of PHCs to IPHS (New PHC) @ Rs 40 lakhs	40	Hospital Strengthening (Up gradation of CHCs to IPHS) 2 CHCs & polyclinic upgraded to IPHS norms and 3 civil dispensaries to be upgraded to PHCs	74.6	District Hospitals, PHCs and CHCs Up-gradation of Gynae & Obst. Ward & renovation of waiting Hall in DH	60		
7.	Chhattisgarh	Minor Civil Works for operationlization of FRUs @ Rs 84 Lakhs	84	ISO Certification 3 DH & 4 CHC	325	Closing Residential Gap	4675.44	INFRA-HOSPITAL- Upgradation	10445.75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	• Upgradation of DH to IPHS •CHC upgradation to IPHS	5	DH and CHC upgradation	40	Upgradation of District Hospitals and Sub-centres	42.9	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
10.	Delhi	Strengthening of tertiary care facilities	1157.6	Strengthening of primary health	3031.77	Strengthening of PHCs,	2552.44	Upgradation of health facilities	13

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
		and maternity homes		services, maternity homes, Secondary health care facilities and DHS HQ		Maternity home and renovation of PHC		
11. Goa	N.A		N.A	Renovation and extension of 3 PHC	90	N.A	N.A	-
12. Gujarat	IPHS upgradation & renovation of DH, CHC, PHC, SCs	1633.5		Upgradation to IPHS of 5 PHCs and 13 Sub-centres	60	IPHS upgradation of DH, CHC, PHC, SCs	2479.98	Hospital Strengthening and IPHS upgradation 2512
13. Haryana	Minor civil works for operationalisation of PHCs	132		Strengthening of Infrastructure as per IPHS	200	Upgradation of CHCs, PHCs, Dist. Hospitals to IPHS)	61.28	-
14. Himachal Pradesh	N.A		N.A	100 bedded wing in district Chamba, 1 maternity waiting home each in Hamirpur, Kinnaur and Mandi.	464.88	N.A	N.A	-
15. Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.		N.A.	Up gradation of PHCs	1000	6 SNCUs in District hospitals Others: 6 SNCUs in District hospitals	330	26 Blood Storage Centre (BSC) 149.5
16. Jharkhand	Upgradation of 115 PHC @ 862.5 Lakhs	200		Upgradation of CHCs, 50 New Born Stabilisation Units, 12 Special New Born care unit, 21 Malnutrition centres	1187.11	Upgradation of 21 District Hospitals and 52 CHCs	84	-
17. Karnataka	Spill over works of	775		Upgradation of MCH	115	Upgradation of DHs,	1200	Upgradation of 1650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		upgradation of FRUs to IPHS		facilities & others MCH facilities		CHCs and		DHs and MCH facilities	
18. Kerala	Upgradation & strengthening of District Hospital/ general Hospital	2185	Upgradation, renovation, Standardization and strengthening of DH, CHC and taluqa Hospitals	2590	Upgradation & Strengthening of District Hospital Palakkad, SDH, CHCs and PHCs	2722.37	-	-	
19. Lakshadweep	Upgradation of CHCs to IPHS	Not Approved	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Upgradation of facilities	0.3
20. Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of Health Centres as per IPHS Standards @ Rs 5178 Lakhs	2195	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgradation of 100 SHCs • Establishment of Newborn Corners in FRUs, PHCs • Addition of operation theatre & labour room in FRUs • Establishment of Blood Storage Unit • Addition of Operation Theatre in PHC • SNCUs in DH and CHC • Infrastructure 	2141.8				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of Maternity ward & construction of Model Maternity wing • Establish Level 2 SNCUs and 50 NBSU • Construction of on-going and selected new NRC buildings • ASHA Rest Rooms 	6481.5

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
21. Maharashtra	IPHS upgradataion of 2645 Sub centers, 908 PHCs, 220 RH and 81 SDH, 8 WH	13118.2	IPHS Upgradation of 12 DH, 149 CHCs, 1000 PHCs and 1435 SCs	14159.32	Upgradation of 23 DH, 135 RH, 79 SDH, 3 GH, 7 WH, 972 PHCs, 3125 Sub centers & Renovations of 10 DH, 20 CHCs, 150 PHCs, 247 SCs	13015.5	Renovations of 11 DH, 15 SDH, 57 CHC, 304 PHC, 475 SCs 8i IPHS Upgradation of 1521 SCs, 658 PHCs, 110 RH, 74 SDH, 4 GH, 6 WH, 23 DH	15437.65
22. Manipur	Strengthening of District Hospitals to IPHS norms	70.99	Upgradation of 1 CHC and 50 SC	340.75	Upgradation of 1 CHC and 50 SC	490.75	Upgradadion of 5 DH, 1 SDH, 9 CHC, 10 PHC, 8 SC and 11 PHSC	769.88
23. Meghalaya	N.A	N.A	Rennovation of 17 SCs, Repairing of 50SCs, Upgradation of 2 CHC	306	Upgradation of 4CHC, 10PHC, 30 SC, 53 SHCs	692.27	Uppgardation of 8 CHC, 5 PHC and 57 SC	691.61
24. Mizoram	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	Renovation of Govt. Disepnsaries	123	N.A	N.A
25. Nagaland	CHC improvement at Meluri	117	N.A	N.A	Construction of Drug warehouse	433	N.A	N.A.
26. Odisha	Upgradation of 32 District HQ Hospitals, 22 Sub divisional hospitalsand 231 CHCS &renovation of PHC	4092.5	Up-gradation work at DHH, Sub-divisional Hospitals and PHC- Ongoing	2236.58	Up gradation of all District Hospital, 65 CHC level Hospital, 119 PHC, 133 Sub-centres as perIPHS norm	5125.44	-	
27. Puducherry	Upgradation of CHC to IPHS &	90	Upgradation of District Hospitals	60	-			

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
		Strengthening of District and Sub-divisional hospitals		@Rs. 60 Lakhs				
28. Punjab	Repair/ Renovation of SDH, DH and 150 Sub-centres, Upgradation of 50 PHCs	920	Upgradation of 50 PHCs for 24x7 delivery services, 39 PHCs, 5 SDH	2306.21	Strengthening of District Hospitals, SDH	1121		
29. Rajasthan			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of telemedicine centres at DH • Upgradation of 150 Sub-centres to IPHS 	83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of 104 CHCs JSY ward, 213 CHCs renovation, 494 PHCs Labour room, 204 PHCs residence, 236 PHCs upgraded 	2995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of maternity ward in 100 CHC & Renovation of 76 CHCs • Renovation and facility Upgradation of CHCs and 276 PHCs • Construction of JSY wards at delivery points, waiting halls, residential quarters and JSY maternity wards • Construction of residential quarters at 412 PHCS • Renovation and facility 	19396

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
							upgradation of PHCs • Construction for sub centre including labour room and toilets • Establishment of MCHN units at Medical College and DH	
30. Sikkim	Upgradation of 1 PHC, 1 CHC, 1 DH to IPHS and 24 PHCs	676.81	Renovation of 1 PHC	50	Renovation of 16 PHC and 1 DH	120.46	Repair and improvement of SC, Upgradation of 2 PHC.	94.5
31. Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of FRUs, Infrastructure upgradation of PHCs • Strengthening uro-gynecology department at KG Hospital for Women and Children, Chennai • Mechanised Laundry to all Health Unit Districts • Establishment of Birth Waiting Rooms in foothills of 15 PHCs 	5727.7	Infrastructure upgradation in PHCs	6628	Infrastructure upgradation in PHCs. Establishment of 42 Level 2, 31 level 1 MCH centers	1465.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional provisions for NICU • Upgradation of NBSU, PHCs to CHCs, RCH , centres HSCs, existing Blood Storage and FRUs 	13063.06
32. Tripura	Upgradation of 1250,2 PHCs to IPHS and 3 CHCs	1009.69	Upgradation of 12 SC, 2PHC to IPHS and 3PHC	574.25	Strengthening of 10 PHCs	186.33	Upgradation of 11 PHC, 1 CHC and 3 SDH	1301.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				to CHC.					
33.	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening & Upgradation of District Hospitals, Sub-centres • Provision of Accomodation at Non FRU CHCs 	38037.07	Upgradation & Strengthening of DHs and CHCs as per IPHS	18649.69	Upgradation of DHs, Sub-centres, MCH Level 1 as per IPHS & 2nd ANM accomodation	2362.5	Upgradation of DHs as per IPHS and support to medical colleges	22337.63
34.	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 36 CHCs to IPHS	260	Upgradation of 16 District Hospitals, 20 Sub-divisional Hospitals, 36 CHCs as per IPHS	390	Upgradation of 3 District Hospials, 10 CHCs, 6 SDH	95	Strengthening of 2 District Hospitals, 1 Sub-divisional Hospital and operationalisarion of Blood storage Centres for 6 CHCs	26
35.	West Bengal	Upgradation of 30 PHCs and 27 BPHCs to IPHS	7800	Upgradation of BPHC and PHC as per IPHS	4450	Repair and Renovation of DH and Upgradation & Strengthening of BPHCs, PHC to CHC, RH and SDH	10782	Repair and Renovation, Upgradation at DH, SDH, GH, GBPHC, CHC, PHC	8170

Source: States & UTs Programme Implementation plans

[English]

Mental Health Programme/Policy

*317. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) the present status of implementation of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) indicating the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the major activities undertaken and the achievements made as a result thereof under NMHP and DMHP during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the said programmes in order to develop a comprehensive mental health action plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made in framing a Mental Health Policy for India, with reference to the resolution on mental disorders recently adopted at the World Health Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) To address the huge burden of mental disorders and acute shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982 with the following components:

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

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP had been restructured to include Manpower Development Schemes.

Under the Manpower Development Scheme (Scheme-A), 11 Centres of Excellence in the field of mental health have been taken up in the country.

Under Manpower Development Scheme (Scheme-B), support has been provided to 27 PG Departments in mental health specialties viz. Psychiatry (7 Departments), Clinical Psychology (7 Departments), Psychiatric Social Work (6 Departments) and Psychiatric Nursing (7 Departments).

As a result of implementation of Manpower Development Schemes (Scheme - A and Scheme - B) in the country, a total of 151 new PG seats in mental health specialties have been created in the supported Institutes.

Further, the following achievements have been made,

- I. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counselling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc. is currently under implementation in 123 Districts of the country.
- II. Up-gradation of 88 Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College has been supported under the scheme.
- III. Modernization of 29 Government Mental Hospitals has been supported under the scheme.

The details of funds allocated and utilised 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.

(c) and (d) The 12th Plan proposal for NMHP aims at focusing on the functional and service delivery aspects of NMHP. It will emphasise on integration of mental health with general health, availability of mental health professionals, promotion of community participation in service delivery etc.

(e) The Government has constituted a Policy Group to work on framing a Mental Health Policy for India keeping in mind internationally accepted guidelines and also the specific context of mental illness in India.

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

Sl. No.	Year		Allocation		Expenditure
			BE	RE	
1	2009-10	General	60 cr	50 cr	49.3710 cr
		NE	10 cr	5 cr	2.6194 cr
2	2010-11	General	103 cr	93 cr	90.72 cr
		NE	17 cr	8 cr	0.1922 cr
3	2011-12	General	HOcr	70 cr	108.8992 cr
		NE	20 cr	5 cr	4.78 cr
4	2012-13	General	86.50 cr	--	48.20 cr
		SCComponent	19.80 cr		0.7516 cr
		ST Component	10.70 cr		0.0606 cr
		NE	13 cr		1.33 cr
Total		450 cr	231 cr		306.924 cr

Statement-II*Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during last three years and the current year*

2009-10

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Rs. 17,27,945/-
2.		Hissar	Rs. 15,05,749/-
3.	Manipur	Imphal West	Rs. 17,40,804/-
4.		Thoubal	Rs. 18,32,251/-

2. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat	Rs. 50,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 50,00,000/-
3.	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	Rs. 50,00,000/-

3. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
4.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
7.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 20,50,000/-

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

7.	Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
8.		Government Medical College, Surat, Gujaratfor	Rs. 47,12,000/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
10.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
11.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/-
12.	Rajasthan	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
13.		R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
14.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
15.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

2010-11

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapah	Rs. 21,80,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Rs. 17,42,400/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 21,80,000/-
5.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Rs. 21,08,200/-
6.		Gulbarga	Rs. 19,59,400/-
7.		Karwar	Rs. 18,19,200/-
8.		Chamrajanagar	Rs. 13,44,800/-
9.	West Bengal	24 - Parganas	Rs. 21,80,000/-
10.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 15,81,648/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 10,54,03,352/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
6.	Kerala	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 20,84,00,000/-
7.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,07,50,000/-
8.	Delhi	IHBAS, Shahdra	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-

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

7.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
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2011-12

1. District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	Institute	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/-

1	2	3	4
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.		Thiruvapur	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
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,6487-
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/-

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

S.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, Chattisgarh	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/-
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, Pondicherry	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	2	3	4
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.	Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Punjab	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Sabla Scheme

*318. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla across the country including

Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) is so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government proposes to cover more districts in the said scheme;

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

(e) the steps taken/ to be taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The performance of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla across the country including Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra is monitored through periodic physical and financial progress reports (quarterly and annual) furnished by States/UTs. The monitoring and supervision mechanism set up under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme at the national, state and the community level is used for monitoring the scheme Sabla also. The progress under the scheme is also reviewed in the review meetings with the State Governments/ UT Administrations and the field visits undertaken by the Government. In addition, Monitoring and Supervision Committees for Sabla have been set up at national, state, block and village level to review and monitor the progress under the scheme, review the constraints / faced in implementation and to devise appropriate mechanisms to address them. A Statement showing state-wise progress of performance of Sabla is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Currently Sabla is being implemented in 205 districts of the country on pilot basis. The Government has ordered an independent evaluation of Sabla about its performance in the eleventh Plan (2010-11 & 2011-12) through Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Further extension and expansion of the scheme will depend on the findings of evaluation.

(e) The steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of the scheme are:- timely release of funds to the States/UTs, allocation of food grains at BPL rates through the Department of Food & Public Distribution under the scheme; ensuring effective convergence of services with various schemes/ programmes of Health, Education, Youth Affairs, Labour & Employment and Panchayati Raj Institutions for implementation of Non-Nutrition component under Sabla, monitoring the implementation of the scheme through periodic physical and financial progress reports furnished by States/UTs, holding review meetings with States/UTs and meetings of the National Monitoring and Supervision Committee set up for Sabla and by undertaking field visits to review its implementation as per norms of the scheme.

Statement

Adolescent Girls Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs	Beneficiaries covered	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs	Beneficiaries covered	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1963		NR	3260	908.9	6E+05	0		5E+05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	13.18	NR	79.56	106.4	14226	28.86	0	
3.	Assam	1018.8	0	NR	1593	2611.6	385276	1592.8	0	385276
4.	Bihar	2773.8	0	NR	5081.7	2953.5	1E+06	1442.8	1209.7	2E+06
5.	Chhattisgarh	938.71	0	NR	1472.7	298.05	0	0	68.97	257004
6.	Goa	79.81	0	NR	207.98	221.5	34556	50.39	43.24	32023
7.	Gujarat	1357.7		119570	2647.2	2595.8	457724	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Haryana	405.22	3.99	NR	701.44	534.29	78341	114.32	234.16	123666
9.	Himachal Pradesh	307.18	168.78	90016	550.34	436.27	90016	497.45	291.47	99735
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	290.55		NR	453.64	467.65	92186	17.99	0.95	53284
11.	Jharkhand	754.27	158.6	NR	1493.3	1230.7	357177	1244	0	0
12.	Karnataka	711.68	33.89	54234	3053.6	3578.4	439522	1509.5	586.75	341868
13.	Kerala	881.73	512.55	249730	1284.7	1348.2	442321	0	0	237909
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2470.6	497.72	800000	4069.2	5560.8	800758	3608.3	2574.2	900000
15.	Maharashtra	2568	0	NR	3957	1549	8E+05	0		
16.	Manipur	116.29	63.09	33647	152.76	142.88	33647	26.6		
17.	Meghalaya	142.48	113.04	47105	306.76	247.88	47105	135		
18.	Mizoram	73.32	73.32	14782	78.24	75.92	14781	63.3	0	16879
19.	Nagaland	87.05	87.05	19804	147.49	147.49	28387	110.36	73.23	35000
20.	Odisha	1553.4		NR	2383	2521.7	571114	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	591.3	190	144232	874.8	456.77	152615	240.28	85	103610
22.	Rajasthan	1777.4	982.78	552146	3369.1	4283.9	656733	3322.1	736.2	597739
23.	Stkkim	41.8	1.12	368694	66.05	68.58	9116	19.99		7400
24.	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8	NR	2686.3	3236.8	368694	608.94		
25.	Tripura	240.35		0	455.06	688.23	54933	447.88	0	56401
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4689.9	1347	2E+06	11750	14212	2E+06	7375.8	5722.8	2E+06
27.	Uttaranchal	355.49		NR	511.48	192.94		0	0	
28.	West Bengal	1647.1		NR	2758.7	4057.9	75422	2277.9	363.55	114874
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	31.76	26.32	7263	51.99	40	9424	24.06	0	9090
30.	Chandigarh	32.94	6.12	6229	48.78	22.92	1291	0	2.36	1358
31.	Daman and Diu	12.66		1222	16.44	10.14		0	0	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.19	0	NR	24.98	NR	2166	0	2129	
33.	Delhi	333.68		NR	496.36	561.73	130205	579.77	8.17	129251
34.	Lakshdweep	6.61		NR	8.94	NR		0		
35.	Pondicherry	8.56	0	NR	19.02	27.14	4449	20.88	9.48	4480
Total		29673	4650	4E+06	56111	55396	1E+07	25359	12010	8E+06

[Translation]

**Auto Fuel Quality Upgradation
Programme**

*319. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have completed their auto fuel quality upgradation programme;

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

(c) the time schedule fixed by the OMCs to complete the said programme;

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred on the said upgradation programme, OMC-wise; and

(e) the time by which the road map given in the Auto Fuel Policy for introduction of upgraded fuel in the county is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Auto Fuel Policy, 2003 approved by the Government, inter-alia, laid down the road map for introduction of higher grades of auto fuels in the country. It was targeted to introduce BS-III auto fuels in 11 (later revised to 13) major cities and BS-II auto fuels in the rest of the country w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and introduction of BS-IV auto fuels in 13 major cities and BS-III in rest of the country w.e.f. 1.4.2010. In compliance with this road map, BS-III auto fuels in 13 identified cities and BS-II auto fuels in the rest of the country were rolled out in the year 2005. Further, BS-IV auto fuels were introduced in 13 identified cities on a single day on 1.4.2010 and BS-III auto fuels were introduced, as per the Government approval, in a phased manner between 1.4.2010 and 22.9.2010 in the rest of the country.

(d) Company-wise details of approved cost and expenditure incurred on fuel quality upgradation projects is as under:

SL. No.	Name of the Company	Approved Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
1.	Oil Marketing Companies		
i.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	12196.00	11868.00
ii.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	4331.41	3552.93
iii.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	8782.80	6175.85
2.	Other Standalone Refineries		
i.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	2615.69	2210.89
ii.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	434.94	368.16
iii.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	3650.20	3066.83

(e) The milestones set in the Auto Fuel Policy 2003 have already been achieved. Additionally, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided to extend coverage of BS-IV auto fuels in 50 more cities by 2015 in a phased manner. So far, 13 additional cities have already been covered with supply of BS-IV auto fuels.

[English]

Health Professionals in Rural Areas

*320 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

(a) whether uneven distribution of health professionals has been an impediment for effective delivery of healthcare services in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the availability of health professionals in the rural areas vis-a-vis their requirement in comparison to the urban areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to meet the required number of health professionals in the rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Uneven distribution of health professionals in rural areas is a constraint in providing effective and comprehensive health care delivery in rural areas.

(b) State-wise estimates of availability of doctors and nurses in urban and rural areas as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (By Krishna D. Rao and others) are enclosed as Statement-I(a) and I(b).

(c) As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011, the State/UT wise statement showing the shortfall of Doctors, Specialists, Nurses, Male and Female Health workers at Sub Centers (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) is enclosed as Statement-II to VI. No such information is available for urban areas.

(d) and (e) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health

Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. Further, support is also being provided under NRHM for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangements for health functionaries in rural areas and mobile medical units etc.

To increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-student ratio in PG etc which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. There is a proposal in the Twelfth Plan to support establishment of new medical colleges in deficient states and strengthening of Government Medical colleges to increase the MBBS seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and regional levels.

Statement-I (a)

HRH Technical Report #1

Doctor Density (per 10,000 Population) 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	13s.34
Andhra Pradesh	4.52	7.84	3.87	5.41	6.30	14.36
Arunachal Pradesh	1.97	3.17	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	0.00	8.32	1.64	15.53
Goa	6.35	10.99	0.00	4.43	12.71	17.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujrat	3.89	4.40	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	1.70	2.07	2.14	21.03
Jharkhand	4.23	3.94	0.91	2.45	15.85	9.12
Kanrataka	7.58	7.32	3.65	3.02	15.19	15.68
Kerala	4.45	6.28	2.05	3.29	11.29	14.80
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.89	2.85	2.47	2.20	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	0.00	1.92	0.95	8.78
Nagaland	2.05	3.37	1.16	2.10	6.27	9.33
Odisha	0.48	2.69	0.56	1.29	0.00	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
TamilNadu	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
Uttaranchal	4.19	7.40	1.29	4.86	12.64	14.78
West Bengal	3.16	7.07	1.90	5.01	6.38	12.37
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.59	0.00	5.14	0.00	12.50
Chandigarh	14.03	23.17	9.97	4.80	14.48	25.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.01	0.00	8.43
Daman and Diu	0.00	4.95	0.00	2.32	0.00	9.33
Lakshadweep	13.64	5.24	27.27	4.58	0.00	5.89
Puducherry	7.85	10.60	23.79	2.48	0.00	14.62

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

Statement-I (b)*HRH Technical Report #1**Nurses Density (Per 10,000 Population) by State and Area*

State/UT	Total		Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	7.09	7.39	4.27	4.13	14.42	15.83
Andhra Pradesh	11.48	7.54	8.42	4.41	19.71	15.98
Arunachal Pradesh	6.10	17.92	5.79	12.72	7.33	38.46
Assam	3.93	6.18	0.80	4.20	25.51	19.84
Bihar	2.73	2.80	2.46	1.71	5.05	12.15
Chhattisgarh	9.01	5.74	7.57	3.33	14.72	15.35
Delhi	8.34	15.80	0.00	8.40	8.96	16.36
Goa	34.64	19.72	61.29	16.73	7.99	22.71
Gujrat	2.83	5.95	1.08	2.78	5.78	11.26
Haryana	9.58	4.52	10.72	2.34	6.78	9.88
Himachal Pradesh	8.21	9.76	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	0.41	2.87	0.51	17.96
Kanrataka	1.98	8.29	2.69	3.46	0.60	17.67
Kerala	18.08	19.16	15.65	18.10	25.02	22.19
Madhya Pradesh	7.64	5.79	2.31	2.88	22.29	13.82
Maharashtra	9.73	11.06	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	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	4.41	11.81	19.85	18.72
Punjab	9.93	7.79	11.13	4.96	7.59	13.32
Rajasthan	17.61	4.95	4.74	2.68	59.76	12.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	12.21	14.11	13.40	11.37	2.79	36.03
TamilNadu	3.27	10.43	0.77	5.38	6.47	16.91
Tripura	9.58	9.15	10.44	5.91	7.02	24.68
Uttar Pradesh	4.02	2.76	2.66	1.47	9.20	7.70
Uttaranchal	12.10	6.27	5.67	4.31	30.77	11.96
West Bengal	7.79	10.44	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 Organisation 2004-05;

Census of India 2001;

Indian Nursing Council (INC) 2005

Statement-II

Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2424	2348	76	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	938	NA	1557	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	1482	424	1058	317
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat	1123	1123	778	345	345
8.	Haryana	444	651	530	121	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	582	451	131	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	1204	1122	82	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra	1809	3618	2292	1326	*
16.	Manipur	80	240	192	48	*
17.	Meghalaya	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	37	20	20
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	101	NA	25
20.	Odisha	1228	725	525	200	703
21.	Punjab	446	487	487	0	*
22.	Raj as than	1517	1478	1472	6	45
23.	Sikkim	24	48	39	9	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1204	2326	1704	622	*
25.	Tripura	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	239	299	234	65	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	40	28	12	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi##	8	22	19	3	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	10	*	*
35.	Puducherry	24	37	37	0	*
All India ²		23887	30051	26329	7246	2866

Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

* Surplus, All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UTs for which manpower, position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-III*Total Specialists at CHCs**Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar##	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6.	Goa	20	16	10	6	10
7.	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8.	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala#	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16.	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17.	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21.	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22.	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tripura#	44	NA	0	NA	44
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep##	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	5	5	*	7
All India ²		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

Notes: # Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre

* Surplus, All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³ Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-IV

Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1694	NA	2844	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1777	1085	497	588	1280

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8.	Haryana#	1193	2478	2003	475	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	985	546	491	55	494
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	978	991	841	150	137
11.	Jharkhand	1646	1458	872	586	774
12.	Karnataka	3570	NA	4722	NA	*
13.	Kerala	2377	2099	2014	85	363
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2467	1256	1020
15.	Maharashtra	4364	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	262	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	334	302	32	*
20.	Odisha	3867	1230	1046	184	2821
21.	Punjab	1349	1715	1952	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	4149	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	32	NA	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	3899	7646	6653	993	*
25.	Tripura	156	NA	393	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	624	240	248	*	376
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	11	3	6
33.	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35.	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
All India ²		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

Note: # Data for 2010 repeated

N.A.: Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2009 used

¹ One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

*: Surplus, All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-V

Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7579	5076	2503	7446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	148	NA	138
3.	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4.	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	4784	2514	2270	2562
6.	Goa	175	150	137	13	38
7.	Gujarat	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2508	2544	1818	726	690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	2008	1225	783	842
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	1109	NA	2849
12.	Karnataka	8870	5853	3148	2705	5722
13.	Kerala	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3696	1604	5173
15.	Maharashtra	10580	10579	8163	2416	2417

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	420	411	320	91	100
17.	Meghalaya#	405	84	133	*	272
18.	Mizoram	370	382	311	71	59
19.	Nagaland##	396	276	396	*	0
20.	Odisha	6688	3011	2206	805	4482
21.	Punjab	2950	2858	1833	1025	1117
22.	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23.	Sikkim	146	147	137	10	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1216	1680	7490
25.	Tripura	632	NA	285	NA	347
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	855	304	551	1461
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	26	26	0	88
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	8	9	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi##	41	0	0	0	41
34.	Lakshadweep##	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	53	0	0	0	53
All India ²		148124	83241	52215	35123	95909

Note:

Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

*Surplus, All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹ One per each existing Sub Centre

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-VI*Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24523	21647	2876	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	395	NA	*
3.	Assam	5542	NA	8723	NA	*
4.	Bihar	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5817	6394	5430	964	387
6.	Goa	194	260	240	20	*
7.	Gujarat	8397	7248	6431	817	1966
8.	Haryana	2952	5420	5034	386	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2520	2213	1685	528	835
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2304	2282	3777	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11180	11180	11433	*	*
13.	Kerala	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	11904	12516	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12389	21122	21726	*	*
16.	Manipur	500	984	661	323	
17.	Meghalaya	514	667	787	*	*
18.	Mizoram	427	388	619	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	NA	907	NA	*
20.	Odisha##	7916	7442	7934	*	*
21.	Punjab	3396	4044	4096	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	13004	14348	17638	*	*
23.	Sikkim	170	219	292	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9910	9910	9774	136	136
25.	Tripura	711	NA	440	NA	271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh ³	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
37..	Daman and Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33.	Delhi##	49	43	54	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35.	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
All India ²		172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

Notes:

Sanctioned data for 2010 used

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre & PHC² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded³ For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 repeated**Advice for Exploration and Production**

3451. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government decides that a particular area is suitable for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas;

(b) the names and details of the agencies/experts etc. and their experience in this field which advises the Government on such matters;

(c) whether the Government proposes to deviate from the extant practice;

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

(e) its likely impact on the future exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The areas offered under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds consist of the following:

- (i) New areas identified based on acquiring various geo-scientific data.
- (ii) Areas relinquished in exploration blocks by the Contractors under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.
- (iii) Areas relinquished by National Oil Companies (ONGC and OIL) under Nomination Regime.

(b) Exploration blocks are carved out for offer under NELP by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) based on the availability of geo-scientific data and perceived hydrocarbon prospectivity.

(c) and (d) Government has plan to formulate Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) in future for award of

exploration blocks. Under OALP, the exploration acreages are likely to remain open for offer round the year and prospective bidders will be able to choose areas of their interest. However, details in this regard are yet to be worked out. Actions have been initiated to establish the National Data Repository (NDR), which is a pre-requisite for launching of OALP.

(e) The pace of exploration in the country is likely to increase after introduction of OALP since bidders will have access to all available data through NDR and also have more flexibility in respect of selecting the blocks of their interest and a much longer bidding period.

Sterilization Cases

3452. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fraudulent sterilization of unwilling persons and swindling of incentives money have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether any inquiry has been initiated in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

CGHS Rules

3453. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to change/modify the existing Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Rules to include the names of certain dependants of CGHS beneficiaries in the CGHS Card to avail medical facilities;

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

(c) the time by which these rules are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

Bank Loan to Coal Blocks

3454. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been provided by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to coal block allocated companies during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise, bank-wise, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of outstanding credit to coal industry by Public Sector Banks as on March 2010, 2011 and 2012 as reported by Reserve Bank of India are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Bank Name	Total outstanding credit to Coal Industry 31.03.2010	Total outstanding credit to Coal Industry 31.03.2011	Total outstanding credit to Coal Industry 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	614	649	52
Bank of Baroda	51	89	136
Bank of India	157	112	28

1	2	3	4
Bank of Maharashtra	2	0	178
Central Bank of India	6	13	30
Corporation Bank	45	45	54
Dena Bank	0	0	1
IDBI Bank Limited	106	123	151
Indian Bank	3	2	4
Indian Overseas Bank	107	0	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	10	48	24
Punjab & Sind Bank	89	47	37
Punjab National Bank	75	153	35
Syndicate Bank	16	14	153
UCO Bank	68	118	150
Union Bank of India	95	50	193
United Bank of India	8	11	0
Vijaya Bank	1	19	1
State Bank of Bikaner & Jajpur	120	281	194
State Bank of Hyderabad	81	183	80
State Bank of India	926	959	793
State Bank of Mysore	63	103	97
State Bank of Patiala	304	14	67
State Bank of Travancore	60	48	150
Total PSBs	3003	3081	2608

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database.

Interest Rate on Saving Deposits

3455. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of certain Public Sector Banks (PSBs) having refused to revise their interest rate on savings deposits;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already deregulated the interest rate on saving bank deposits with effect from 25th October, 2011. Banks are now free to determine their interest on savings bank deposits subject to:

(i) Each bank will have to offer a uniform interest rate on savings bank deposits up to Rs.1 lakh, irrespective of the amount in the account within this limit; and

(ii) For savings bank deposits exceeding Rs.1 lakh, a bank may provide differential rates of interest, if it so chooses, subject to the condition that banks will not discriminate in the matter of interest paid on such deposits, between one deposit and another of similar amount, accepted on the same date, at any of its offices.

Issue of CGHS Plastic Cards

3456. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued guidelines for expeditiously issuing of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) plastic cards to CGHS beneficiaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications pending for issuing CGHS plastic cards in Delhi during last one year till date and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against erring officials causing delay in this regard and the steps taken by the Government for expeditiously disposal of CGHS cards applications in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has issued detailed guidelines for issuance of individual plastic cards to CGHS beneficiaries vide Office Memorandum No. S.I 1012/3/201 I-CGHS(P) dated 29th December, 2011 which is available at the CGHS website <http://msotransparent.nic.in>

(c) and (d) Total 1, 32, 909 applications were received for making of CGHS cards in last one year. It is a continuous process. It has since been streamlined and the cards are now sent to the applicants timely by speed post at their home address. There is no pendency in issuance of CGHS cards.

National Advisory Council

3457. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to

state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has deliberated issues relating to Universal Health Coverage in its recently conducted meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions/recommendations arrived at during the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The last meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) was held on 30th November, 2012 and the subject of Universal Health Coverage was not discussed at this meeting.

(c) No recommendations have been made by NAC till date on the subject.

[Translation]

Tribals in Chhattisgarh

3458. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation regarding irregularity in conducting census of Pathari Caste in Chhattisgarh State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Pathari Caste in Chhattisgarh State is getting the benefits of the Scheduled Tribe;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e) The 'Pathari' community has been notified as Scheduled Tribe in the State of Chattisgarh which is mentioned at Sl.No.35 of the List of Scheduled Tribes in the State. Accordingly, the persons belonging to the 'Pathari' community of the Chhattisgarh State are entitled to the

benefits meant for STs in that State. The Govt., of Chhattisgarh has referred the matter of variation in the Hindi Spelling of "Pathari". This has been processed as per the prescribed modalities.

Working Women

3459. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines to such companies where female aged 18 to 25 years are working/employed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any advice/suggestion from the National Commission for women in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to constitute any expert group to examine the advice/suggestions given by the National Commission for Women; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) to (f) Ministry of Women and Child Development in Government of India has not received any advice/suggestions from the National Commission for Women (NCW) regarding guidelines to companies where female age 18 to 25 years are working/ employed.

Development Schemes for Tribals

3460. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ implemented any scheme for development and improvement in tribals areas of the country including Odisha and Jharkhand as enshrined under Article 243 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund sanctioned, released, allocated and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last

three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted evaluation and reviewed the work done for development and improvement of tribal community under the said Article;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Article 243 of the Constitution defines various terms used in Part - IX of the Constitution (Panchayats). This Ministry is not implementing any scheme under Article 243 of the Constitution through the PRIs in the tribal areas of the country including Odisha and Jharkhand.

(b) to (f) In view of the reply part (a) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Institute of Geriatrics

3461. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Institute on geriatrics to support research on the prevailing health problems of elderly population in various parts of the country, including New Delhi and Chennai;

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

(c) whether the Government is supporting any project relating to development of low-cost medicines for Alzheimer's disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Setting up of National Institutes of Aging at New Delhi and Chennai has been included in the 12th Five Year with a specific objective of health care for elderly people, including promotion of research in the field of geriatrics. Under the National

Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) started in 2010-11, 8 Regional Medical Institutes have already been selected and funded for establishment of dedicated geriatric departments for the benefit of the elderly population, which will also be responsible for research on specific elderly diseases.

(c) and (d) No project on development of low-cost medicines for Alzheimer's disease has been supported under NPHCE.

Non-implementation of Suggestions of NCST

3462. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings/suggestions of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) to render justice to aggrieved Government/Public Sector Undertaking employees in most of the cases are not heeded to by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the suffering of Scheduled Tribe employees due to this callous attitude;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to enquire into the matter and render justice to the victims by implementing/considering the findings/suggestions of the Commission in toto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has informed that Clause (5) of Article 338 A of the Constitution vests with the NCST, the duty to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes, to inquire into specific complaints with respect to deprivation of rights and safeguards and to participate and advise in the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development. Accordingly, the recommendations of the Commission are of two types. One relating to violation of rights and safeguards and the other relating to socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes. Wherever, the recommendations of the NCST

highlight violation of the Constitutional rights and safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes, the Authority concerned is mandated to rectify the violation by accepting the recommendation of the NCST. As regards recommendation relating to development issues and change of existing policy or evolving a new policy relating to Scheduled Tribes, such recommendation has to be examined and considered as per laid down procedure.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the above.

Land Hurdle for Investors

3463. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the various constraints including land and infrastructure hurdles being faced by the Japanese investors in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to obviate/remove these hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Constant and regular interactions are held with Japanese companies and their associations to resolve issues and to remove impediments, if any, faced by the Japanese investors. The only specific instance of Japanese investors facing land hurdle was contained in the representation of Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in India (JCCII) dated 9th February, 2012 and addressed to Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion wherein attention was invited to the fact that in the Bawal Industrial Area, Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HSIIDC) issued Demand Notices to the companies/allottees in Phase-I HSIIDC Growth Centre Bawal for enhanced amount. JCCII raised concern about the calculation method of the enhanced compensation for raising land price after acquisition of land by the companies. The matter was taken up with Government of Haryana. Government of Haryana is of the view that the additional payment charged by the HSIIDC relates to charging of enhanced cost on the land acquired by the State Government for HSIIDCs projects. The additional amount is being charged on the basis of enhancement ordered by the Hon'ble Courts under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which has to be complied with.

[Translation]

Equity Culture

3464. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has formulated any scheme to develop and improve equity culture in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Pursuing the Union Budget announcement of 2012-13, Union Government on 23 November 2012 notified a new tax saving scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme" (RGESS), exclusively for the first time retail investors in securities market. This Scheme would give 50% deduction of the amount invested from the taxable income for that year to new investors who invest up to Rs. 50,000 and whose annual income is below Rs. 10 lakh. Further, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), vide circular dated 6 December 2012, has directed stock exchanges, depositories and mutual funds to implement the Scheme. The Scheme not only encourages the flow of savings and improves the depth of domestic capital markets, but also aims to promote an 'equity culture' in India. Further, in September 2012, SEBI has taken various measures to re-energize and widen the reach of mutual fund industry across the country and therefore promote the equity culture.

Central Social Welfare Board

3465. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by Central social Welfare Board in Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangaluru and Chennai has revealed that 50 percent prostitutes in the country are below the age of 20 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the

Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such survey has been conducted by Central Social Welfare Board.

(c) The Government is implementing a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation - Ujjwala - since December, 2007.

[English]

Waiving Off Farmers' Loan

3466. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given any financial package for waiving off the loans of farmers during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details along with the amount provided for the purpose during the aforesaid period, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the names of the banks which have given loans to the farmers out of such financial assistance along with the number of beneficiaries, State-wise including Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Govt. of India had implemented the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, to de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the scheme 3.73 crore farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore.

The State-wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The bank wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement of Debt Waiver & Debt Relief GR claims released to RRBs and Co-op banks under ADWDRS-2008

Rs. in lakhs											
Sl. No.	Name of the State/bank	Debt Waiver		DWGRM		Debt relief		DRGRM		Total	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11093965	1555283	107271	6399.07	1769262	265083.2	0	1465.23	12970498	1828230.3
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.5	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.2
	RRBs	3361766	603006.4	12470	2632.77	500884	91381.85	2340	345.32	3877460	697366.3
	Total	16144308	2495699	143979	14119.35	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar										
	SCB	715	80.38	0	0	0	0			715	80.38
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRB (No. RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Sub-Total	715	80.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	80.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh										
	SCB	2487188	346050.3	228	82.08	261681	32081.44			2749097	378213.77
	SLDB (No. LDB in AP)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	535066	100825.4	51	6.49	107532	19645.26			642649	120477.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Sub-total	3022254	446875.7	279	88.57	369213	51726.70	0	0	3391746	498690.97
3.	Arunachal Pradesh										
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0			1050	252.39
	Sub-Total	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	0	0	12399	494.78
4.	Assam										
	SCB	13576	867.86	0	0	19	5.36			13595	873.22
	SLDB	95	48.38	0	0.00	13	2.68			108	51.06
	RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0.00	681	66.81			72934	8255.38
	Sub-Total	85924	9104.81	0	0.00	713	74.85	0	0	86637	9179.66
5.	Bihar										
	SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
	SLDB	15583	3458.8	0	0	324	202.13	0	0	15907	3660.93
	RRBs	449669	77650.95	5	80.61	14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06
	Sub-Total	782280	114893.3	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98
6.	Delhi										
	SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	0		553	302.16
	SLDB (No.LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	RRBs (No.RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Sub-Total	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	0		553	302.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Goa											
SCB		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
SLDB (No.LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs (No.RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub-Total		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
8. Gujarat											
SCB		314519	77986.41	0	20.70	128148	29872.08			442667	107879.18
SLDB		9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29			9941	7762.2
RRBs		28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
Sub-Total		353169	87439.99	8	27.85	138573	35015.8			491750	122483.63
9. Haryana											
SCB		261229	82961.04	164	43.63	91582	16180.97			352975	99185.64
SLDB		49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.3			59436	21661.65
RRBs		18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
Sub-Total		329536	109338.8	211	163.37	109106	20639.8			438853	130141.94
10. Himachal Pradesh											
SCB (including 1195 PA)		113836	16689.9	64	20.64	567	123.98			114467	16834.52
SLDB		10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76			12046	4122.4
RRBs		8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37			8428	1613.79
Sub-Total		133116	22182.5	65	21.1	1760	367.11			134941	22570.71
11. Jammu and Kashmir											
SCB		17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0			17929	2742.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SLDB		576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
RRBs		5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0			5414	1054.91
Sub-Total		23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12. Jharkhand											
SCB		36736	4930.3	0	0	0	0			36736	4930.3
SLDB (No.LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
Sub-Total		205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
13. Karnataka											
SCB		164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
SLDB		77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82			103737	12077.7
RRBs		239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
Sub-Total		481843	107259.1	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66
14. Kerala											
SCB		524753	91659.17	73576	448.50	2347	667.72		0.00	600676	92775.39
SLDB		126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16		0.00	130363	18790.52
RRBs		126650	36136.69	17	10.86	1130	289.06		0.00	127797	36436.61
Sub-Total		778126	145992.22	73593	459.36	7117	1550.94		0.00	858836	148002.51
15. Madhya Pradesh											
SCB		870103	100567	0	0	158037	18160.02		0.00	1028140	118727.06
SLDB		115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71		0.00	159808	40474.79
RRBs		77188	16185.87	1517	383.23	41084	7652.06		0.00	119789	24221.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Sub-Total	1062685	149986.1	2620	969.1	242432	32467.79			1307737	183423.01
16.	Chhattisgarh										
	SCB	270165	18244.78	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0	365440	26996.8
	SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
	RRBs	52147	6843.52	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
	Sub-Total	332538	26957.34	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
17.	Maharashtra										
	SCB	2197706	374926	1492	398.77	647072	109272.3			2846270	484597.02
	SLDB	98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
	RRBs	72044	12010.33	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
	Sub-Total	2368437	418166.7	1947	488.43	723503	120894.10			3093887	537547.17
18.	Manipur										
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	4.12			41315	2023.65
	SLDB	30	21.20	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
	RRBs	16780	221.8	0	0	32	7.24			16812	229.04
	Sub-Total	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	11.94			58182	2289.64
19.	Meghalaya										
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	5673	843.4	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
	Sub-Total	10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.25
20.	Mizoram										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCB		1552	439.44	0	0	0	0			1552	439.44
SLDB (No. LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.98			5820	1366.02
Sub-Total		7062	1797.48	0	0	310	7.98			7372	1805.46
21. Nagaland											
SCB		10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0			10813	1072.94
SLDB (No. LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93			1096	193.61
Sub-Total		11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93			11909	1266.55
22. Puducherry											
SCB		6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13			6842	1357.22
SLDB		303	172.12	0	0	0	0			303	172.12
RRBs		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub-Total		7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13			7145	1529.34
23. Odisha											
SCB		1035686	126079.5	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23	1061754	129399.43
SLDB		92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71			97547	14399.82
RRBs		325836	40536.3	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37			347116	43660.08
Sub-Total		1453652	180073.9	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.82	11084	1465.23	1506417	187459.33
24. Punjab											
SCB		89934	24117.83	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26125.4
SLDB		26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
	Sub-Total	116253	38876.08	6	6.38	40745	7232.91			157004	46115.37
25.	Rajasthan										
	SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0	664704	95219.67
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	39300.07
	RRBs	113816	24465.79	109	39.75	39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	32424.45
	Sub-Total	602541	110562.7	2720	680.08	378908	55701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19
26.	Tamilnadu										
	SCB	90264	12538.1	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14344.96
	SLDB	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11			47638	7262.14
	Sub-Total	132255	18883.49	9	1.43	19083	2722.18			151347	21607.1
27.	Sikkim										
	SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs (No. RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Sub-Total	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
28.	Tripura										
	SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0			18553	3224.33
	SLDB	987	250.4	0	0	5	0.58			992	250.98
	RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34			7304	641
	Sub-Total	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92			26849	4116.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29. Ultra Pradesh											
SCB		1067922	79423.3	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0	1107399	83183.73
SLDB		894908	149208	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0	957983	158427.39
RRBs		844366	157524	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.19	109	19.28	915004	170254.60
Sub-Total		2807196	386155.3	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.03	109	19.28	2980386	411865.73
30. Uttaranchal											
SCB		72048	6932.04	37	6.22	1661	198.98			73746	7137.24
SLDB (No. LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64
Sub-Total		81838	8205.75	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8507.88
31. West Bengal											
SCB		669802	57318.18	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58224.67
SLDB		49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97
RRBs		134033	13469.3	29	5.06	518	101.31			134580	13575.67
Sub-Total		852990	79914.45	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80947.31
Grand Total		16144308	2495698	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8

*Provisional figures Subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement.

DW GRM-Debt Waiver under Grievanace Redressal Mechanism

DR GRM-Debt relief under Grievanace Redressal Mechanism

Statement-II

Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	(No. of accounts in thousand and amount in Rs. actuals)					
		Total Debt Waivers paid Rs.		Total Debt relief paid Rs.		Total refund	Net Pd DW+DR pd
		Bankwise data ADWDRS, 2008					
		Total accounts	Total accounts	Total accounts	Total accounts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	2429.25	53,29,44,10,382.05	714.70	14,768,652,783.05	0.00	68,063,063,165.10
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,163,093,370.25	109.50	2,614,256,324.50	0.00	6,777,349,694.75
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,442,978,988.00	84.67	1,692,586,220.00	0.00	7,135,565,208.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,614,716,193.95	52.64	1,166,645,754.82	0.00	2,781,361,948.77
5.	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,435,488,153.00	27.06	761,216,165.00	0.00	3,196,704,318.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,434,354,715.70	34.04	658,690,164.85	0.00	2,093,044,880.55
7.	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,279,188,533.00	6.21	151,819,223.00	0.00	3,431,007,756.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,442,660,746.95	89.44	1,927,855,766.10	0.00	12,370,516,513.05
9.	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,470,013,355.00	78.45	1,518,120,961.75	0.00	8,988,134,316.75
10.	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,060,367,844.00	64.84	1,333,875,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,394,243,748.00
11.	Bank of India	339.92	6,392,185,943.78	71.71	1,625,103,267.00	0.00	8,017,289,210.78
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,192,806,730.75	39.32	820,085,639.00	0.00	3,012,892,369.75
13.	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,630,660,238.25	69.79	1,752,231,280.48	0.00	14,382,891,518.73
14.	Central Bank of India	449.98	9,833,908,201.00	87.21	2,019,475,756.00	0.00	11,853,383,957.00
15.	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,145,867,302.00	13.95	348,853,971.00	0.00	1,494,721,273.00
16.	Dena Bank	54.55	771,748,896.00	18.31	465,424,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,237,172,946.00
17.	IDBI Bank	11.27	273,213,581.00	4.11	82,243,008.20	3,06,050.00	355,456,589.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Indian Bank		582.87	4,602,870,616.00	30.42	643,171,482.00	0.00	5,246,042,098.00
19. Indian Overseas Bank		2265.00	5,832,973,187.00	50.17	920,839,088.00	0.00	6,753,812,275.00
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce		98.30	3,702,240,045.00	64.65	9,43,133,363.65	0.00	4,645,373,408.65
21. Punjab National Bank		339.40	11,472,784,863.00	98.04	2,795,782,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38,295.43
22. Punjab & Sind Bank		15.38	477,377,955.00	5.71	164,643,567.00	0.00	642,021,522.00
23. Syndicate Bank		293.25	7,370,539,664.15	84.66	1,823,228,324.75	0.00	9,193,767,988.90
24. Union Bank of India		275.94	7,388,644,112.25	57.89	1,440,454,659.85	0.00	8,829,098,772.10
55. Union Bank of India		144.94	2,111,944,545.00	1857.17	31,592,592.00	0.00	2,143,537,137.00
56. UCO Bank		252.35	5,377,102,680.00	24.24	539,656,042.69	0.00	5,916,758,722.69
27. Vijay Bank		47.96	1,479,640,196.25	15.24	403,917,320.00	50,43,443.21	1,87,85,14,073.04
Total		13755.01	1,77,693,781,038.33	3854.14	43,413,555,542.39	3,57,78,999.48	2,21,07,15,57,581.24
Private Sector Banks	Total A/cs	Total Debt	Total A/c	Total Debt	Total Refunds	Nett pd DW+DR paid	
		waiver paid RS.		relief paid RS.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.		17.10	53,120,868.00	0.69	12,632,315.00	93,521.00	65,659,662.00
2. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		1.55	25,964,879.99	45.00	1,985,325.00	0.00	27,950,204.99
3. City Union Bank Ltd.		5.61	97,582,109.65	0.69	14,601,177.50	0.00	112,183,287.15
4. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.		2.15	43,554,034.28	0.06	1,729,584.83	0.00	45,283,619.11
5. Federal Bank Ltd.		18.77	1,057,141,431.00	2.56	203,524,215.00	0.00	1,260,665,646.00
6. HDFC Bank Ltd.		0.43	29,173,542.00	0.89	41,133,578.00	0.00	70,307,120.00
7. ICICI Bank Ltd.		672.03	2,549,561,028.45	16.20	213,593,478.90	20,000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35
8. Karnataka Bank Ltd.		9.03	232,127,161.15	3.81	107,826,606.88	0.00	339,953,768.03
9. KarurVysya Bank Ltd.		16.60	347,491,744.89	2.47	24,187,515.85	1,09,52,985.65	36,07,26,275.09
10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		0.18	5,053,294.99	0.06	892,168.00	0.00	5,945,462.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		9.48	175,899,020.00	2.38	37,059,058.00	0.00	2,12,958,078.00
12. Nainital Bank Ltd.		0.99	26,251,110.00	0.69	7,030,092.00	246647.00	33,281,202.00
13. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		1.10	29,962,591.00	0.00	10,715,931.00	0.00	40,678,522.00
14. South Indian Bank Ltd.		4.90	95,248,747.99	0.39	11,151,282.00	0.00	106,400,029.99
15. Tamilnadu Mer Bank Ltd.		4.18	68,630,891.00	2.09	29,739,481.00	7,06,908.99	98,370,372.00
16. Axis Bank Ltd.		6.75	481,239,173.35	7.05	210,339,142.05	302035.92	691,578,315.40
17. ING Vysya Bank Ltd.		14.74	387,335,658.00	6.29	147,968,762.45	24,422.00	535,304,420.45
18. Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.		8.25	205,960,974.00	0.44	14,808,204.80	0.00	220,769,178.80
Total		793.84	5,911,298,259.74	91.76	1,090,917,918.26	12346520.56	7,002,216,178.00

Name of Local Area Bank	No. of accounts	Total Debt waiver paid Rs.	No. of accounts	Total Debt relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Nett paid DW+DR paid	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	1,073,666.00	0.01	462,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.00	
2. Coastal Local Area Bank	0.11	1,737,035.77	0.01	190,433.00	0.00	19,27,468.77	
3. Krishna Bhima Local Area Bank	2.08	9,330,193.77	0.03	298,597.00	0.00	96,28,790.77	
4. Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.05	5,249,942.00	0.00	5,249,942.00	
Total	2.23	12,140,895.54	0.10	6,201,340.00	15,49,63.00	1,81,87,272.54	

	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd		
Urban Co-op Banks	NA	3,52,24,54,853.33	NA	18,57,49,591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39
Total scheduled commercial Bank						
		1,87,13,96,75,046.94		44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	2,31,60,52,59,024.61

SKO Allocation

3467. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has sent any proposal to the Union Government for increasing the number of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) wholesalers to ensure better distribution;

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

(c) the time frame by which additional SKO wholesalers are likely to be appointed in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A request dated 21st February, 2011 was received from the then Minister of State (Ind. Charge), Food Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Government of Odisha for streamlining kerosene distribution and appointment of additional SKO wholesalers for every block in the State of Odisha.

In response, the State Government of Odisha was informed by this Ministry that the monthly allocation of PDS kerosene in the state is to the tune of 33600 KLs with 189 wholesalers of OMCs supplying to the sub-wholesalers appointed by State Government in all the blocks. Historically, the wholesalers are concentrated in District/Block Headquarter & major towns and supply to the blocks through sub-wholesaler system. To increase the spread of supply for each block, the State Government was advised to appoint more sub-wholesalers, as present policy does not permit setting up sub-depots/extension points by wholesalers.

(c) At present, 175 wholesalers of SKO appointed by the OMCS in 113 Blocks cater to the requirements of the Blocks in the State, including the unrepresented Blocks. Further, there are 1039 sub-wholesalers appointed by the State Government for distribution of PDS Kerosene to end consumers through 28953 Fair Price Shops. OMCs do not consider any immediate requirement for appointment of any more wholesale dealer in the State of Odisha.

Basic Emergency Care Course

3468. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIMS) has launched a Basic Emergency Care Courses (BECC) in order to provide know-how to the common man on basic treatment during an emergency or epidemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to extend the course throughout the country in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. There is a short course in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) named as "AILMS Basic Emergency Care Course" (BECC) for medical & non-medical persons. The subject has been included in the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum since 2011 and envisages practical training to the school students and teachers to help the community emergency care.

Loans to State from Small Savings

3469. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the quota of loans to State from small savings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

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

(b) The portion of the net collections under small savings in a State, equivalent to 50% or 100% as the State may chose, is released to that State as a loan from NSSF.

Fake Cases of Sexual Harassment at Workplace

3470. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the total number of complaints lodged by women in all the Ministries of the Union Government against male employees, during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, Ministry wise including Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats;

(b) the details of such complaints and their disposal;

(c) whether it is fact that there are large number of fake complaints being lodged by women employees, with a view to get undue favours; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against women employees in such fake cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Corruption in Natural Resources Allocation

3471. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale corruption/irregularities have been reported/noticed in allocation of natural resources in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make e-auction and e-procurement of natural resources disbursement compulsory to check large scale irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

UNICEF Report on Malnutrition

3472. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has submitted a report to the

Union Government regarding prevalence of malnutrition and deaths due to malnutrition in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No report on prevalence of malnutrition and deaths due to malnutrition in the country has been submitted by UNICEF to the Government (Ministry of Women and Child Development).

Awareness regarding Renewable Energy Sources

3473. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the different avenues pursued by the Government to spread information and public awareness regarding new and renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) whether there has been significant reduction in allocation of funds in 2012-13 for the purpose;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been pursuing steps to spread information and public awareness about the need, benefits and uses of renewable energy mainly through use of the existing Government channels viz. State Nodal Agencies (SNAs), National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC), Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP), All India Radio (AIR), etc. Variety of media like electronic, print and outdoor publicity through exhibitions, hoardings, kiosks, etc. are also used for popularization of renewable energy technologies, systems and devices.

(b) and (c) The funds are allocated depending upon the requirement as well as priorities of various programmes in Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Accordingly, the budget allocation for information and publicity activities is Rs. 14.00 crores for the year 2012-2013 after taking into

account the overall requirement for various programmes in the Ministry.

(d) A proposal for higher allocation of funds for information and publicity awareness of new and renewable energy during the 12th Five Year Plan has been made.

Security and Consumer Services at Petrol Pumps

3474. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps across the country where proper security and consumer services are in place as per the standard prescribed by the Government;

(b) the persons or agencies responsible for ensuring and making proper arrangements in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure such facilities in all the petrol pumps across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) aim to provide proper security and consumer services at the Retail Outlets (ROs). However, in some cases, especially in Metros and Urban areas, the provision of public convenience (toilet) facilities is not feasible due to space constraints.

(b) and (c) The responsibility to provide these services lies with the dealers of ROs and supervision is done by the area field officer and concerned Divisional / State Offices and action is taken under Marketing Discipline Guidelines in case of established lapses in this regard.

A system of monitoring by way of third party audit is also in place which is conducted at all outlets selling more than 100 KL per month.

[*Translation*]

Organic Medicines

3475. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote the use of organic medicines in the hospitals and their manufacturing and marketing at affordable prices across the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government there on?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Indian systems of Medicines as well as the Pharmacopoeia of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Homeopathy do not recognise any category of drug by the name of "Organic medicines".

[*English*]

Representation of Group B Officers in CBFC

3476. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Court has directed the Central Board of Excise and Customs to give just and fair representation to three feeder category officers from Group-B to Group-A (Assistant Commissioner);

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

(c) the other relevant standing guidelines related to framing/revising/amending such recruitment and promotion rules issued in this regard by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) along with the extent of compliance of the same during the last fourteen years; and

(d) the reasons for non-compliance of the same if any and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Apex Court in their Judgment dated 03.08.2011 in Civil Appeal 1198 of 2005, (S.P. Dudgeja & others vs. Union of India & Ors) *inter-alia* directed the Union of India to amend / revise the Recruitment Rules including altering the existing ratio to secure just and fair representation of all the 3 feeder categories for promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioner. In compliance with the said order dated 03.08.2011 of the Apex Court, the

Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Central Excise), Group 'A' Rules, 2012 were notified on 13th September, 2012 in supersession of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Group 'A' Rules, 1987, after consideration of the representations from the Associations of the feeder cadres for promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioner, as directed by the Apex Court and following due procedures and relevant guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T). The directions of the Apex Court have been complied with and the Apex Court has been duly apprised of the position.

[Translation]

Accidents and Inspection of BORL

3477. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) will the minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No.416 dated 09 August, 2012 and state the details of recommendations made by the multidisciplinary member committees constituted to enquire into each of the nineteen incidents that have so far taken place since the beginning of the construction work of Bina Refinery by Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) in 2006;

(b) whether any surprise inspection has been conducted at BORL in relation to adherence to environment protection measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of irregularities noticed and action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the number of irregularities has been increasing there in the absence of stringent laws and action thereunder; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The multi-disciplinary committee concluded that the root cause of the accidents was non-adherence to the set safety procedures by the concerned individuals involved in the incidents. The committee also recommended training to the workmen on:

(i) Safe work procedures

(ii) Proper use of equipments

(iii) Use of personal protective equipments.

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has informed that safety training has been imparted to workmen at regular intervals. Additionally, "tool-box" talk is given by BORL safety officers and also by contractor's supervisor to contract workmen before start of the day's work.

(b) to (e) Joint inspection by Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) were carried out wherein no irregularities were observed.

Further, all the process units in the BORL refinery are based on latest technology from world renowned licensors and built to international standards to limit emissions within stipulated norms. Emissions from refinery are continuously monitored through four Ambient Air Monitoring Stations installed in the refinery and air quality data is electronically displayed at the refinery gate for public information. MPPCB also monitors the emission data regularly.

Besides, the refinery has procured a mobile van with facility to monitor air quality. The quality of air in the surrounding villages is being monitored regularly and no abnormality has been observed.

Online flue gas analysers have been provided on all stacks for continuous monitoring or source emission. The flue gas quality from the stacks is well within the prescribed limits.

The ambient air quality and stack gas emissions are also analyzed on regular basis by an external agency approved by the Ministry of Environment & Forest.

[English]

Research on Vector-borne Diseases

3478. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is supporting a number of research projects relating to development of vaccines and affordable drugs for control of vector-borne diseases

including Malaria and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the present status and outcome of such research projects;

(d) whether the Government has entered into cooperation with certain countries including Australia and signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to encourage research on vector-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) supports research on vector borne diseases (VBDs) through its extramural and intramural programmes. The various Institutes of ICMR which have been involved in research on vector borne diseases are National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC), Puducherry, Rajendra Memorial Research Institute (RMRI), Patna, Centre for Research in Medical Entomology (CRME), Madurai, Regional Medical Research Centres (RMRC) at Bhubaneswar, Dibrugarh, Jabalpur, Portblair and Jodhpur and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune which has been designated as the WHO Collaborating Centre for Arbovirus and Haemorrhagic Fever Reference and Research and Rapid Diagnosis of Viral Diseases.

There is no separate Budget earmarked for research projects relating to development of vaccines and affordable drugs for control of vector borne diseases.

Some of the vaccines and drugs trials that have been conducted by ICMR have benefited the common masses. These include, inter-alia the following:

1. Development of an inactivated tissue culture vaccine against Indian strain of Japanese encephalitis virus.
2. Introduction of Artemisinin Based Combination

Therapy (ACTs) in National Drug Policy for Malaria.

3. Evaluation of treatment practices to know the extent of irrational use of anti-malarials which lead to phasing out of artemisinin monotherapy from the country.
4. Clinical trials to assess the safety and efficacy of anti Kala-azar drugs.
5. Assessment of operational feasibility and impact of co-administration of DEC and albendazole and for DEC alone (2000-2001).

(d) and (e) No. ICMR has formulated a Vector Science Forum to support research on VBDs with the aim to provide a platform where vector biologists, entomologists, programme people, researchers/institutes working on vectors/vector-borne diseases can interact and share information on public health priorities on vector research. The Forum identifies gap areas and prioritizes and needs in vector research of the programme/policies for the control of vector-borne diseases in the country and identifies the thrust areas to address the challenges.

[Translation]

Subsidised Cylinders in Schools

3479. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders of capping number of subsidized LPG cylinders also applies to the Government schools providing nutritious food services as well as the students hostels;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue any new guidelines exempting the aforesaid categories from the purview of the said order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government as per the decision of Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs on dated 13.09.2012 has decided that the price of subsidized LPG be maintained at the current level with a cap of 6 cylinders per year for every domestic LPG consumer.

The Non-Domestic Exempt Category consumers including schools and colleges (whether for hostel or for mid day meal schemes) are supplied LPG cylinders at NDEC rates.

(c) and (d) No.

[English]

Online Sale of Insurance Policies

3480. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurance companies functioning in the country are selling their policies online;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the policy holders as a result of purchasing policies online; and

(d) the manner by which the claims are likely to be settled by the insurance companies after sale of policies online?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that all Insurance Companies functioning in the country are selling their policies online except Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited (AICIL), Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation (ECGC), L&T General Insurance, Raheja QBE General Insurance, SBI General Insurance and Shriram General Insurance.

(c) and (d) IRDA has informed that the likely benefits of purchasing policies online are as under:

- i. Availability of Lower Premium rates due to reduced operational expenses of the company.
- ii. Quick and Hassle free purchase of the policies
- iii. Policyholder may take an informed decision by looking into the products available online.
- iv. Renewal of the policy becomes easier.
- v. In case of a claim event, intimation may be given in a faster way that otherwise.

The manner of settlement of claims are as per Terms and Conditions of the Policy issued by the insurance companies.

Involvement of Tribals in their Welfare Schemes

3481. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to involve tribals in the process of carrying out development schemes in their areas in the country including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/to be taken by the Government for greater involvement of tribals in such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) Participation of Scheduled Tribes in the process of carrying out development schemes is ensured through involvement of the Gram Sabhas, from which formulation of the district plans emanates. Under the Tribal Sub Plan, the concerned States are to allocate funds which are atleast equal to the percentage of tribal population to the total population in the States for preparation of a Tribal Sub Plan, in order to bring about speedy socio-economic development of tribals. Several Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes of this Ministry are being implemented in all States/Union Territories including West Bengal in this regard. These schemes are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes
1	2
A. Special Area Programme (SAP)	
1.	SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan
2.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution
B. Central Sector Schemes (CS)	

1	2
3.	Grant-in-Aid to NGOs for STs including Coaching & Allied Scheme and Award for Exemplary Service
4.	Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
5.	Strengthening of Education among ST girls in low literacy Districts
6.	Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce
7.	Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal (PTG)
9.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students
11.	Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top class institute
12.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
C	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)
13.	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST students
14.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X
15.	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys
16.	Establishment of Ashram Schools
17.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

**Funds to Subsidize Capacity
Addition in JNNSM**

3482. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to use the clean energy fund to subsidise the capacity addition envisaged in the IInd phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM); and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been utilising the national clean energy funds for installations of off-grid solar applications such as home lights and small capacity SPV systems, stand-alone SPV power plants and solar water pumping systems and solar water heating systems in the country under the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). Under the second Phase of the Mission, national clean energy funds are proposed to be utilised for the grid and off-grid solar applications depending on the availability of funds and sanctions.

Scarcity of Domestic Gas

3483. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity of cheap domestic gas viz. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) has stalled the plans of the Government to expand gas network to 200 cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to overcome the crisis and ensure expansion of gas network throughout the country without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government allocates domestic gas as per the gas utilization policy in which priority of City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities is after Fertilizer, power and LPG. Correspondingly in a declining gas production scenario the availability of domestic gas for CGD sector is impacted. CGD sector is also using Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to meet its requirement. However, Government has established the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006. The Board grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the eligibility criteria specified in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008. At present various Geographical Areas (GAs) in 10 states are covered by CGD {Compressed Natural Gas(CNG)/Piped Natural Gas(PNG)} network. The Board has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible GAs

in 20 States and 3 UTs on the basis of Expression of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. PNGRB would include the above GAs in bidding rounds in a phased manner taking in to account the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability.

[Translation]

Insurance Lapsed Policies

3484. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether life insurance companies offer a fixed tenure for policies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of deposits made by the policy holder forfeited by the insurance companies in case of the policy lapses within this fixed tenure;

(c) the number of such lapsed policies in the last three years including the amount involved therein and the manner in which the said money is utilised by the insurance companies;

(d) the likely impact of the said rule on the interests of the policy holders;

(e) whether the Government proposes to take any step so that lapsed-policy holders may get money back and to protect the interest of the policy holders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that Life Insurance Companies offer policies for fixed policy term.

(b) and (c) As per IRDA, the policy term that is offered by life insurance companies may range from 5 years / onwards, in case of ULIPs and differ from one product to another. In case of traditional life insurance policy contracts the minimum policy term may also vary from product to product. Data on number of policies lapsed

in respect of non linked business is furnished hereunder. The Premium amount involved in lapsed policies is being compiled by IRDA.

Year	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
Insurer	No of policies forfeited/ lapsed ('000)	No of policies forfeited / lapsed ('000)	No of policies forfeited / lapsed ('000)
LIC of India	12512.52	11483.44	9744.37
Private Insurers	3539.43	2567.92	2608.57

(d) As per IRDA, according to section 113 of Insurance Act, 1938 life insurers are required to pay surrender value to a policyholder who has paid premiums for at least three years. However, insurers may choose to provide surrender value before three years also.

(e) and (f) The IRDA has notified IRDA (Treatment discontinued linked insurance products) Regulations, 2010. As per the said regulations, the fund existing on the date of lapse will be transferred to the discontinued fund. Such fund accumulated at the savings interest rate less the discontinuance charge is available to the policyholder at the end of five years. The Authority has also proposed the regulations on the non linked products, in which a minimum surrender value is proposed to ensure the policyholder interests are protected.

Aluminium Plants

3485. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aluminium plants presently operating in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of aluminium produced in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish new aluminium plants in the country particularly in the backward and tribal areas of the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The details of the major aluminium plants presently operating in the country are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location of Aluminium Plant	Present installed capacity Tonnes per year
1	2	3	4
1.	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	Angul, Odisha	4,60,000

1	2	3	4
2.	Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL)	Jharsuguda, Odisha	5,00,000
3.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Hirakud, Odisha	1,67,500
4.	Hindalco Industries Limited	Renukoot, Uttar Pradesh	3,45,000
5.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)	Korba, Chhattisgarh	2,45,000

(b) The quantum and value of aluminium produced by the aluminium producers during the last three years and current year up to October, 2012 are given below:

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto Oct.12)#	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crore)
Odisha	852009	7466.95	956937	10187.63	998474	11497.45	610114*	7370.48*
Chhattisgarh	268425	2950	255298	3327	245654	3114	140402	1865
Uttar Pradesh	399198	282272	409958	313228	418268	381228	192468*	202151*

#provisional figures

*Hindalco Industries Limited's figures for the current year are upto September, 2012.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to set up additional aluminium plants by the Government in the country particularly in the backward and tribal areas of the State of Maharashtra.

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

Income Tax Paid by Cooperative Banks

3486. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies/banks functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the cooperative societies/banks pay income tax to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the revenue collected as tax from them, society/bank-wise;

(d) the provisions under which income tax has been collected from the cooperative banks;

(e) whether the Government levies income tax on weak cooperative societies after bringing their agricultural business under income tax net;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government proposes to provide exemption to cooperative credit societies from the income earned from agricultural business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies functioning in the country State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of Cooperative Banks functioning in the country State-wise (SCBs and DCCBs) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Details of SCARDBs & PCARDBs functioning in the country State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) to (h) As per the provisions of Section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and Primary Co-operative Agricultural Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) are exempted from the payment of Income Tax. For other Co-operative Societies/Banks the profits of the Co-operative banks are taxable with effect from 1st April, 2007. The taxable income is computed by reckoning the income of agriculture business also in respect of all Co-operative banks including weak banks. The tax collection data from Co-operative banks is not available.

Statement-I

Details of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Number of PACS
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2792
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	34
4.	Assam	766
5.	Bihar	8463
6.	Chandigarh	16
7.	Dara and Nagar Haveli	0
8.	Delhi	0
9.	Goa	81
10.	Gujarat	8117
11.	Haryana	646
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2110
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	765

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	4811
15.	Kerala	1573
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4526
17.	Maharashtra	21343
18.	Manipur	204
19.	Meghalaya	179
20.	Mizoram	133
21.	Nagaland	1719
22.	Odisha	2452
23.	Pondicherry	53
24.	Punjab	3990
25.	Rajasthan	5264
26.	Sikkim	169
27.	Tamil Nadu	4488
28.	Tripura	268
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8929
30.	West Bengal	7007
31.	Chhattisgarh	1213
32.	Jharkhand	498
33.	Uttarakhand	758
All India		93413

Source - NAFSCOB

Statement-II

No. of State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the country as on 10 December 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of SCBs	Total No. of DCCBs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	22

1	2	3	4
2. Andaman and Nicobar		1	-
3. Arunachal Pradesh		1	-
4. Assam		1	-
5. Bihar		1	22
6. Chandigarh		1	-
7. Chhattisgarh		1	6
8. Goa		1	-
9. Gujarat		1	18
10. Haryana		1	19
11. Himachal Pradesh		1	2
12. Jammu and Kashmir		1	3
13. Jharkhand		1	8
14. Karnataka		1	21
15. Kerala		1	14
16. Madhya Pradesh		1	38
17. Maharashtra		1	31
18. Manipur		1	-
19. Meghalaya		1	-
20. Mizoram		1	-
21. Nagaland		1	-
22. New Delhi		1	-
23. Odisha		1	17
24. Pondicherry		1	-
25. Punjab		1	20
26. Rajasthan		1	29
27. Sikkim		1	-
28. Tamilnadu		1	24
29. Tripura		1	-
30. Uttar Pradesh		1	50

1	2	3	4
31. Uttarakhand		1	10
32. West Bengal		1	17
Total		32	371

*After bifurcation from Bihar SCB, the Jharkhand SCB has started functioning from September 2012.

Statement-III

State-wise No. of SCARDBs and PCARDBs as on March, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of SCARDBs	No. of PCARDBs
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	1	12
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1	*
3.	Odisha	1	46
4.	West Bengal	1	24
5.	Assam	1	*
6.	Tripura	1	*
7.	Haryana	1	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	*
10.	Punjab	1	89
11.	Rajasthan	1	36
12.	Karnataka	1	177
13.	Kerala	1	63
14.	Puduchery	1	*
15.	Gujarat	1	*
16.	Bihar	1	*
17.	Tamil Nadu	1	180
18.	Maharashtra	1	29
19.	Madhya Pradesh	1	38
20.	Manipur	1	*
Total		20	714

* States are with Unitary structure, hence No PCARDBs in the States.

*[English]***Complaints against Insurance Companies**

3487. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing number of complaints against insurance companies including private insurance companies for selling policies and making false lucrative offers during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such complaints during the said period, company-wise;

(d) whether IRDA has laid down any guidelines to curb such lucrative offers by the insurance companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that authority puts complaints under the

category of Unfair Business Practices at the point of sale and keeps track of them. Primarily, these complaints relate to life insurance policies. The number of such complaints were 56,470 during 2009-10, 1,00,581 during 2010-11 and 1,00,770 during 2011-12. During the first half of the current year (i.e. as on 30.09.12), the number of complaints were 64,054. The details of complaints available with IRDA under the category of Unfair Business Practices for the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) IRDA has launched the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) that offers an online mechanism to policyholders to register complaints against insurance companies and track them. Through this system IRDA facilitates Grievance Redressal by insurance companies by not only monitoring the disposal but also analysing complaints from the regulatory perspective for corrections in the framework and systems. IRDA has provided the available data relating to the disposal of such complaints for the year 2011-12 and for the current year for the half year ending 30/09/2012 which is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) IRDA has laid down the regulations for Protection of Policyholders' Interests, 2002 and the Codes of Conduct prescribed for Intermediaries - Brokers, Corporate Agents and Individual Agents directly or indirectly prohibit such activities.

Statement-I*'Unfair Business Practice' complaints for the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Life Insurer	2012-13 (1.4.12 to 30.09.12)		2011-12		2010-11		2009-10	
		Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice-Comp-laints	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice-Comp-laints	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice-Comp-laints	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice-Comp-laints
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Aegon Religare	3756	3329	3440	2878	4516	1950	2600	347
2.	Aviva	4484	2250	13520	4203	20312	7069	11724	10499

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Bajaj Allianz		7756	2079	22390	4762	24582	2319	20174	1119
4. Bharti AXA		3586	2566	7310	5199	8780	4443	4750	2363
5. Birla Sun Life		13758	9589	11911	7685	11367	3936	4399	2267
6. Canara HSBC		2607	943	5258	1324	2743	606	320	163
7. DLF Pramerica		418	354	621	490	478	203	1113	4
8. Edelweiss Tokio		20	14	6	2	0	0	0	0
9. Future Generali		4387	257	15667	1035	15449	887	3035	679
10. HDFC Standard		25392	15381	35218	17910	34983	15501	36205	14563
11. ICICI Prudential		8207	6669	22016	15499	47268	31582	5055	2374
12. IDBI Federal		340	285	502	397	545	343	44	32
13. India First		520	335	738	360	1886	30	129	0
14. ING Vysya		3389	703	10498	1509	12141	1166	9990	1443
15. Kotak Mahindra		2974	2617	8850	5921	12157	9759	5086	3561
16. LIC		33112	1169	52300	1672	83917	7	65623	0
17. Max New York		3888	1035	10362	2224	25590	4733	44665	7099
18. Met Life		1766	1327	2940	2032	4532	1182	4957	994
19. Reliance		9611	6702	50807	9956	64282	5620	32876	4355
20. Sahara		10	1	29	2	20	2	30	1
21. SBI Life		9991	4541	18490	6791	16864	2796	14776	1362
22. Shriram		94	62	149	69	117	2	165	1
23. Star Union Dai-ichi		115	72	284	193	261	65	124	38
24. TATAAIG		3896	1774	16307	8657	15241	6380	8675	3206
Total		144077	64054	309613	100770	408031	100581	276515	56470

Statement-II

Movement of 'Unfair Business Practice' Complaints vis-a-vis Total Complaints - Life Insurers for the Financial Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Life Insurer	Reported during the year		Resolved during the year		Pending at the end of the year			
		Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice Com-plaints	Total Resolved Com-plaints	Resolve Unfair Business Practice-Com-plaints	Total Com-plaints pending at the end of the year	Pending Unfair Business Practice-Com-plaints		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Limited			3440	2878	2774	2286	666	592
2.	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited			13520	4203	13467	4179	53	24
3.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd.			22390	4762	22388	4762	2	0
4.	Bharti-Axa Life Insurance Company Ltd.			7310	5199	7285	5186	25	13
5.	Birla SunLife Insurance Company Limited			11911	7685	11632	7503	279	182
6.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited			5258	1324	5256	1322	2	2
7.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance			621	490	619	489	2	1
8.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance			6	2	6	2	0	0
9.	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Limited			15667	1035	15640	1025	27	10
10.	HDFC Standard Life insurance Co. Ltd.			35218	17910	35205	17899	13	11
11.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.			22016	15499	22016	15499	0	0
12.	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co Ltd.			502	397	500	395	2	2
13.	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Company Limited			738	360	738	360	0	0
14.	ING Vysya Life Insurance			10498	1509	10497	1509	1	0
15.	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd. Total			8850	5921	8844	5917	6	4
16.	Life Insurance Corporation of India Total			52300	1672	52135	1624	165	48
17.	Max New York Life Insuarnce Company Limited Total			10362	2224	10360	2222	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	MetLife India Insurance Company Ltd.			2940	2032	2940	2032	0	0
19.	Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited			50807	9956	50802	9953	5	3
20.	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.			29	2	29	2	0	0
21.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.			18490	6791	18482	6785	8	6
22.	Shriram Life Insurance Company Ltd.			149	69	142	65	7	4
23.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited			284	193	283	193	1	0
24.	Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Ltd.			16307	8657	16291	8644	16	13
Total				309613	100770	308331	99853	1282	917

Movement of 'Unfair Business Practice' Complaints vis-a-vis Total Complaints - Life Insurers

(For the Period of 01.04.2012 to 30.09.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Life Insurer	Opening Balance		Reported during the Half FY year		Resolved during the half year		Pending at the end of the half	
		Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice	Total Com-plaints	Unfair Busi-ness Practice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	AEGON Religare Life Insurance Company Limited	666	592	3756	3329	4188	3714	234	207
2.	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited	53	24	4484	2250	4322	2272	215	2
3.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd.	2	0	7756	2079	7432	2075	326	4
4.	Bharti-Axa Life Insurance Company Ltd.	25	13	3586	2566	3437	2457	174	122
5.	Birla SunLife Insurance Company Limited	279	182	13758	9589	12461	9546	1576	225
6.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited	2	2	2607	943	2376	945	233	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance	2	1	418	354	336	317	84	38
8.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance	0	0	20	14	20	13	0	1
9.	Future Generali India Life Insurance Company Limited	27	10	4387	257	4168	262	246	5
10.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	13	11	25392	15381	23717	15273	1688	119
11.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	8207	6669	8202	6665	5	4
12.	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co Ltd.	2	2	340	285	320	287	22	0
13.	India First Life Insurance Company Limited	0	0	520	335	504	335	16	0
14.	ING Vysya Life Insurance	1	0	3389	703	3060	701	330	2
15.	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd. Total	6	4	2974	2617	2695	2620	285	1
16.	Life Insurance Corporation of India Total	165	48	33112	1169	30886	1044	2391	173
17.	Max New York Life Insurance Company Limited Total	2	2	3888	1035	3885	1036	5	1
18.	MetLife India Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	1766	1327	1711	1764	55	-437
19.	Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited	5	3	9611	6702	7732	6674	1884	31
20.	Sahara India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	0	0	10	1	1	1	9	0
21.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	8	6	9991	4541	9749	4547	250	0
22.	Shriram Life Insurance Company Ltd.	7	4	94	62	95	66	6	0
23.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited	1	0	115	72	112	72	4	0
24.	Tata AIG Life Insurance Company Ltd.	16	13	3896	1774	3635	1787	277	0
Total		1282	917	144077	64054	135044	64473	10315	498

Allotment of Petrol Pumps

3488. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted petrol/ diesel and CNG outlets to the families of martyrs who lost their lives in various terrorist attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the number of such cases still pending with the Government; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for speedy disposal of all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government had approved a special scheme for direct allotment of dealership / distributorships of petroleum products to the next of kin of Mumbai Martyrs, who laid down their lives fighting the terrorists. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) has commissioned all 3 retail outlets (ROs) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) has also commissioned all 4 ROs. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) was asked to allot 5 (five) ROs and has commissioned 3 ROs and one RO dealership is still to be commissioned as construction of RO is in progress. One offer of allotment was refused by prospective allottee. 3 CNG filling station have been commissioned.

Taxes on MERGERS

3489. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has amended/proposes to amend the Income Tax law of the country to effect charging of taxes on companies for mergers retrospectively;

(b) if so, the details and current status thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The finance Act, 2012 has brought in clarificatory amendments, with retrospective effect, in sections 2, 9 and 195 of the Income-tax Act to clarify the relevant provisions of source rule of taxation to deal with the avoidance of tax on capital gains arising from indirect transfer of capital assets situated

in India. The Government had constituted a committee to examine, inter alia, the above retrospective amendment and the committee has submitted its report on 31.10.2012.

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

Children Involved in Crime

3490. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study titled Children in India 2012 has indicated that the biggest factor driving children to crime was poverty and around 57 percent of the children involved in crime last year belonged to families with an annual income lower than Rs. 25,000;

(b) if so, whether children from poor families are at a higher risk of getting sucked into crime, primarily due to lack of education and adverse socio-adverse conditions;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to save the children from being inducted in various criminal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The study titled: "Children in India 2012 - A Statistical Appraisal", as conducted by the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation states that about 57% of juveniles belonged to the poor families whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- is 27%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs. 50,000 - Rs. 2,00,000) is 11%.

The study also reports that out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 6,122 (18.1%) are illiterate and 12,803 (37.8%) had education up to primary level. 31% juveniles belonged to the education level of above primary but below secondary category and 13.11% are with secondary/higher secondary & above education.

(d) With the objective of creating a protective environment for children, especially those in difficult circumstances a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is being

implemented. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes for children. Financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition period from Institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

Gold Exchange Trade Fund

3491. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to come out with financial products on the lines of gold exchange traded funds to give options to investors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A large number of Gold Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) products such as listed below are already available to investors:

1. Axis Gold ETF
2. Birla Sun Life Gold ETF
3. Canara Robeco Gold Exchange Traded Fund.
4. Goldman Sachs Gold Exchange Traded Scheme (GS Gold BeES)
5. HDFC Gold Exchange Traded Fund.
6. ICICI Prudential Gold Exchange Traded Fund.
7. IDBI Gold Exchange Traded Fund.
8. KOTAK GOLD ETF
9. MOTILAL Oswal MOST Shares Gold ETF (MOST Gold Shares)
10. Quantum Gold Fund (an ETF)
11. R* Shares Gold Exchange Traded Fund Dividend Payout Option
12. Religare Gold Exchange Traded Fund.

13. SBI Gold Exchange Traded Scheme.

14. UTI GOLD Exchange Traded Fund.

Such products are offered at the initiative of related financial sector entities, under the prevailing regulatory and policy framework, which is reviewed and reformed from time to time in the light of economic environment and policy objectives.

[Translation]

Fraud Cases in Banks

3492. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cheating and fraud cases reported in banks during the last three years and current year, bank-wise;

(b) the details of amount estimated to be involved in above said cases;

(c) the bank-wise number of the bank employees found involved in cheating and fraud cases during the said period;

(d) the details of action taken against such employees, bank-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the reoccurrence of cheating and fraud cases in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the records available with RBI, the incidents of frauds reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) along with amount involved therein for the last three financial years and current financial year (till September 30) are as under:

(Amount involved in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	No. of frauds cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2009-10	3369	1609.05
2.	2010-11	3718	2569.01
3.	2011-12	3392	4025.30
4.	2012-13 (Till Sep 30th)	1714	5210.56

Bank wise details in this regard furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The information about that total number of officials probed in various frauds cases is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II. The bank initiate/probe staff accountability and staff involvement in all the fraud cases and on completion of investigation, the commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings which includes censuring, administrative warning, suspension of the employees, reduction in scales of pay, monetary penalty and recovery of losses, compulsory retirement, termination from service, dismissal with disqualification from future employment etc.

(e) The measures initiated by RBI are as under:

Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed instructions vide Master Circular dated July 02, 2012 on "Frauds - Classification and Reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspect 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 this fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system and also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India takes the following measures

to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues caution advises in respect of borrowers who have defaulted the banks.

In the past considering various concerns arising out of bank's operations, including incidence of frauds, RBI has advised banks to:

- (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit;
- (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors;
- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board to exclusively monitor frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
- (d) In order to make third parties and professionals accountable, who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised vide circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Banks' Association (IBA). IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Statement-I

(Amount involved in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto Sep. 30, 2012)	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	545	224.77	784	298.49	690	647.89	316	376.97
	SBI (overseas branches)	3	30.25	0	0	5	6.45	1	0.88
2.	SBBJ	62	8.26	63	8.35	36	5.96	27	136.51
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	42	68.55	48	51.49	59	19.66	18	429.31
4.	State Bank of Indore	27	2.22	5	0.27				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	State Bank of Mysore	28	3.28	36	133.23	27	112.61	7	2.47
6.	State Bank of Patiala	58	18.57	82	10.99	52	87.59	18	74.45
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	0	0	0	0				
8.	State Bank of Travancore	34	5.15	17	4.41	40	70.28	18	2.17
9.	Allahabad Bank	112	23.71	110	40.26	106	121.21	88	295.36
10.	Andhra Bank	95	70.02	59	24.71	97	69.02	34	96.09
11.	Bank of Baroda	232	33.35	248	49.97	177	55.20	60	399.47
	BOB (overseas branches)	7	1.30	3	7.29	7	2.11		
12.	Bank of India	219	57.20	248	116.83	226	502.42	191	473.45
	BOI (overseas branches)	2	.070	1	0.001	2	0.19		
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	81	18.47	95	65.29	55	13.27	15	2.46
14.	Canara Bank	151	62.11	118	122.43	125	386.44	37	181.05
	Canara Bank (Overseas)	0	0	0	0				
15.	Central Bank of India	165	83.69	135	308.83	117	33.34	69	21.73
16.	Corporation Bank	87	10.91	83	85.49	107	57.05	55	64.74
17.	Dena Bank	35	9.81	42	7.07	38	49.52	19	122.55
18.	IDBI Ltd.	121	221.26	137	275.90	266	111.89	88	23.22
19.	Indian Bank	99	62.50	104	38.59	94	57.94	49	124.59
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0				
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	134	108.04	114	380.40	133	518.81	71	304.75
	Overseas Branch	0	0	1	9.08	1	0.22		
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	54	11.34	89	119.83	77	227.02	26	137.52
22.	Punjab National Bank	244	76.20	358	98.57	281	195.62	160	619.86
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	33	28.56	37	7.41	23	41.11	16	40.61
24.	Syndicate Bank	200	54.89	147	58.47	117	34.91	92	168.41
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0				
25.	Union Bank of India	137	224.34	141	53.53	90	125.46	69	656.26
26.	United Bank of India	60	20.85	95	31.12	116	213.64	104	96.37
27.	UCO Bank	133	29.68	247	129.38	161	102.87	46	13.71
28.	Vijaya Bank	169	39.70	71	31.33	67	155.60	20	345.60
	Total	3369	1609.05	3718	2569.01	3392	4025.30	1714	5210.56

Statement-II

[English]

Public Sector Banks Employees Probed in Fraud cases since FY 2009 till the quarter ended September, 2012.

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Total Employee probed
1.	Allahabad Bank	755
2.	Andhra Bank	728
3.	Bank of Baroda	504
4.	Bank of India	60
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	156
6.	Canara Bank	751
7.	Central Bank of India	500
8.	Corporation Bank	412
9.	Dena Bank	254
10.	Indian Bank	674
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	226
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	106
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	167
14.	Punjab National Bank	1681
15.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	306
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	267
17.	State Bank of India	2294
18.	State Bank of Indore	41
19.	State Bank of Mysore	95
20.	State Bank of Patiala	313
21.	State Bank of Travancore	73
22.	Syndicate Bank	474
23.	UCO Bank	686
24.	United Bank of India	298
25.	Union Bank of India	393
26.	Vijaya Bank	38
Total		12,252

NEFT Facility

3493. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government has introduced/ proposes to introduce National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) facility to facilitate free fund transfer from one account to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With a view to encourage transactions through e-payment channels and to reduce the number of transactions through cheques and other expensive modes of transactions, the Government had advised the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to, *inter alia*, reduce the National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) charges to zero for transactions of value up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Value of Rupee

3494. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rupee against US dollar by the 23rd of September, October and November, 2012 and the effects of rupee devaluation on the economy of credit rating of the country;

(b) the reasons for the continuous devaluation of Indian rupee;

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to the banks in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the banks thereto; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The value of rupee against the US dollar as on 23rd of September, October and November 2012 given below:

Date	Rs. per US Dollar**
September 24, 2012*	53.29
October 23, 2012	53.59
November 23, 2012	55.34

*As September 23, 2012 was holiday, exchange rate as on September 24, 2012 is given.

**RBI's reference rate

The credit rating of a country depends upon many factors that *inter alia* include macroeconomic environment (GDP growth, inflation), public finances (Gross general government debt, fiscal deficit), external finances (foreign exchange reserves, FDI inflows, remittances, external debt, balance of payment), funding structure, policy environment, socio-political fundamentals, institutional strengths etc.

Variations in the value of a country's currency by itself does not appear to constitute a major factor in the assessment of the credit strengths of the economy, unless such variation significantly impacts or carries the potential to significantly impact the above-mentioned key factors.

(b) The variation in the value of rupee against US dollar in the recent months has been due to supply-demand imbalance in the foreign exchange market and volatility in the US dollar exchange rate in the international market.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in rupee exchange rate. The measures, *inter alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits, deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits and administrative steps to curb currency speculation. The Government has further liberalized FDI

policy that *inter alia* includes allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail. The RBI also intervened in the foreign exchange market through net sale of US dollars amounting to US\$ 20.1 billion in 2011-12 (September 2011 to February 2012) and US\$ 2.1 billion during April-September 2012.

Use of Coconut

3495. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognises the medicinal use of coconut;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any research/projects to exploit the medicinal value of coconut;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Coconut has been traditionally used in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine as detailed below:

(i) Ayurveda - Coconut has been used as medicine in Ayurveda in disease conditions such as Burning, Pain, excess thirst, dehydration, bleeding disorders, Acid Peptic etc.

(ii) Unani - Use of coconut is recommended in diseases such as Alopecia, Hair loss, Premature Greying of Hair, Bronchitis, Dandruff, Excessive Thirst, Fevers, General Debility. Coconut Fruit pulp is used as appetizer, astringent, cooling, diuretic, laxative, nourishing and tonic. Coconut oil is used as hair tonic, appetizer, digestive, disinfectant, insecticidal and nutritive.

(iii) Siddha - Tender coconut, leaf, Tender leaf, Infloresence, Root, coconut Shell, Nut and Milk are used in Siddha for diseases such as Psoriasis and eczema etc.

(c) to (e) Central Council for Research in Siddha has indicated that Clinical research trials on coconut/coconut oil have been conducted in Siddha system. Coconut oil is

used in preparation of 777 oil and Karappan oil which are beneficial in treatment of skin disorders such as Psoriasis and eczema respectively.

Further, in a recent study carried out by National Institute of Nutrition of Indian Council of Medical Research, no adverse effects were observed due to consumption of coconut oil at moderate levels. There was an increasing trend in plasma HDL - cholesterol (good cholesterol) levels, due to consumption of coconut oil as against groundnut oil consumption in over weight subjects.

Harassment of Women

3496. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incident of harassment of women in matrimonial and maintenance cases, dowry etc. and plight of women deserted by husbands in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents reported during the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records

Bureau (NCRB) data relating to the State/UT-wise number of cases registered under Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Dowry Prohibition Act for the years 2009, 2010 & 2011 is enclosed as Statement. The NCRB does not maintain data regarding women deserted by husband.

(c) Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code seeks to penalise the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, who subjects her to cruelty. Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code deems any death which is caused by burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage as dowry death, provided soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 provides civil remedies in the form of protection order, residence order, monetary relief and custody order to women facing domestic violence. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 prohibits the giving, taking and demand for dowry. It also casts duties on the state Government to appoint dowry prohibition officers to ensure effective implementation of the law.

Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes provide shelter for women in difficult circumstances and are implemented through civil society organisations. Free legal aid is available to women under the Legal Services Authorities Act.

Statement

Number of incidence registered of Dowry Deaths, Cruelty by husband and Relatives and Dowry Prohibition Act

State/UT	Dowry Deaths			Cruelty by husband and Relatives			Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	546	588	599	11297	12080	13376	1362	1186	1899
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	13	12	18	0	0	0
Assam	170	175	121	4398	5410	5246	40	37	19
Bihar	1295	1257	1413	2532	2271	2607	1252	997	1393

Investment in Insurance and Real Estate

3497. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds invested by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Government Insurance Companies in the Private Equity and Real Estate during the last three years, year-wise and returns obtained therefrom during the same period; and

(b) the details of source of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of Capital Market Exposure (including private equity), Real Estate Exposure by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the period ending March 2010, 2011 and 2012, as reported by Reserve Bank of India are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Exposure to Capital Market			Exposure to Real Estate		
Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2012	Mar. 2010	Mar. 2011	Mar. 2012
35,727	42,459	36,760	3,82,904	4,75,443	5,26,411

The details of investments made by Public Sector insurance Companies (PSICs) in Venture Funds, Housing and Immovable Properties alongwith returns as reported by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Investments as on 31.03.2010	Investments as on 31.03.2011	Investments as on 31.03.2012
36575.36	44717.89	48533.07

The returns on investment are governed by market situation and overall economic conditions prevailing at a given point in time. The investments are done by PSBs and PSICs out of the funds available with them.

Basic Grant to Chhattisgarh

3498. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Basic Grant to Chhattisgarh has come down to Rs. 300 crore in 2011-12 from Rs. 480 crore in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sharp decline;

(c) whether no Basic Grant has been allotted to Chhattisgarh for 2012-13; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) No Madam. The allocation and release of basic grant to Chhattisgarh, as per recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for local bodies during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

	Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)		Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)		Special Areas	
	Allo-cation	Rele-ase	Allo-cation	Rele-ase	Allo-cation	Rele-ase
2010-11	153.67	153.67	38.35	38.35	21.10	21.10
2011-12	196.86	196.86	49.14	24.31	21.10	21.10

The grant of Rs. 24.83 crore allocated for 2011-12 to ULBs has been released in 2012-13 on receipt of Utilisation Certificate.

(c) and (d) As per the recommendation of FC-XIII, the estimated basic grant allocated for 2012-13 for PRIs, ULBs and Special Areas is as under:

	Rs. in crore
PRIs	210.82
ULBs	52.62
Special Areas	21.10

[Translation]

Survey to Increase of Bank Branches

3499. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any

survey/study to increase the branches of both public and private sector banks in view of the increasing number of customers;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the number of new branches proposed to be set up by the public sector banks during the current financial year and the next two years; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the number of branches of banks in rural and urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Decision to open bank branches are taken by the banks concerned, inter alia, keeping in view business potential, viability, profitability and availability of infrastructure.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted general permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) which include rural centres; in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim; and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 49,999) without permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.

The New Private Sector Banks are also required to have 25% of their total number of branches in rural and semi-urban centres with population below one lakh on an on-going basis. The Banks are also required to allocate at least 25% of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural Tier 5 and 6 centres.

Besides opening of brick and mortar branches, banking penetration has been further strengthened by appointing Business Correspondents where banking facilities are not available.

[English]

National Commission for Women

3500. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has made any recommendations during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of recommendations on which no action has been taken so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has made 11,6 & 17 recommendations during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 respectively which relate to Central Government, in their Annual Reports.

As per the Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Central Government is required to cause the Annual Report together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein, in so far as they relate to the Central Government and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations and the audit report to be laid as soon as may be after the reports are received, before each House of Parliament. The said provisions of the Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 are followed while laying the Annual Report alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Reports of the NCW. The Annual Reports together with a Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations thereon for 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been laid in Parliament.

Use of Surplus Infrastructure

3501. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the public sector and private sector companies operating in the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 basin have decided to use the surplus infrastructure for their deepwater discoveries in nearby blocks as the Ministry of Defence has forbidden construction of permanent structures in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of objections raised by the Ministry of Defence for Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) which has been granted extension upto December, 2013 to conduct appraisals in its KG deepwater block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) So far, no proposal has been received from the Contractors of deepwater blocks in Krishna Godavari (KG) basin for using any available surplus infrastructure in this area for developing deepwater discoveries made under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.

(c) Ministry of Defence has accorded conditional clearance in respect of deepwater block KG-DWN-98/2 in KG basin, operated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in which Government has extended the exploration period till 29.12.2013 for drilling appraisal wells.

Discovery by ONGC

3502. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Oil and Natural Gas corporation (ONGC) made the G1-G15 discoveries; and

(b) the scheduled date for commencement of production therefrom and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) made discoveries G-1 in June, 1980 and GS-15 in September, 1993.

(b) The project "Integrated Development of G-1 & GS-15" is currently under implementation by ONGC in Eastern Offshore Asset. The project envisages production of 0.982 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) of Oil and 5.92 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) of gas over a period of 15 years.

Production has already commenced from GS-15 in August, 2011. However, the project is expected to be completed by June, 2013.

Main reasons for delay in implementation of the project are as under:

- Repudiation of contract by the contractor (M/s Clough Engineering, Australia) resulting in termination of the contract on 04.06.2007.
- Delay in proceedings in Mumbai High Court and prolonged legal battle.

- Delay in finalization of out of court settlement.
- Non-cooperation by equipment suppliers, sub-contractors and consultants.
- Delay in availability of sub-sea manifold and prolonged repairing work.
- Complications in well completion at G1-9.

[Translation]

LPG Connections and Gas Agencies

3503. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections in the country at present;

(b) the number of gas agencies in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of LPG in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that as on 01.10.2012, the total number of domestic LPG connection is 14.23 Crore and total number of gas agencies is 11938.

(c) OMCs have reported that at present, there is no shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

[English]

Updating Knowledge of Tax Laws

3504. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which assessing officers are equipped and updated about knowledge of tax laws;

(b) whether training programmes are conducted by the Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to update the assessing officers with the relevant knowledge in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The assessing officers undergo in-depth training on direct tax at the induction stage at National Academy of Direct Taxes, Nagpur (NADT) and the seven subordinate Direct Taxes Regional Training Institutes (DTRTIs) located across the country and on indirect tax at National Academy for Customs, Excise and Narcotics, Faridabad and its nine Regional Training Institutes located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Vadodara, Patna and Kanpur. They also undergo various refresher courses conducted by NADT and DTRTIs from time to time.

Further the assessing officers are given training on various aspects of tax laws to up-date their knowledge from time to time by organizing classroom lectures, interactive sessions, practical exercises, case studies, seminars, workshops, group discussions and field attachments and Advanced Mid Career Training Programme (AMCTP). Compendia of case laws and best practices are also published and shared with all assessing officers.

The number of training courses conducted and officers trained in these training courses for Central Excise and Customs services during past three years is as follows:

Year	No. of Courses conducted	No. of officers trained
2010-11	502	10758
2011-12	594	13675
2012-13 (upto November, 2012)	487	10147

Apart from the induction training for Indian Revenue Service (Income Tax) officers, the details of training programmes for Income Tax Department is as below:

Year	No. of Courses conducted	No. of officers trained
2010-11	205	3813
2011-12	214	3381
2012-13 (upto November, 2012)	173	2616

Loss to Petroleum Industry

3505. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petroleum industry is incurring losses due to corrosion in infrastructure and industry segments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to minimize this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Corrosion is a regular and natural phenomenon in petroleum industry. The six major Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority India Limited (GAIL) have not reported any significant loss due to corrosion.

Various preventive measures being taken by Oil PSUs to mitigate the effects of corrosion include selection of proper metallurgy, due consideration to corrosion allowance at design stage, Cathodic protection, corrosion monitoring/inhibitors, protective painting, use of bio-technologies like PDB (Paraffin Degrading Bacteria), chemical injection to protect pipelines, GRE lines for better pipeline protection etc.

[Translation]

Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under PRIs

3506. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and rules regarding allocation and utilisation of funds under various schemes implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to enhance the allocation of funds to States under the schemes implemented through PRIs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The untied development grants under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj can be utilized by the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental requirements. The criteria adopted for the allocation of funds under the BRGF is as under:

- (i) Every district receives a fixed minimum amount of Rs. 10 crore per annum.
- (ii) 50% of the balance allocation under the Scheme is allocated on the basis of the share of the population of the district in the total population of all backward districts.
- (iii) The remaining 50% is distributed on the basis of the share of the area of the district in the total area of all backward districts.

While claiming grants, the States/districts are required to furnish District Plans duly consolidated by the District Planning Committees and utilisation Certificates, Progress Reports and Audit Reports against the grants received earlier.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has proposed to the Working Group of Planning Commission on Area Programmes for the Formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for enhancement of the annual allocation of Development Grant under BRGF.

Electricity from Waste

3507. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering proposals to set up waste to electricity generation plants in certain tier I and tier II cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is also considering any international models like Sweden in which 96 per cent of its waste is converted into power; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme for setting up of five new projects on power generation from municipal solid wastes / Garbage. The programme provides for central financial assistance of Rs.2.00 crore per megawatt project capacity with an upper limit of Rs. 10.00 crore per project, subject to fulfilment of terms and conditions of the programme. Benefits of Customs and Excise Duty concessions are also provided for initial setting up of such projects.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) The Question does not arise.

Promotion of Tribal Culture

3508. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received any recommendations from the various State Governments for providing grant to the private institutions for promotion of tribal culture, museum and cultural activities;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (c) the nature of the grant and the criteria/norms fixed for providing such grants; and
- (d) the method of coordination between the Central and State Governments for preservation, protection and promotion of tribal culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any recommendations from the State Governments for providing grant to the private institutions for promotion of tribal culture in the current year.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs runs a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Research & Training-Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes, under which the funds are provided to the State Governments on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Centre for various activities performed by these institutes which include, conducting research on different aspects of tribal life including their languages, art

and culture and also setting up of tribal museums for exhibiting tribal artifacts and promotion of tribal culture. The Ministry organizes annual National Level Festival "Prakriti" in Delhi and supports State Governments/Union Territories in organizing tribal festivals in their own environment. The Ministry also gives National Tribal Awards under which two awards each of Rs.2.00 lakh (preferably one for a male Scheduled Tribe and other for a female Scheduled Tribe) are given for the Best Janjatiya Achiever covering Sports, Education, Culture, etc.

[Translation]

Tax Raids

3509. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Excise and the Income Tax Department during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year;

(b) the details of the persons and Commercial and industrial establishments raided during the aforesaid period;

(c) the details of movable and immovable properties and cash seized each year during the said raids;

(d) the details of the seized movable and immovable properties returned to the accused persons during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of the movable and immovable properties and cash deposited in the Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The numbers of search warrants executed under the Income tax Act, 1961 during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year are as under:

Period	Number of warrants executed
2010-11	4852
2011-12	5260
2012-13* (Upto Sept. 2012)	1540

*Figures are provisional

(b) The Income tax Department conducts search and seizure actions based on credible information relating to 'persons', which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who satisfy any of the conditions specified in Sec 132(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961. As these persons are engaged in diversified businesses/professions across different sectors spread all over the country, Person-wise/Sector-wise details of such operations are not separately maintained. However, data regarding number of search warrants executed is maintained as per the particulars given in answer to part (a) above.

(c) As per the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961, immovable properties cannot be seized during search and seizure actions. The details of assets seized by the Income Tax department during search and seizure actions during the above mentioned financial years are as under:

Assets Seized				
Financial Year	Cash (In Rs. Cr.)	Jewellery (In Rs. Cr.)	Other Assets	Total Assets (In Rs. Cr.)
2010-11	440.28	184.15	150.55	774.98
2011-12	499.9	271.39	134.3	905.60
2012-13	179.39	71.29	39.61	290.29

*(up-to Sept. 2012)

*Figures are provisional

(d) Search proceedings are followed by quasi judicial proceedings, which involve detailed examination of the seized documents. The evidences gathered during the search proceedings are used in assessment and re-assessment of incomes of the persons in whose cases, search actions are undertaken. The amount of tax evaded is quantified after completion of assessment/re-assessment. Any existing liability and the demand arising out of tax/ interest/penalty on account of undisclosed income detected during search action, is recovered from the assets seized during search operations. Any assets or its proceeds, which remain after these liabilities have been discharged, are released. Assets may be released with the prior approval

of the Commissioners of Income tax if conditions specified in Sec 132B of the Income tax Act, 1961 are met. Such details are available with Assessing Officers, spread all over the country and thus, not maintained centrally.

(e) The cash seized during searches is deposited in the Government exchequer. However, other assets are dealt with, for application towards the liability as per provisions of Sec 132B of the Income tax Act, 1961.

Information, with regard to reply to part (a) to (e) of the Question with regard to Central Excise raids, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

India's Entitlement in World Bank

3510. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approached World Bank to increase India's entitlement of loan;

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

(c) the present position of borrowing of loans by Government from foreign agencies;

(d) the interest being paid by Government on such borrowings; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make payments of the principal loan amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) World Bank lending comes from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). As far as IBRD is concerned, there is a Single Borrower Limit (SBL) of US \$ 17.5 billion for India. India is fast approaching the SBL (based on exposure calculations). A country could be allowed to go up-to the Equitable Access Limit (EAL) which is US \$ 21.8 billion in the IBRD. India is negotiating an arrangement with the IBRD to keep the option open to borrow up-to US \$ 21.8 billion. This will enable India to take up projects already posed to the IBRD, as well as some other projects where involvement of the IBRD could be beneficial.

As far as IDA is concerned, as per present norms of IDA, when a country's GNI per capita exceeds an

operational cut off and remains above that for 2 years, the process for its graduation from IDA is triggered. India has crossed the GNI per capita threshold of US \$ 1165 in FY 2011 (and the threshold of US \$ 1175 per capita in FY 2012). Therefore, as per present norms, India would have to graduate from IDA. However, international deliberations are taking place regarding the IDA architecture and its continued engagement with countries that still have large population of poor. The outcome of these deliberations cannot be predicted.

(c) The quantum of borrowings from all Multilateral and Bilateral donors as on 10th December, 2012 is Rs. 343081.74 crores.

(d) The interest paid on the external borrowings is as follows:

Year	Amount of Interest Paid (in Rs. Crore)
2009-10	3539.14
2010-11	3043.70
2011-12	3417.84
2012-13 (Up to 10-12-2012)	2370.75

(e) Both principal and interest on loans are repaid every year as per the terms of the Borrowing Agreements and the same is provided as 'Charged Expenditure' in the General Budget for the year. Repayment of principal and payment of interest is ensured on due dates.

Selling of Stakes

3511. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to sell any profit making public sector companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, Public Sector Undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government has decided to disinvest minority stake in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Hindustan Copper Ltd., MMTC Ltd., National

Aluminium Company Ltd., Oil India Ltd., NMDC Ltd. and NTPC Ltd. After disinvestment Government will retain atleast 51% equity and the management control in the Public Sector Undertakings.

Complaints against Multinational Food Chains

3512. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have taken note of the reports about certain multinational food chain serving stale chickens to customers at its outlets recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Food Safety Standard Authority (FSSA) officials have picked up food samples from these outlets on receipt of complaints from the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any punitive action against the said outlet; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (f) On 08.10.2012, a complaint was received on the toll free number of Food Safety Commissioner, Kerala regarding the presence of live worms in Kentucky Fried Chicken at its outlet situated in QRS Mall, MG Road, Thiruvanthapuram. Based on the complaint, the Designated Officer, Thiruvanthapuram and team of Food Safety Officers inspected the premises and found the following violations of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Regulations made thereunder:

- Chicken fry purchased and partially consumed by one customer was found to contain live worms.
- Frozen chicken dated 12.4.2012 was kept in the freezer.
- Repeated use of oil was noted.

The Designated Officer, Thiruvanthapuram suspended the Food Safety license issued to the shop and

ordered to close down the shop temporarily. A notice was also issued to the Food Business Operator for compounding under Section 69 of FSS Act, 2006. But the Food Business Operator approached the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and obtained orders to reopen the shop with the condition that the petitioner should comply with the requirements of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulations and the liability to maintain the freezer at (-18)°C and to keep the premises and kitchen clean etc. with good hygienic conditions.

Pending Cases of Crime Against Women

3513. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of rape, dowry death, molestation under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, abduction and kidnapping are pending in the trial courts in the country;

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

(c) whether more than 75 per cent of those accused of rape walk away scot free in the country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the number of pending trial cases of rape, dowry death, molestation, Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, abduction and kidnapping for the year 2011 are as under:

Crime head	Total no. of cases for trial including pending cases from previous year	Pending trial at the end of the year
1. Rape	95,065	79,476
2. Dowry Death	35,805	29,669
3. Molestation	1,92,860	1,62,277
4. Section 498A	3,87,690	3,39,902
5. Abduction and Kidnapping	1,10,096	95,074

The reasons for high pendency of cases may be because of factors such as increase in the number of cases being filed due to people becoming more aware of their rights, numerous adjournments etc.

(c) and (d) As per the NCRB data for 2011, the conviction rate in cases of rape was 26.4%. The reasons for low conviction of rape cases may be due to delay in reporting of rape cases due to societal pressure and the consequent loss of evidence, attitude of the law enforcement agencies towards the victim, delay in gathering of evidence etc. The Government has sought to address this issue through amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in the year 2005 and 2008 which include provisions for safeguarding the rights of the victim during the process of investigation and trial, including trial of rape cases by a woman judge, timely completion of rape trials, recording of victim's statement at her residence etc.

[Translation]

Fake Doctors in Government Hospitals

3514. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether a number of fake doctors have been found to be working in some Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year, hospital-wise;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check the recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A person identified as Jay Chaudhary S/o Subhash Chaudhary, resident of Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, was apprehended with a fake identity card with AIIMS logo by resident doctors and security guards on 3rd September, 2012 and handed over to Delhi police for further investigation. No such incident has been reported by other hospitals.

(d) Permanent staff and Doctors in AIIMS are being issued Identity Card with a hologram on it.

India's Rank in Women Empowerment Index

3515. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KISHNABHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India has been ranked very low on women empowerment scale by an international consulting and management firm Booz and Company;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) India has been ranked at 115th position among 128 countries in terms of Third Billion Index Ranking published by Booz and Company.

(b) and (c) Government of India has taken several measures comprising policy initiatives and schematic intervention to secure gender equality in all aspects of social, economic and political life. There are various programmes, such as support to Training and Employment Programme for Women, Hostel for working women with day care centres for children, Swadhar, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Rural Livelihood Mission for economic and social empowerment of women. Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched in 2010 - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls 'SABLA' in 200 districts across the country aiming at girls in the age group 11-18 to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.

To bring women in the mainstream of political leadership at the grass root level, government has reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women. The Women Reservation Bill which seeks reservation of one-third seats for women in Parliament and the State

Legislative Assemblies was passed by the Rajya Sabha in March 2010. The Bill aims at eliminating Gender disparity and discrimination against women by their political empowerment.

Complaints Against Oil Marketing Companies

3516. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the formula/manner in which the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) increase and decrease the petrol prices;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints against the OMCs in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

(b) to (d) Representations were received against the increase in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol by OMCs. However, Petrol has been made market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves. OMCs have reportedly absorbed under-recovery of Rs.4,814 crore during 2011-12 and around Rs.1,727 crore during the current financial year upto November, 2012, on sale of Petrol.

[Translation]

Mini Anganwadi Centres

3517. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received demands/proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh to set up mini anganwadi centres in their States;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UTs.

After the universalisation of the ICDS Scheme and with its third phase of expansion in 2008-09, a total of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been approved for the scheme. These include 13,02,898 AWCs, 77,102 mini-AWCs and 20,000 "Anganwadi on demand". Mini-AWCs can be sanctioned in urban/rural area/project having a population of 150-400 and in tribal/riverine/desert/hilly and other difficult areas/projects having population of 150-300 persons.

As on date all the 77,102 mini-AWCs approved after 3rd phase of expansion of ICDS Scheme have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. This includes 12,070 mini-AWCs sanctioned to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

During the last two year, requests from following States for sanction of Mini-Anganwadi Centres have been received:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Mini AWCs demanded
1.	Gujarat	814
2.	Tamil Nadu	891

The requests of the above States for sanction of mini-AWCs could not be considered as the approved

77,102 mini-AWCs have already been sanctioned and exhausted.

[English]

Empowerment of Rural Women

3518. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the condition of women especially poor and rural women in the country is very pitiable and needs economic empowerment;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the country's latest position vis-a-vis other developed countries in this regard in the survey, if any, conducted by the Government;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for economic empowerment of poor and rural women in the country;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment/survey of number of women that have been benefited from the schemes being implemented for economic empowerment of rural women in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data, 35.4% of women in the age group of 15-49 and approximately 40% of women in case of ever married women have experienced physical or sexual violence. 6.7% of all women have experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural as compared to urban areas. No survey has been conducted by the Government to compare the position viz-a-viz other developed countries.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering following schemes for economic empowerment of women in the country:

i. NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned in April 2011 with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.

ii. SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (STEP) for Women was launched as a Central Sector Scheme during 1986-87. It aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The target group includes marginalized assetless rural women and urban poor.

iii. RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK) with a corpus of Rs.100 crore extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

iv. PRIYADARSHINI, IS A SELF HELP GROUP (SHG) based project for holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls. The scheme is implemented in 7 districts falling in the Mid-Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Transportation of Petroleum Products

3519. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of transportation of petroleum products adopted by various oil companies, State/UT-wise;

(b) the mode of payment for this transportation being made in this regard;

(c) the details of cases regarding payment of transportation of petroleum products lying pending in arbitration during the last three years, company-wise; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The mode of transportation of petroleum products by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are done by road through Tank Trucks, Rail Tank Wagons, Coastal Tankers and cross country pipelines. State/UT-wise modes of transportation of petroleum products is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Payments for the transportation are being made through RTGS/Electronic Clearing Services (ECS) by the OMCs directly to the transporter's Bank Account and in rare cases by Cheque /Demand Draft.

(c) and (d) Company-wise details of cases regarding payment of transportation of petroleum products lying pending in Arbitration, are as under:

IOCL	-	34
BPCL	-	1
HPCL	-	Nil

These arbitration cases are between the contracting parties.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Mode of Transport
1	2	3

States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rail/Road/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rail/Road
3.	Assam	Rail/Road/Pipeline
4.	Bihar	Rail/Road/Pipeline
5.	Chhattisgarh	Rail/Road
6.	Delhi	Rail/Road/Pipeline
7.	Goa	Road/Coastal Tanker
8.	Gujarat	Rail/Road/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
9.	Haryana	Rail/Road/Pipeline
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Road
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rail/Road

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	Rail/Road/Pipeline
13.	Karnataka	Rail/Road/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
14.	Kerala	Rail/Road/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Rail/Road/Pipeline
16.	Maharashtra	Road/Rail/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
17.	Manipur	Rail/Road
18.	Meghalaya	Road
19.	Mizoram	Rail/Road
20.	Nagaland	Rail/Road
21.	Odisha	Road/Rail/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
22.	Punjab	Rail/Road/Pipeline
23.	Rajasthan	Rail/Road/Pipeline
24.	Sikkim	Rail/Road
25.	Tamil Nadu	Road/Rail/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
26.	Tripura	Rail/Road
27.	Uttarakhand	Rail/Road/Pipeline
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Rail/Road/Pipeline
29.	West Bengal	Road/Rail/Pipeline/ Coastal Tanker
Union Territories		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Road/Coastal Tanker
31.	Chandigarh	Rail/Road
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Road
33.	Daman and Diu	Road
34.	Lakshadweep	Road
35.	Puducherry	Rail/Road

Hindi Advisory Committees

3520. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi Advisory Committees have been constituted in various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons there for, and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote use of Hindi in these OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Official Language Policy of the Govt. is also applicable to the Public Sector Undertakings including the Oil Marketing Companies. The policy, *inter-alia*, includes Official Language Act, 1963, Official Language Rules, 1976, Annual Program regarding progressive use of Hindi issued by the Deptt. of Official Language etc. Various steps are taken to promote Official Language Policy in the OMCs. Directions from the Ministry are issued from time to time emphasizing the need for proper implementation of Official Language policy in these Offices. Progress of Hindi in these Offices is reviewed in the meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry under the chairmanship of Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Quarterly progress reports regarding progressive use of Hindi is also called for by the Ministry from these Offices, which are reviewed and necessary instructions are issued to remove the deficiencies, wherever they are noticed. Oil PSUs also organize Hindi Conferences, Hindi Workshops, Hindi Kavi sammelans, etc with a view to promote Official Language.

[English]

Gender Disparity

3521. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report has pointed towards a very dismal position regarding empowerment of women in absolute terms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in coordination with States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Human Development Report regularly. As per Human Development Report 2011 India's position is 129 out of 146 countries on Gender Equality Index.

The reports and reviews, including those made by UN and other multilateral organizations are made with respect to their own methodologies, assumptions and benchmarks. The observations and recommendations of such reports provide inputs for consideration for policy making by individual sovereign Governments in terms of their own circumstances and priorities.

Security of Tribal Women

3522. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents involving killing of tribal women have come to the notice of the Government by accusing them as witch;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) whether tribal women are feeling insecure in several States in the country, particularly in West Bengal after such incidents;

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

(e) the measures taken or likely to be taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents and for security of the tribal women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e)
The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any report on such incidents.

Proforma/Kit for Examination of Rape Victims

3523. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has circulated any proforma regarding examination of rape victims in a dignified manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response received in this regard;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a number of women's organisations in Maharashtra who had prepared a kit for doctors/nurses for examination of rape victims with a clearly drawn out format; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. A revised proforma in respect of Medical Examination Report, doing away with old "finger test" method for sexual assault cases by forensic experts and doctors was circulated by Directorate General Health Services (Dte. GHS) under this Ministry to three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospital in March 2011 for implementation and to all the States in August 2012 with the request to direct the Institutions under the States to adopt the revised proforma. No complaint has been received from any of the stakeholders about the proforma except some suggestions from some NGOs for inclusion of some more reforms.

(c) and (d) Health being a State subject, no such information in respect of Maharashtra is maintained in the Ministry. However, this Ministry is aware of a kit namely SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence) Kit for doctors/nurses for examination of rape victims with a format for examination of survivors of sexual violence which has been propagated by some Non-Government Organizations. The contents of the SAFE Kit have already been in use in the above said three Central Government Hospitals as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in its order dated 23.4.2009.

Implementation of Objectives of EITI

3524. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to implement the objectives of Extractive Industrial Transparency Initiative (EITI) a globally recognised standard for revenue transparency in the extractive industries, in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative [EITI] is a globally developed standard for extraction of natural resources to promote revenue transparency at the local level. India is not a signatory to the EITI. However we have an elaborate legal and constitutional framework to manage mineral sector as indicated below:

- (i) The mineral sector is guided in terms of a Government approved National Mineral Policy, 2008.
- (ii) The mining operations are regulated in terms of a Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act 1957 framed by the Parliament.
- (iii) The State Governments, as owners of minerals, grant mineral concessions and collect royalty, dead rent and fees as per the provisions of MMDR Act 1957.
- (iv) The royalty and dead rent revenues collected by the State Government accrue to the Consolidated Fund of State Government concerned and are then appropriated for public spending through a budgetary process which has to be approved by the Legislative House of the State Government concerned.

Tribal Living Below Poverty Line

3525. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 80 per cent of tribals in the country are living below the poverty line (BPL);

(b) if so, the facts in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of centrally sponsored schemes particularly for the upliftment of standard of living of the tribals;

(d) the achievements made thereunder so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments and UT Administrations during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10, the population of Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line is 47.4% in rural areas and 30.4% in urban areas. Data indicating percentage of ST population below poverty line State-wise for 2009-10 and 2004-05 is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), are: (i) Post Matric Scholarships for ST students, (ii) Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls, (iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, and (iv) Research, Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and others.

(d) The improvements made in the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes shows that there has been an increase in literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and reduction in the dropout rates at the primary, elementary and secondary stages of education, since 1991, and also increase in work participation rate for STs vis-a-vis the total population as per 2001 Census.

(e) The details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments and UT Administrations during each of the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line for-ST -2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology)

Sl. No.	States	Rural ST	Urban ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.2	21.2

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	32.0	29.2
3.	Bihar	64.4	16.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	66.8	28.6
5.	Gujarat	48.6	32.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	19.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.1	15.0
8.	Jharkhand	51.5	49.5
9.	Karnataka	21.3	35.6
10.	Kerala	24.4	5.0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	61.9	41.6
12.	Maharashtra	51.7	32.4
13.	Odisha	66.6	34.1
14.	Punjab	16.1	15.0
15.	Rajasthan	35.9	28.9
16.	Tamil Nadu	11.5	17.6
17.	Uttar Pradesh	49.8	20.2
18.	Uttarakhand	20.0	0.0
19.	West Bengal	32.9	20.6
All India		47.4	30.4

Legend SC = Scheduled Castes, ST = Scheduled Tribes, OBC = Other backward classes

Source: Planning Commission

State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line for-ST - 2004-05

Sl. No.	States	Rural ST	Urban ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	50.0
2.	Assam	14.1	4.8
3.	Bihar	53.3	57.2

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	54.7	41.0	14.	Maharashtra	56.6	40.4
5.	Delhi	0.0	9.4	15.	Odisha	75.6	61.8
6.	Gujarat	34.7	21.4	16.	Punjab	30.7	2.1
7.	Haryana	0.0	4.6	17.	Rajasthan	32.6	24.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	2.4	18.	Tamil Nadu	32.1	32.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	0.0	19.	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	37.4
10.	Jharkhand	54.2	45.1	20.	Uttarakhand	43.2	64.4
11.	Karnataka	23.5	58.3	21.	West Bengal	42.4	25.7
12.	Kerala	44.3	19.2		All India	47.3	33.3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	44.7				

Legend SC = Scheduled Castes, ST = Scheduled Tribes, OBC = Other backward classes

Source: Planning Commission

Statement-II

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 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13	1662.13	2919.27	*2850.02	20036.25	20036.25	13699	**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	23.52	23.52	0	N.A.
3.	Assam	1696.18	1696.18	2510.12	2510.12	2881.26	*2880.09	4210.81	**
4.	Bihar	170	170	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	298.42	**
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.28	160.28	375.95	*189.72	1253.97	1253.97	2680	**
6.	Goa	18.96	18.96	54.26	*45.71	29.11	*1.00	26.77	**
7.	Gujarat	387.36	387.36	3046.63	*3043.70	5116.09	*5113.46	8482.59	**
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	*	0	N.A.	113.99	113.99	1141.84	**
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	733.48	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jharkhand	1058.48	1058.48	1267	1267	1855.54	1855.54	3374.06	**
11.	Karnataka	1053.97	1053.97	1863.63	1863.63	3163.59	3163.59	6149.11	**
12.	Kerala	298.03	298.03	284.4	284.4	457.08	457.08	957.08	**
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1228.18	1228.18	3236.5	*2416.28	2026.23	2026.23	4591.67	**
14.	Maharashtra	2500	2500	1250	1250	6629.51	*	5965	**
15.	Manipur	1912.68	1912.68	2163.28	2163.28	2460.01	2460.01	4742.29	**
16.	Meghalaya	1342.12	1342.12	1006.57	1006.57	2717.23	*516.00	2752.38	**
17.	Mizoram	1421.18	1421.18	1571.26	*1560.01	1633.93	*1499.31	3732.93	**
18.	Nagaland	1467.27	1467.27	1866.77	1866.77	1908.44	*1706.04	2813.71	**
19.	Odisha	461.75	461.75	566.79	566.79	1104.03	*475.47	1809.47	**
20.	Rajasthan	4654	*3276.20	1661.31	*1652.06	800	800	6031.54	**
21.	Sikkim	25.13	25.13	37.88	37.88	56.41	56.41	198	**
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.5	2.5	72.34	72.34	112.71	*68.25	78.91	**
23.	Tripura	433.19	433.19	538.26	538.26	380.4	380.4	1358.95	**
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	479	**
25.	Uttarakhand	230.52	230.52	188.98	188.98	531.69	*460.28	702.78	**
26.	West Bengal	389.28	389.28	603.8	603.8	302	*	2045.22	**
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	3	0	N.A.	9.15	9.15	10	**
28.	Daman and Diu	0.14	0.14	1.73	1.73	0.85	0.85	14.76	**
Total		22586.33	21198.53	27086.73	25979.05	55602.99	45356.9	79079.77	**

*UC awaited/Further UC awaited.

**UC not yet due N.A. (Not Applicable)

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ University	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	418.3	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	75.09	75.09	1201.64	**
3.	Assam	601.39	*540.89	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
4.	Chhattisgarh	803.83	803.83	830.83	830.83	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
5.	Gujarat	0	N.A.	646.1	646.1	1296.43	*295.49	0	N.A.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	200	200	236.04	236.04	180.47	*	223	**
7.	Jharkhand	128.685	128.685	259.17	*102.04	0	N.A.	716	**
8.	Karnataka	125.01	125.01	250	250	105.38	105.38	283.99	**
9.	Kerala	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	146.79	146.79	250	**
10.	Madhya Pradesh	255	255	1300	1300	0	N.A.	470	**
11.	Maharashtra	889.56	*572.21	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
12.	Manipur	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	1372.54	*	0	N.A.
13.	Meghalaya	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	392.33	**
14.	Nagaland	87.5	*	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
15.	Odisha	87.6	87.6	0	N.A.	1000	*299.73	0	N.A.
16.	Rajasthan	1240.53	1240.53	1503.83	*207.39	3123.87	*1457.43	1000	**
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	N.A.	200	*	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
18.	Tripura	1380.9	1380.9	664	664	0	N.A.	1553.83	**
19.	Uttarakhand	100	100	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	37.48	**
20.	West Bengal	0	N.A.	10.03	179.9	*	0	N.A.	
21.	Delhi University	0	N.A.	500	*325.10	173.2	*	0	N.A.
22.	University of Hyderabad	73.73	*	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
23.	The English and Foreign University, (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP)	526.27	*	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
24.	VeerNarmad South Gujrat University, Surat	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	100	*	0	N.A.
25.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	46.33	*	0	N.A.
26.	Mizoram University	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	182	**
Total		6500	5434.65	6400	4561.5	7800	2379.91	6728.57	**

*UC awaited/Further UC awaited

**UC not yet due N.A. (Not Applicable)

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (As on date)	
		Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised	Funds Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	500	*	0	N.A.
2.	Chhattisgarh	886.8	886.8	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
3.	Gujarat	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	1887.53	*1616.76	1500	**
4.	Karnataka	153.13	153.13	29.62	*	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
5.	Kerala	0	N.A.	1236.04	1236.04	1025.02	1025.02	0	N.A.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	N.A.	1099.89	1099.89	0	N.A.	2815.11	**
7.	Maharashtra	940.07	940.07	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
8.	Odisha	1020	1020	1500	1500	2004	*860.00	2550	**
9.	Rajasthan	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	634.89	**
10.	Tripura	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	622.76	*	0	N.A.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0	N.A.	234.45	* 120.38	0	N.A.	0	N.A.
12.	Uttrakhand	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	460.69	*	0	N.A.
Total		3000	3000	4100	3956.31	6500	3501.78	7500	**

*UC awaited / Further UC awaited.

**UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administration and utilisation thereof under the scheme of Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/TRTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.29	21.18	35.576	7.71	7.5	0	0	*
2.	Assam	56.75	18.125	17.436	35.81	34.38	34.84	48.34	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Jharkhand	29.87	28.18	41.79	41.79	0	0	88.31	*
4.	Gujarat	13.95	13.95	95.83	74.31	47.41	7.5	22.5	*
5.	Kerala	0	0	13.31	13.31	40	0	43.87	*
6.	Madhya Pradesh	388.32	388.32	87.388	86.8	77.36	77.36	61.775	*
7.	Maharashtra	48.45	43.98	80.776	50.43	30.67	26.62	7.5	*
8.	Manipur	0	0	57.5	57.5	49	49	63	*
9.	Odisha	83.25	83.25	50.31	29.04	64.83	U.C. awaited	7.5	*
10.	Rajasthan	0	0	23	4.175	15.82	15.82	0	*
11.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	5.95	5.95	7.5	0	0	*
12.	Tripura	39.13	39.13	53.25	6.00	46.16	8.26	17.3	*
13.	West Bengal	0.38	0	36.815	0	0.436	0	0	*
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	16.57	U.C. awaited	0	0	0	*
15.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	*
16.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	21.95	21.55	18.08	15.5	7.09	*
17.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0	*
Total		704.39	636.115	637.451	434.375	446.646	234.9	375.685	*

* UC not due

*[Translation]***Price of Crude Oil and Gas**

3526. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLIMANO HAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the quantum of crude oil and natural gas produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) during April 2012 upto October 2012, Company-wise;

(b) whether the indigenously produced crude oil and natural gas is sold by these companies to the consumers at the international rates prevailing in the market;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the rates at which ONGC and OIL sold crude oil and natural gas during the said period, month-wise and product-wise;

(d) whether the aforesaid companies give discounts to the buyers of the said products; and

(e) if so, the per barrel rate of discount given during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The quantum of crude oil and natural gas produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) from April 2012 to October 2012, are as under:

	Crude oil Production (MMT)	Natural Gas Production (BCM)
ONGC	15.261* (includes share of production of 2.120 MMT from Joint Venture Fields)	14.895* (includes share of production of 1.104 BCM from Joint Venture Fields)
OIL	2.203	1.542

*Provisional figures.

MMT = Million Metric Tonne

BCM = Billion Cubic Metre

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The indigenously produced crude oil and most of natural gas is not sold by ONGC and OIL to end consumers but these are sold to public sector refineries viz Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL). Price of crude oil supplied by ONGC and OIL is linked with international crude prices.

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, vide letter dated 31st May, 2012 revised the producer price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs) at US\$4.2 per Million British Thermal Unit less royalty effective from 1st June, 2010.

(d) and (e) As per Under-recovery burden sharing mechanism, ONGC and OIL provides discount on Crude oil to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely IOCL, BPCL and HPCL. During the period April - September, 2012, ONGC and OIL have provided provisional discount of \$56/barrel to the OMCs. No discount is provided on sale of natural gas.

Reservation in Allotment of Petrol Pumps

3527. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the percentage of reservation for freedom fighters, women and ex-servicemen in allotment of petrol pumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

3528. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether large scale irregularities in the supply of supplementary nutrition to children through the Union Government-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme has been pointed out as per the report submitted to the Supreme Court;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme being implemented through the States/UTs. Supplementary Nutrition to the children (6 months-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers is one of the services provided under the scheme.

A Writ Petition (C) No. 196 of 2001 in the matter of Peoples Union for Civil Liberties Vs. UOI & Ors is pending adjudication before the Supreme Court of India. In the aforesaid writ petition, the Supreme Court has passed a number of interim orders. One of such orders passed is dated 22.4.2009 whereby the Supreme Court has endorsed the nutritional and feeding norms issued vide Government of India letter No. 5-9/2005-ND/Tech (Vol.II) dated 24.2.2009.

The Supreme Court has appointed "Commissioners" for the purpose of monitoring and implementation of the

interim orders. The mandate of the Commissioners include monitoring and reporting to the Court of the implementation by the respondents of the various welfare measures and schemes.

In the context of the above, these Commissioners have been submitting reports to the Supreme Court from time to time. Taking cognizance of these reports, the Supreme Court has been passing orders/directions from time to time which are complied with by the Government of India and other respondents including States/UTs.

Cases of Epilipsy

3529. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a number of people suffering from epilepsy, seizure and related neurological impairments in the country;

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

(c) whether majority of such patients do not receive treatment due to various reasons including lack of treatment facilities for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Task Force Study, in the Bangalore Urban Rural Neuro-Epidemiological Survey (BURNS) covering a population of 102,557, a prevalence rate of 8.8% per 1000 population was observed with the rate in rural communities (11.9) being twice that of urban areas (5.7). It is estimated that there are more than 10 million persons with epilepsy (PWE) in India. The prevalence rate in our country is 5.35/1000.

Health being a state subject, the number of people suffering from epilepsy, seizure and related neurological impairments in the country, State/UT wise is not maintained centrally. However, as reported by ICMR and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), some of the available statistics are as under:

1. Karnataka (Bangalore; Neuroepidemiology, 2004): Prevalence rate = 8.8/1,000
2. West Bengal (Kolkata; Epilepsia 2010): Prevalence rate = 5.7/1,000
3. Kerala (Trivandrum, Epilepsia 2000): Prevalence rate of 4.9/1,000
4. Jammu and Kashmir (Srinagar, Epilepsia 1988): Prevalence rate = 2.47/1,000
5. Maharashtra (Mumbai, Parsi community, 1988): Prevalence rate = 3.9/1,000

(c) and (d) According to WHO estimates, about 50% of the patients in India and other South East Asian countries do not receive treatment. The main reason for not receiving treatment is lack of awareness among the people and associated stigma.

(e) Till now, general facilities for 'early diagnosis and management' of epilepsy exist in Government hospitals. Specialized treatment for epilepsy is available in Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh and National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore. In addition, management of mental disorders including treatment for behavioural and psychological symptoms of epilepsy is also a part of the District Mental Health Programme, being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 123 Districts of the country.

Mining Licences

3530. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 96 out of 111 licences for mining garnet in Manavalakurichi in Southern Tamil Nadu and 44 licences for mining ilmenite have been given to a particular company/firm;

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

(c) whether the aforesaid licences have been issued as per the established rule and procedure in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, there are 81 mining leases granted for beach minerals in the State. Details of mining leases including garnet, lessee wise are given below:

Name of the lessee	District	Total
Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Kanyakumari	03
	Madurai	02
	Tirunelveli	27
	Kanyakumari	06
	Thoothukudi	01
Transworld's Garnet Pvt. Ltd.	Tirunelveli	14
	Thoothukudi	02
	Tirunelveli	09
	Thoothukudi	01
Tamil Nadu Minerals	Tirunelveli	01
M. Ramesh	Tirunelveli	01
K. Thangaraj	Tirunelveli	01
Southern Enterprises	Trichy	03
Indian Garnet Sand Company	Trichy	03
	Thoothukudi	01
S.S. Minerals	Trichy	01
Riverways Mines & Minerals	Trichy	01
Cauvery Garnet Pvt. Ltd.	Trichy	01
Nexus Corporate	Trichy	01
Industrial Mineral India Pvt. Ltd.	Thoothukudi	01
Maruthi Minerals	Trichy	01
	Total	81

42 Mining Leases, in which ilmenite is included, have been granted to various firms including Public Sector undertaking to Government of India. The details are given below:

Name of the lessee	District	Total
Beach Minerals Sand Company	Tirunelveli	02
	Thoothukudi	01
Beach Minerals Sand Company Pvt. Ltd.	Tirunelveli	07
V.V. Mineral	Tirunelveli	23
	Kanyakumari	04
	Thoothukudi	01
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	Kanyakumari	03
Industrial Mineral Pvt. Ltd.	Thoothukudi	01
	Total	42

(c) and (d) State Governments are empowered to grant mineral concession for all minerals located within the boundary of the State, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. For minerals specified in the first schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957, before granting the Mineral Concession, approval of Central Govt., is necessary. The terms and conditions of Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) are prescribed under the MMDR Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Before allowing grant of RP/PL/ML, the State Governments ensure compliance of amended provisions of the Act and Rules and other applicable Acts and Rules including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environmental Notification dated 27.01.1994 as issued and amended by Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Child Development Schemes

3531. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the details of various being run by the Government programmes for child survival and development;

(b) whether the Government has identified the programmes with the highest potential to help in reduction of mortality morbidity and malnutrition amongst children and pregnant women;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and whether there is a direct relationship between performance of ICDS Scheme and outcomes of child survival and development;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a flagship programme of the Government to address health, nutrition and development needs of under-six children as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. The other objectives of the scheme are reduction in the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school-drop out and achieve effective coordination of policies and implementation amongst various Departments to promote child development.

Apart from ICDS, various interventions under Reproductive and Child Health Programme of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are being implemented by the Government to reduce the child mortality. These include Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna, Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram along with Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness, Special New Born Care Units and Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres.

(d) to (f) Over 35 years of its operation, ICDS has expanded from 33 community development blocks and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) selected in 1975 to become universal through 7076 approved projects and 14 lakh AWCs across the country with final phase of universalisation approved in 2008-09. However, the larger part of such expansion (more than 50%) has taken place post-2005. Given even this limitation, there has been decline in the prevalence of malnutrition from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). Several

studies including National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) have revealed that the programme has contributed positively towards achieving some of the key programme objectives such as reduction of child malnutrition, improvement in caring practices and improved early child hood development outcomes including reduction in IMR and under-5 mortality and quality pre-school education.

[Translation]

Violence Tendency Among Children

3532. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of her Ministry has been drawn to certain video games which are encouraging violent tendency in children;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been requested to impose ban on such video games;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to restrict access of such video games to children of 5 to 17 years age group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Use of LNG in Vehicles

3533. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage use of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in motor vehicles throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Currently in the country, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) cannot be used in motor vehicles unless re-gassified and then compressed at a

specified pressure which is called Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). Motor Vehicles use CNG as an alternate fuel. Government has established the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the PNGRB Act, 2006. The Board grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks which includes establishment of CNG station in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the eligibility criteria specified in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008. The Board has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible Geographical Areas (GAs) on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis. PNGRB would include the above GAs in bidding rounds in a phased manner taking in to account the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability.

[Translation]

Proposals on Trauma Centers Facilities

3534. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from certain States enlisting the names of the hospitals for their inclusion for establishment of trauma care facilities during 12th Five Year Plan period;

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

(c) the present status of each of these proposals?

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

(b) and (c) Certain states viz Jharkhand, Nagaland, Punjab, Gujarat, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha have given list of hospitals for their inclusion for establishment of trauma care facilities during 12th Plan.

The proposals are examined in the light of the laid down criteria for finalization of list in consultation with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, within the provision of scheme.

Import Duty

3535. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import duty reduced item-wise during the last three years and the current year in view of the continuous price rise in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Import duties are reduced taking into consideration several parameters. Price rise is one such parameter. Commodities on which the import duty was reduced primarily due to price rise during the last three years and the current year are listed in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Commodity	Rate of import duty
1.	Rice (semi or wholly milled)	Reduced from 70% to Nil w.e.f. 14.10.2009 upto 30.09.2011.
2.	Onions	Reduced from 5% to Nil w.e.f. 21.12.2010.
3.	Raw/white/Refined Sugar	Reduced from 60% to Nil w.e.f 17.04.2009 and the exemption continued upto 12.07.2012 (except for some brief periods when the duty was 60%).
4.	Petroleum crude	Reduced from 5% to Nil w.e.f. 25.06.2011.
5.	Petrol	Reduced from 7.5% to 2.5% w.e.f. 25.06.2011.
6.	Diesel	Reduced from 7.5% to 2.5% w.e.f. 25.06.2011.
7.	LPG imported for supply to household domestic consumers at non-subsidized prices.	Reduced from 5% to Nil w.e.f. 18.09.2012.

Verification of Castes

3536. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Governments in the year 2004 regarding verification of castes of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the State Governments thereto;

(d) whether the domicile certificate of 1950 or prior to the year 1950 of the concerned State has been made mandatory in all States of the country as a proof of the said caste for residing there; and

(e) if so, the details and implementation status thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision dated 2-9-1994 in the Case of Kumari Madhuri Patil versus Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Government of Maharashtra (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994, arising out of SLP (Civil) No. 14767 of 1993) has directed that the caste certificates be scrutinised at the earliest and with utmost expedition and promptitude. The instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of caste certificates and verification of social status, their scrutiny and their approval to all State Governments/UT Administrations was circulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in June, 2004. The DoPT has also issued instructions to all the States/UTs in April, 2012 regarding verification/issuance of Caste certificates by the District authorities.

(d) and (e) The first specification of Scheduled Tribe in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Government/UT concerned, as per provisions of Article 342 of the Constitution. The guidelines for issuance of the Scheduled Tribes certificates have been circulated among the States/UTs, vide the circular No. 35/1/72-RU (SCT-V) dated 2-5-75 and circular No. BC 12025/2/76-SCT-I dated 22-3-1977 by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Foodgrains for Malnourished Girls/Women

3537. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide foodgrains to the malnourished girls and pregnant women free of cost in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the quantum of foodgrains allocated to the states for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the number of malnourished girls and pregnant women benefited through this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), which was implemented on pilot basis in 51 identified districts by the Planning Commission in the year 2002-03 and 2003-04, 6 kg. of free food-grains per beneficiary per month were provided to under nourished adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Eligibility was determined on the basis of their weight. From 2005-06, the NPAG was implemented through the Ministry of Women and Child Development on pilot basis and 6 kg. of free food-grains per beneficiary per month were provided to undernourished adolescent girls only. Pregnant women & lactating mothers were excluded as these are covered under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for supplementary nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal.

The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - *Sabla*, a comprehensive scheme for the development of adolescent girls, was introduced in the year 2010-11. The scheme is being implemented in 205 districts across the country on a pilot basis and the NPAG scheme has ceased to operate as all the districts of NPAG have been subsumed under *Sabla*. Under *Sabla*, nutrition is being provided to the out of school adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years and all girls in the age group of 14-18 years attending Anganwadi Centers in the form of Take Home Ration or Hot Cooked Meal.

(c) and (d) Since NPAG was not operated in 2010-11 & 2011-12 as all the districts have been covered under *Sabla*, statement indicating food grains allocated and the number of girls benefitted under the scheme State-wise during 2009-10 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise foodgrains allotted and beneficiaries covered under Nutrition Programme

for Adolescent Girls

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Foodgrains allotted (in MTs)	2009-10 Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17674.05	371000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil*	NA
3.	Assam	Nil*	NA
4.	Bihar	3756.96	58168
5.	Chhattisgarh	3859.47	0
6.	Goa	667.72	9880
7.	Gujarat	7650.86	149578
8.	Haryana	884.17	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2003.09	49279
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil*	NA
11.	Jharkhand	Nil*	13700
12.	Karnataka	5621.58	231896
13.	Kerala	4532.6	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2837.67	87616
15.	Maharashtra	6277.62	566394
16.	Manipur	Nil*	10852
17.	Meghalaya	281.43	3247
18.	Mizoram	139.73	17567
19.	Nagaland	1367.02	NR

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	Nil*	137621
21.	Punjab	1509.14	26805
22.	Rajasthan	3156.72	164975
23.	Sikkim	228.29	5276
24.	Tamil Nadu	2856.89	67696
25.	Tripura	362.92	60000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4564.03	NR
27.	Uttarakhand	Nil*	NR
28.	West Bengal	10570.74	331258
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	788.57	13383
30.	Chandigarh	247.95	4406
31.	Daman and Diu	Nil*	582
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.01	8863
33.	Delhi	909.89	14523
34.	Lakshdweep	179.35	1265
35.	Pondicherry	Nil*	2514
Total		82992.47	2408344

Nil* D/F&PD did not release the food grains due to non receipt of UCs of last three years from States/UTs.

NA Not Applicable

NR Not Reported

Starvation Deaths

3538. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware/taken note of large number of children dying due to starvation in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government has not received information regarding any incident of death due to starvation so far from any State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

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

[English]

Drop-out Among Adivasis Girls

3539. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) backed study has revealed that adivasis in India receive the "lowest-cost, poorest-quality and indifferently administered education";

(b) if so, whether naxal violence has made it worse;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide quality education to the adivasis;

(e) whether there is a huge increase in the drop-out rate among the adivasis girls even before students reach the secondary level of schooling; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fake Faculty Members in Medical Colleges

3540. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of recent

incidences of certain doctors faking as faculty members in private colleges so that the institutes get a clearance to admit students;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring doctors and also medical colleges; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidences?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), incidences of fake faculty have occurred in 17 medical colleges. The State/UT wise details of such colleges are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Show cause notices have been issued to the erring medical colleges and in some cases Central Bureau of Investigation has issued charge sheet and sent self contained note to MCI for taking further action. In addition MCI has directed the concerned authorities for removal of name of erring doctors from Indian Medical Register.

(d) In order to prevent recurrence of such incidences, the following measures has been taken:

(i) As per clause 8(3)(l)(d) of Establishment of Medical College, Regulations, 1999, such institute will not be considered for renewal of permission/recognition of MBBS & Postgraduate degree for two academic years.

(ii) The faculty would be counted at one college only for that academic year.

(iii) The details of teaching faculty received from different colleges have been placed over MCI website for maintaining the transparency.

Statement

Details of government and private medical colleges where fake faculty has been reported by MCI

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Medical Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3

1	2	3
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Karnataka	2
4.	Maharashtra	2
5.	Punjab	1
6.	Pondicherry	2
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
10.	Uttaranchal	1
11.	Odisha	1
Total		17

[Translation]

Energy Saving Devices

3541. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out or proposes to frame any policy for promotion and quality development of solar powered street lighting, LED lighting and domestic appliances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has any proposal to distribute LED solar lanterns and energy saving devices to the households at subsidised rates in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria fixed in this regard;

(e) whether the Government also has any proposal for promoting manufacturing of energy saving devices in the country through Medium and Small Enterprises (MSEs); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing a subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost of the solar street lights and home lights with LED luminaires limited to Rs. 81/- per watt peak through State Renewable Development Agencies. The Ministry is also providing a subsidy of 40% of the cost of the solar lanterns and home lights limited to Rs. 108/- per watt peak through NABARD, Regional Rural Banks and other Commercial Banks to individuals under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of JNNSM, the MNRE is providing a subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost of the solar lanterns with LED luminaires limited to Rs. 81/- per watt peak through State Renewable Development Agencies in General Category States. Under the Scheme LED solar lanterns are being procured by various implementing agencies from time to time.

Ministry of Power has proposed to deploy about 25 million LED bulbs over the next 3-4 years under the RGGVY program to electrify BPL household and promote LED bulbs under the Super Efficient Equipment Program (SEEP) in the XII Plan. Under the SEEP, the Ministry of Power also proposes to provide financial incentives to fan manufacturers to produce super efficient fans, which will be available in the market at discounted price to the consumers. There is no eligibility criteria fixed in this regards and the product will be available in the market for all.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has no proposal of providing any financial assistance for the manufacture of solar lanterns, home lights and street lights to anyone including Medium and Small Enterprises.

However, Ministry of Power under the Scheme named "Energy Efficiency and Technology up-gradation in small Medium Enterprises (BEE SME Programme) for the XII Plan, BEE proposes to encourage MSME clusters acquire product certification licences from National/International bodies.

*[English]***Works Contract Services**

3542. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing procedure for determining valuation of works contract services for calculation of service tax;

(b) whether the Government has received representations from All-India Tax Advocates Forum (AITAF) and other institutions seeking clarity on the definition of "works contract services" and simplification of procedure for determining its evaluation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, with effect from the 1st day of July, 2012, negative list based comprehensive approach to taxation of services has been introduced for the purpose of levy of service tax. Under the new approach, works contract has been newly defined in section 65B (54) of the Finance Act, 1994. Service tax is leviable on service portion in the execution of works contract, in terms of section 66E (h) read with section 66B. Method for determination of service portion in the execution of works contract is prescribed in Rule 2A of the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006.

(b) Yes.

(c) Underlying theme of various representations is as follows: (i) prescribed service portion for various works contracts should be allowed to be reconciled with State Governments; (ii) prescribed service portion involving works contract involving immovable property should be same as that of movable property; (iii) determination of service portion based on actual value of property in goods declared for purpose of state VAT or as prescribed based on types of works contract should be made optional.

(d) As a standard practice all suggestions received are examined as a part of the Budget exercise.

*[Translation]***Therapeutic Food**

3543. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme for development of malnourished children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned for the purpose specially for therapeutic food, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has provided or proposes to provide an additional anganwadi functionary in the anganwadi centres in such States, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a), (b) and (e) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country /including children and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as directly 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. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition and improve the nutrition status of women and children.

(c) As per guidelines regarding nutrition norms under ICDS issued on 24.02.09, children 6 months to 6 years who are severely underweight are provided with

800 kcal. and 20-25g protein .There is no specific provision for therapeutic food. State-wise funds for supplementary nutrition under ICDS is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. One of the key features of strengthened and restructured ICDS *inter-alia*

includes provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counsellor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counselling for pregnant and lactating mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker on demand from states.

Statement

State-wise (including State Share) under SNP during last year (2011-12) and Current Year (2012-13)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12		2012-13
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by State (including State Share)	Funds released (as on 30.09.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48307.39	87975.62	18216.63
2.	Bihar	35452.88	47508.85	25507.1
3.	Chhattisgarh	14714.72	30150.63	8093.25
4.	Goa	410.97	775.22	314.32
5.	Gujarat	36389.64	36682	11396.86
6.	Haryana	6391.63	12275.3	4699.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2819.49	5638.74	1386.61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1949.76	9187.94	1949.77
9.	Jharkhand	12136.86	31917.69	10823.08
10.	Karnataka	31664.85	58234.82	16300.62
11.	Kerala	7459.55	6807.06	3702.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	52322.73	89365.76	33528.22
13.	Maharashtra	66743.56	109818.25	15057.5
14.	Odisha	32289.69	54602.92	13159.48
15.	Punjab	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86
16.	Rajasthan	26747.43	50048.53	9999.38
17.	Tamil Nadu	17072.64	24892.23	10083.35
18.	Uttar Pradesh	131600.18	268028.07	77401.75

1	2	3	4	5
19. Uttarakhand		1313.2	3976.34	1041.8
20. West Bengal		36926.45	66031.39	30376.51
21. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		120.8	497.16	94.4
22. Chandigarh		189.23	425.55	226.05
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		53.1	0	83.44
24. Daman and Diu		32.38	181.14	193.42
25. Lakshadweep		29.69	0	44.53
26. Delhi		2017.3	9140	2971.24
27. Pondicherry		1016.39	484.81	0
28. Arunachal Pradesh		2760.74	1904.1	1417.2
29. Assam		30082.76	37635.4	25257.04
30. Manipur		2248.3	2248.3	2946.24
31. Meghalaya		5953.12	6585.16	2946.23
32. Mizoram		1867.08	2502.08	1635.08
33. Nagaland		4855.6	4150.19	1749.53
34. Sikkim		563.44	907.42	694.41
35. Tripura		6746.08	7167.66	1530.57
Total		630250.79	1078099.77	339304.10

[English]

**Protection of Children from Sexual
Offences Act, 2012**

3544. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has directed the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to monitor the implementation of 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to organise workshops and special classes in schools to educate the children about sexual offences;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been mandated to monitor the implementation of the Protection of the Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 under section 44 of the Act. The rules framed under the Act provide for the NCPCR and the SCPCRs to:

- (i) monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;
- (ii) monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Government;
- (iii) monitor the formulation of the guidelines described in section 39 of the Act by the State Governments, for the use of non-governmental organizations, professional and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child, and to monitor the application of these guidelines;
- (iv) monitor the designing and implementation of modules for training police personnel and other concerned persons, including officers of the Central and State Governments, for the effective discharge of their functions under the Act;
- (v) monitor and support the Central Government and State Governments for the dissemination of information relating to the provisions of the Act through Media including the television, radio and print media at regular intervals, so as to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of the Act.

(c) to (e) Under section 43 of the Act, the Government is mandated to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act for awareness of the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians.

[Translation]

Non-Plan Expenditure

3545. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central non-plan expenditure has exceeded the planned expenditure during the last three years;

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

(c) whether any assessment of the said non-plan expenditure has been made in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure in various States, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

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

(b) The year-wise details of non-plan and plan expenditure of the Union Government during the last three years are as follows:

Year	(Rs. crore)		
	Plan Expenditure	Non Plan Expenditure	Total Expenditure of the Union Government
2009-10	303391	721096	1024487
2010-11	379029	818299	1197328
2011-12*	413513	884931	1298444

*As per provisional accounts.

The reasons for the non-plan expenditure exceeding the plan expenditure are mainly due to obligatory payments made by the Government towards 'interest payments', 'defence expenditure', 'subsidies', 'internal security', 'pensions' and 'non-plan assistance to State and UT Governments'. These expenditure alone constitute 89.3% of total non-plan expenditure of the Union Government in BE 2012-13;

(c) No, Madam. Non-Plan expenditure broadly comprises of Central Government expenditure on Defence, Interest Payments, Salaries, Pensions etc. which cannot be attributed to States;

(d) Does not arise;

(e) Government has taken number of steps towards expenditure reforms. In the current financial year, Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates, no release of funds in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc. Government also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies in 2012-13. Government has also introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management. In implementing the 12th Plan, the recommendations made by the Expert Committee to streamline and reduce number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and to address Plan and non-Plan classifications, would be kept in view. The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System would be expanded to facilitate better tracking and utilization of funds released by the Central Government. These measures are expected to economise the overall expenditure of the Government. However, obligatory payments like interest payments, defence expenditure, subsidies, etc. which constitute major component of non-plan expenditure of the Government will have to be met by Government.

Banks Strike

3546. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking services were affected across the country in the recent past in view of strike observed by the various All India Banking Employees Federation (AIBEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the demands put forth by the AIBEF and the extent to which the banking

services were affected and the losses incurred to the Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted their demands;

(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 avert such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no Union in the name of All India Banking Employees Federation (AIBEF) in Public Sector Banks. However, United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) comprised of five workmen Unions and four officers' Associations had gone on two days strike on 22nd and 23rd August, 2012. The Banks had made all possible alternative arrangements to minimize the inconvenience to its customers.

(c) to (e) The pay scales of employees in public sector banks are determined as per the agreement between the management and Associations/Unions, every five years. The terms and conditions of service of Bank employees are regulated in terms of their service regulations.

[English]

Swadhar Scheme

3547. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelter homes running in the country and the facilities provided therein along with the number of beneficiaries therefrom under the Swadhar Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more shelter homes in the country under the said scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints about irregularities/corruption prevalent in these shelter homes;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the funds sanctioned along with the amount utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India is implementing Swadhar Scheme for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under this scheme, free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. Vocational training is imparted to the beneficiaries with a view to rehabilitate them. At present 311 Swadhar Shelter Homes are running in the country with 17330 beneficiaries. State-wise list of Swadhar Homes and women beneficiaries is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) There is no proposal to set up more shelter homes under the present scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Govt. has received complaints about irregularities/corruption in the running of some Swadhar Homes. Since 2006-07, such complaints have been received in respect of four Homes in Andhra Pradesh, one each in Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra & Rajasthan, four in Odisha, three in Uttar Pradesh and four in West Bengal. Where the complaints were found to be correct after inspection, the grants were discontinued and Homes were closed.

(f) Funds under the scheme are released to implementing agencies viz. State Govt. Agencies and Non Governmental Organisations. The amount released and utilized during last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of functional Swadhar Homes with number of women beneficiaries as on 10.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Swadhar Homes	Number of women beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	1550

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	16	850
3.	Bihar	3	150
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	200
5.	Gujarat	4	210
6.	Haryana	5	350
7.	Jharkhand	2	150
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	150
9.	Karnataka	33	1950
10.	Kerala	3	150
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	750
12.	Maharashtra	47	2475
13.	Manipur	18	800
14.	Mizoram	1	
14.	Nagaland	2	350
15.	Odisha	45	2475
16.	Rajasthan	11	550
17.	Tamilnadu	14	950
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39	3095
19.	Uttaranchal	4	250
20.	West Bengal	18	925
Total		311	17330

Statement-II*State-wise and Year wise grants released under Swadhar Scheme during last three years and current year**(Rupees in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 upto 10.12.12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.52	199.99	187.19	7.33
2.	Assam	67.60	192.77	101.69	23.99
3.	Bihar	17.83	7.38	33.88	
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	24.15	-	
5.	Delhi	-	-	-	
6.	Gujarat	7.59	30.91	25.40	24.27
7.	Haryana	15.24	72.92	63.73	11.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	9.26	21.74	16.19	4.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.85	8.25	15.79	4.39
11.	Karnataka	277.77	347.35	307.86	114.98
12.	Kerala	17.13	26.21	30.20	6.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91.85	168.97	74.15	83.31
14.	Maharashtra	121.76	439.32	315.73	115.07
15.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	-	3.10
16.	Manipur	79.55	224.75	172.55	100.38
17.	Nagaland	11.15	32.14	21.02	
18.	Odisha	196.00	561.67	358.82	164.00
19.	Punjab	-	7.59	7.18	0.84
20.	Rajasthan	-	53.51	94.23	
21.	Tamil Nadu	99.24	268.92	117.91	19.13
22.	Uttar Pradesh	211.13	544.02	403.81	189.80
23.	Uttaranchal	11.98	53.42	33.55	14.68
24.	West Bengal	90.78	130.68	78.33	61.55
25.	CSWB	-	-	-	1430.05
		1497.30	3421.00	2459.21	2379.95

[Translation]

Patients Registered in AIIMS

3548. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients registered in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have risen over the years;

(b) if so, the average number of patients registered in AIIMS during the last three years, month-wise;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of doctors, diagnostic centres, test laboratories and beds including basic infrastructure to deal with the increasing number of patients in AIIMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The details of patients registered in Out Patient Department (Main Hospital) in AIIMS, months wise, for the last three years are as under:

Month	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
April	121242	127896	118773
May	121915	123945	121997
June	128938	118607	124923
July	141768	130878	132059
August	130572	133855	126931
September	127854	130059	140765
October	119931	119884	119675
November	109247	113361	127173
December	110334	116463	123891
January	98592	109862	116375
February	109104	114512	128454
March	120757	125736	141805

(c) to (e) There is no shortage of resident doctors in AIIMS except few departments where seats could not be

filled up because of non-availability of suitable candidates. All available tests are done in various laboratories with due priority to in-patients and emergency patients. OPD patients who are in large numbers sometime have to get required investigations done from outside. In casualty/emergency all efforts are made to admit the seriously ill patients in the hospital. Keeping in view ever increasing patient load in AIIMS, New Delhi Government has decided to establish 2nd campus of AIIMS on 300 acres of land provided by Government of Haryana at Badsha Village, Jhajjar. Further, Government has decided to establish six more AIIMS in various parts of the country other than Delhi.

[English]

Cancer as Notifiable Disease

3549. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) the details of programmes being implemented by the Government to control the rising menace of cancer in the country;

(b) the procedure, norms and criteria formulated by the Government for allocating grants under the above programmes for installing/upgrading cancer treatment facilities in medical colleges and hospitals in the country;

(c) the details of such proposals received for the above purpose and the action taken by the Government thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, proposal-wise and State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether any recommendation has been made to the Government to make cancer a notifiable disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State

Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States.

Under the programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are also eligible for receiving financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for providing comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component. The detailed operational guidelines have been posted on the website of the Ministry i.e., www.mohfw.nic.in.

(c) 50 proposals for financial assistance under TCC component of NPCDCS have been received from the States/Institutes including one from Madhya Pradesh as per the enclosed Statement. Majority of them had deficiencies regarding requirements such as Manpower, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board's Clearance, State Govt, recommendations/commitment to release 20% of State's share, Utilization Certificate of earlier released grant-in-aid etc. Out of these 50 proposals, 12 proposals were considered and recommended by the Standing Committee on Radiotherapy and funds were released to them.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

*Proposals received for grant-in-aid under the Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC)
Scheme of NPCDCS (from July 2010 to Sept. 2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Name of the Institute/Hospital	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011-12	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad	Released
2.		2011-12	Red Cross Society, Nellore	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2011-12	General Hospital, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Released
4.	Assam	2011-12	Dr. Bhubaneshwar Borooh Cancer Institute, Guwahati	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
5.	Bihar	2011-12	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
6.	Chandigarh	2011-12	PGIMER, Chandigarh	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
7.	Chhattisgarh	2011-12	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Raipur	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
8.	Gujarat	2011-12	General Hospital, Siddhpur, Gujarat	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
9.		2011-12	Navsari Civil Hospital, Navsari	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated

1	2	3	4	5
10.		2012-13	GCRI, Ahmadabad	Incomplete, proposal. Deficiencies communicated
11.	Haryana	2011-12	Pt. B.D. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2011-12	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	Released
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	2011-12	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
14.		2011-12	Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
15.		2012-13	Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
16.	Karnataka	2010-11	Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
17.		2011-12	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
18.		2012-13	Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
19.	Kerala	2011-12	Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery	Released
20.		2011-12	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	Released
21.		2012-13	Govt. Medical College, Kottayam	Released
22.		2012-13	T.D. Medical College, Alappuzha	Released
23.		2012-13	Govt. Medical College, Kozikhode	Complete proposal
24.	Madhya Pradesh	2011-12	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Complete proposal
25.	Maharashtra	2010-11	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sewagram, Wardha	Released
26.		2011-12	Rashtra Sant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
27.	Manipur	2011-12	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, RCC, Imphal	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
28.	Meghalaya	2011-12	Civil Hospital, Shillong, Meghalaya	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
29.	Mizoram	2011-12	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizwal	Released

1	2	3	4	5
30. Odisha	2012-13	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
31.	2012-13	M.K.C.G. Medical College, Berhampur	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
32. Puducherry	2011-12	JIPMER, Pudducherry	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
33. Punjab	2011-12	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College & Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab	Released	
34.	2012-13	Govt. Medical College and Hospital Patiala	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
35. Rajasthan	2011-12	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
36.	2011-12	Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College & Hospital, Ajmer	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
37.	2012-13	RNT Medical college and Hospital, Udaipur	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
38.	2012-13	SMS medical college Jaipur	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
39. Sikkim	2011-12	S.T.N.M. Hospital, Sikkim	Released	
40. Tamil Nadu	2011-12	Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai	Released	
41.	2011-12	Govt. Arinagar Anna Memorial Cancer Research Institute & Hospital, Kancheepuram	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
42.	2012-13	Anna Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, Trichy	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
43. Tripura	2012-13	Regional Cancer Centre, Agartala	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
44. Uttar Pradesh	2011-12	B.R.D, Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
45.	2011-12	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
46.	2011-12	Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute, Lucknow	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.
47. West Bengal	2011-12	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata	Incomplete Deficiencies communicated	proposal.

1	2	3	4	5
48.		2012-13	B.S. Medical College, Bankura	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
49.		2012-13	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated
50.		2012-13	North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri, Darjeeling	Incomplete proposal. Deficiencies communicated

Electronic Transfer of Funds

3550. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to implement electronic transfer of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the States for which this system is already in place;

(c) whether funds are being transferred from States to all districts electronically;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which this system will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The electronic transfer of funds under NRHM has been implemented in all the States.

(c) to (e) Yes, the funds are transferred from States to Districts electronically except in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

3551. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a draft policy for the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is going to adopt the

viability gap funding model for second phase of JNNSM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The salient features of the draft policy are as under:

- 10 GW utility scale solar power capacity (cumulative) by the end of Phase-II [March 2017]: 4 GW under central scheme and 6 GW under various State specific schemes.
- Continuation of scheme to support off-grid solar applications to reach 1000 MW aggregate capacity by 2017.
- Target of 15 million sq. m. solar collectors area (cumulative) by 2017.

The policy has not been finalized yet and has been placed on the Ministry's website for obtaining comments of stakeholders by 15 Dec 2012.

(c) There is a proposal to adopt viability gap fund model. However it is not approved/finalized yet.

(d) A proposal for setting up 750 MW of Solar PV projects with viability gap fund has been sent for funding under National Clean Energy Fund. If approved, projects will be allotted through open competitive bidding.

Primitive Tribes

3552. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primitive tribes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for their welfare; and

(c) the funds earmarked during Twelfth Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) There are 75 tribal groups identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups. List of the 75 PTGs identified in 17 States and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Government introduced a Central Sector Scheme known as Development of PTGs in 1998-99 and from the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan has been implemented under the scheme.

The scheme provides for planning for their socio-economic development in a holistic manner by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life so that the quality of life of PTGs is improved and visible impact is made. The scheme is flexible as it allows every State/Union Territory (UT) to concentrate on areas that they consider is relevant to their PTGs. Funds under the scheme are made available for activities which are crucial for their survival, protection and development and includes housing, land development, land distribution, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional energy sources, social security etc.

(c) Allocation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan under this Scheme has not been finalised. However, Rs.244.00 crore has been allocated during 2012-13.

Statement

State-wise list of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Name of State/ Union Territory	S.No	Name of PTG
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Chenchu

	1	2	3
		2.	Bodo Gadaba
		3.	Gutob Gadaba
		4.	Dongria Khond
		5.	Kultia Khond
		6.	Kolam
		7.	Konda Reddi
		8.	Kondasavara
		9.	Bondo Porja
		10.	Khond Porja
		11.	Parengi Porja
		12.	Thoti
Bihar (Including Jharkhand)		13.	Asur
		14.	Birhor
		15.	Birjia
		16.	Hill Kharia
		17.	Korwa
		18.	Mai Paharia
		19.	Parhaiya
		20.	Sauria Paharia
		21.	Savar
Gujarat		22.	Kolgha
		23.	Kathodi
		24.	Kotwalia
		25.	Padhar
		26.	Siddi
Karnataka		27.	Jenu Kuruba
		28.	Koraga
Kerala		29.	Cholanaikayan
		30.	Kadar

	1	2	3
		31.	Kattunayakan
		32.	Koraga
		33.	Kurumba
Madhya Pradesh		34.	Abujh Maria
(including Chhattisgarh)		35.	Baiga
		36.	Bharia
		37.	Birhor
		38.	Hill Korwa
		39.	Kamar
		40.	Sahariya
Maharashtra		41.	Katkari/Kathodi
		42.	Kolam
		43.	Maria Gond
Manipur		44.	Maram Naga
Odisha		45.	Chuktia Bhunjia
		46.	Birhor
		47.	Bondo
		48.	Didayi
		49.	Dongria Khond
		50.	Juang
		51.	Kharia
		52.	Kutia Khond
		53.	Lanjia Saura
		54.	Lodha
		55.	Mankirdia
		56.	Paudi Bhuyan
		57.	Saura
Rajasthan		58.	Saharia
Tamil Nadu		59.	Irular

	1	2	3
		60.	Kattunayakan
		61.	Kota
		62.	Korumba
		63.	Paniyan
		64.	Toda
Tripura		65.	Riang
Uttar Pradesh		66.	Buksa
(including Uttarakhand)		67.	Raji
		68.	Birhor
West Bengal		69.	Lodha
		70.	Toto
Andaman and		71.	Great Andamanese
Nicobar Islands		72.	Jarawa
		73.	Onge
		74.	Sentinelest
		75.	Shorn Pen

Unique Identification Code for Bank Accounts

3553. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open bank accounts of every citizen with a Unique Identification (UID) number;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Guidelines have been issued to Banks to launch campaign to open atleast one bank account for each family, subject to fulfillment of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which also

includes the letter issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as an "Officially Valid Document" for the purpose of KYC for opening account of customers.

Credit System for Farmers

3554. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers in the country do not have access to formal credit system;

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

(c) the gross Non Performing Asset ratio in agriculture sector as compared to the non-agriculture sector during 2004-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of the number of farm loan accounts including small and marginal farmers financed during the last three years and the current year as indicated below shows a considerable increase in the credit to the farmers:

Year	Total number of farm loan accounts financed (in lakh)	No. of SF/MF loan a/c financed (in lakh)
2008-09	456.10	245.35
2009-10	482.30	284.73
2010-11	549.60	335.95
2011-12	634.89	395.72
2012-13	356.25*	225.02*

*Up to September, 2012

The Government of India has been fixing the targets for agriculture credit by the banking sector as a whole (which includes commercial banks, co-operative banks and RRBs) every year. The Target and achievements made under credit flow to Agriculture sector by commercial banks, Cooperative banks and RRBs for the last three years are furnished here under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2009-2010	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-2011	3,75,000	4,46,778
2011-2012	4,75,000	5,11,029*
2012-2013	5,75,000	2,39,628.93#

*(Provisional)

#(Disbursements upto Sept. 2012)

Besides, in terms of Reserve Bank's Extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. Within this sub-target of 18 per cent, 13.5% of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for direct lending to agriculture sector.

(c) The Gross Non Performing Asset ratio in agriculture sector as compared to the non-agriculture sector during 2004-2012 are as under:

Year	Agri NPAs to Agri Adv(%)	Non-Agri NPAs to Non-Agri Adv(%)
2004	8.79	7.24
2005	6.49	5.00
2006	3.90	3.42
2007	3.19	2.56
2008	3.56	2.23
2009	2.10	2.49
2010	2.42	2.52
2011	3.30	2.22
2012	4.32	2.74

[Translation]

Fake Currency

3555. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the damage being caused to the country's economy through fake currency;

(b) if so, the amount of counterfeit currency estimated to be in circulation in the country;

(c) whether the Government has tried to ascertain the sources of fake currency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to check the circulation of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that the presence of large number of counterfeit notes may impact the inflation and can be used for anti national activities. No estimates of counterfeit currency in circulation are available.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that to track the source and origin of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), a body of intelligence has been developed.

(e) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, 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. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/shares all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate. General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted

a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. Reserve Bank of India has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Human Organs

3556. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of human organs in hospitals for treatment;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme to provide financial assistance to State Government for setting up human organ banks;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in co-ordination with State Governments to encourage people to donate human organs of brain dead persons for needy patients;

(d) the number of cases of illegal trafficking of human organs registered along with action taken against those found guilty during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stop the illegal trafficking of human organs;

(f) whether the Government have also any proposal to set up National Organ Procurement and Distribution Organisation (NOPDO) and establish new facilities for kidney and liver transplantation; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said organisations are likely to be set up?

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

(b) Health being a state subject, it is for the States to consider setting up of human organ banks as per their requirement. However, work for setting up a National Bio-Material Centre (National Tissue Bank) for tissue banking

has already been initiated at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. No proposal is under consideration for setting up of human organ-banks in the States.

(c) To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the stakeholders and general public, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated in the month of November, every year since the year 2010. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade fair at New Delhi in 2012 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, & Trivandrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation.

(d) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, some incidents of illegal transplant of human organs have come to the notice. Information supplied by various states during the last few years is at enclosed Statement.

(e) The penal provisions and punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

(f) and (g) Work has already started for setting a National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi which will have an online system with a dedicated website to network for procurement of organs from deceased donors and their allocation and distribution in a transparent manner. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has already been assigned the task of developing the aforesaid online system.

Statement

Details of Cases of Illegal Kidney and Other Organ Transplantations in various Government/Private Hospitals and Action Taken - As Received from various States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	In 2009, one case vide FIR No. 412/09 dated 20.11.2009 was registered. In 2010, one case vide FIR No. 79 dated 05.06.2010 was registered. In 2012, two cases vide FIR No. 158 and 370 dated 18.05.2012 and 21.08.2012 respectively were registered.
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai was prosecuted for the charges of cheating, forgery and illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no report of large scale exploitation of the poor for illegal/commercial organ trade in the State.
4.	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and

1	2	3
		Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5.	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations. The case was Registered in thana Mahkal as crime No. 408/27.6.08 under sect. 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC and 18, 19 under the Transplantation Human Organs Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.
7.	Kerala	The Chairman, District Level Authorization Committee for Organ Transplantation for the district of Alappuzha and Ernakulam has reported that 18 forged cases and 1 cheating case have been reported in the year 2010 at their zone. All the cases have been intimated to the respected Superintendent of Police and the matter is under trial.
8.	Mizoram	Nil
9.	Uttarakhand	Nil
10.	Rajasthan	Nil
11.	Puducherry	Nil
12.	Gujarat	Nil
13.	Trupura	Nil
14.	Chandigarh	Nil
15.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil
16.	Goa	Nil
17.	West Bengal	Nil
18.	Assam	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Nil
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Nil
22.	Daman and Diu (UT)	Nil
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Nagaland	Nil

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any such incident.

*[English]***Fixed Dose Combinations/Drugs**

3557. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to manufacturing and marketing of certain fixed dose combinations/drugs in certain parts of the country which have been prepared in an unscientific manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders and also to check the recurrence of such cases;

(d) whether the Government proposes certain amendments in the labelling of drugs keeping in mind that the majority of people do not understand English in which the price, expiry date and drug formulations are printed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Information pertaining to preparation of certain fixed dose combinations/drugs in an unscientific manner is not maintained centrally. However, a Statement containing the details of cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) licensed by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without the approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] is annexed. In all such cases the matter was taken up with the respective SLA. The State Licensing Authorities have been requested in the meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee to ensure that New Drugs and FDCs without approval of DCG (I) should not be licensed. Further, on 1st October 2012, the Central Government issued directions under sections 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to all State / UT Governments to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to abide by the provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in respect of grant of manufacturing licenses for the drugs falling under the definition of the term "New Drug" and not to grant licenses for manufacture for sale or for distribution or for export of such new drugs, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under the said rules i.e. without prior approval of the DCGI.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal for amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in the labeling of drugs. The proposal of printing of labels and wrappers of drugs in other languages also in addition to English was discussed in the 34th meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee held on 8-9 April, 2002. The Committee was not in favour of the proposal as same drugs are sold all over the country and to cater to the needs of every linguistic region, printing of labels in different languages will be needed.

Statement

List of Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs, not approved by DCG(I), but permitted by State Licensing Authorities

Sl. No.	Name of Drug	Manufactured by	Year
1	2	3	4
A. Daman and Diu			
1.	Citicoline 500mg + Methylcobalamin 500meg tablet	M/s. Sun Pharmaceuticals (I) Pvt., Silvassa	2010

1	2	3	4
2.	Temisartan 20/40mg + Metoprolol 25/50mg ER Tablets	M/s Sun Pharma, Silvassa	2011
B. Goa			
3.	Formoterol Fumarate 12 meg + Budesonide 400 meg per actuation Inhaler	M/s Cipla Ltd. Goa	2011
C. Himachal Pradesh			
4.	Metadoxine + Silymarin + L-Ornithine + L-Aspartate	M/s. Swiss Garnier Lifesciences, H.P.	2009
5.	Diethylcarbamazine 250mg + Chlorpheniramine Maleate IP 5mg tablets	M/s. Unichem Laboratories Ltd., H.P	2012
6.	Sodium Chloride 0.007gm + Potassium Chloride 0.300gm + Sodium Citrate 0.580gm + Dextrose Anhydrous 4.00gm + Zinc Sulphate 0.022gm powder oral rehydration salts	M/s. Relax Pharma, Himachal Pradesh	2012
D. Haryana			
7.	Sodium Feredetate 231mg + Folic Acid IP 1.5mg + Vit B12 15mcg tablet	M/s. Nestor Pharma, Faridabad	2012
E. Maharashtra			
8.	Tretinoin 0.4%/0.1%+Clindamycin 1% gel	M/s. Sun Pharma (I) Pvt., Maharashtra	2012
9.	Minoxidil 5% w/v + Finasteride 1% w/v + Iso Propyl alcohol 0.5% cream	M/s. Thakore Pharmaceuticals Laboratories, Mumbai	2012
F. Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Beclomethasone Dipropionate 0.025%+ Clotrimazole 1% w/w + Neomycin 0.5% w/w cream	M/s. ZYG Pharma Pvt. Ltd., MP.	2012
11.	(1) Bronchodil Plus Elixir Theophylline (Anhydrous) IP 25.0mg + Salbutamol sulphate IP Eq. to Salbutamol 100mg + Alcohol (95%) IP 0.53ml per 5ml. 2) Bronchodil Elixir -Theophylline (Anhydrous) IP 26.67mg + Alcohol (95%) IP 0.53ml per 5ml	M/s Promed Laboratories, Indore	2011
G. Puducherry			
12.	Ofloxacin 200mg + Cefixime 200mg tablet	M/s. Accent Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Puducherry	2009
13.	Beclomethasone 6mcg/6mcg + Formoterol	M/s A TO Z Life Sciences, Puducherry	2011

1	2	3	4
	Fumarate 200mcg/400mcg dry powder for inhalation		
14.	Sildenafil citrate 30mg + Dapoxetine 50mg tablet	M/s GKM New Pharma, Puducherry	2012
15.	Citicoline 500mg + Methylcobalamin 750mcg + Folic acid 750mcg + Pyridoxine Hydrochloride 1.5mg tablet	M/s Tristar Formulations, Puducherry	2011
16.	Tapentadol 50mg + Paracetamol IP 325mg Tablets	M/s GKM New Pharma, Puducherry	2011
17.	Citicoline 500mg + Piracetam 800mg Tablets	M/s Tychos Therapeutics, Puducherry	2011
18.	Lamivudine 300mg & Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate 300mg tablets	M/s Shasun Pharmaceuticals, Puducherry	2011
19.	Indapamide SR 1.5mg + Amlodipine 2.5mg capsules	M/s Orbit Life sciences Puducherry	2011
20.	Sildenafil Citrate 30mg + Dapoxetine 50mg tablet	M/s. GKM New Pharma, Puducherry	2012
H. Tamilnadu			
21.	Metadoxine + Silymarin + L-Ornithine + L-Aspartate	M/s. Ordain chemicals, Chennai	2009
22.	Metformin + Glimepiride + Voglibose tablet	M/s. Fourrts, Chennai	2011
I. Uttarakhand			
23.	Tretinoin 0.05% + Hydroquinone 2% + Hydrocortisone 1% cream	M/s. Mepromax Life sciences Pvt. Ltd., UK	2011
24.	Hydroquinone 2% w/w + Oxybenzone 2.5% w/w + Octinoxate 9% w/w cream	M/s. Mepromax Life sciences Pvt. Ltd., UK	2012
25.	Albendazole IP 200mg/5ml + Ivermectin 1.5mg/3mg suspension.	M/s Akums Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Haridwar	2011
26.	Cefixime 50mg + Ofloxacin 50mg suspension	M/s Akums Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Haridwar	2011
27.	Clindamycin 1% + Nicotinamide 4% w/w cream	M/s. Mepromax Life sciences Pvt. Ltd., UK	2012
28.	Moxifloxacin 0.5% w/v + Bromfenac Sodium 0.09% w/v ophthalmic solution	M/s Akums Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Haridwar	2010
29.	Lornoxicam 8mg + Paracetamol 500mg tablet	M/s. Windlas Biotech Ltd., Dehradun	2009
J. Delhi			
30.	Lornoxicam 8mg + Paracetamol 500mg tablet	M/s. Rapross Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Delhi	2009

[Translation]

Monetary Help to Wife

3558. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEREN PATEL:
SHRI P.R. NATRAJAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for men to share percentage of their income with their wives;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken into account the consequences of the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the modalities worked out or being worked out to give effect to the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Nil.

(e) Hon'ble Minister of State Women and Child Development, Smt. Krishna Tirath have taken keen interest in this issue given the fact that services rendered by women within the household ensures well-being of the people and contributes to human capital formation that promotes economic growth.

Understanding that efforts have been made by Ministry Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) as they have conducted time use survey, on a pilot basis in 1998-99 that throw light on different socio-economic issues, particularly with respect to unpaid work undertaken by women, Smt. Tirath has already written to Shri Srikant Kumar Jena, Hon'ble Minister, Statistics and Program Implementation to mainstream time use surveys in the National Statistical System in India. The process will enable valuation of their work with recognition of their contribution to the economy also forming a basis for their entitlements.

A Consultation was organised on "Measurement and Valuation of Household Work undertaken by Women in India" on November 7, 2012, New Delhi. The said consultation was chaired by Hon'ble Minister Women and Child Development in which several experts including Prof. Indira Hirway and Prof. Jayati Ghosh were present along with representatives from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Advisors from other partner ministries of the NMEW.

The deliberations focussed on the need for measurement and recognition of the work done by women within the household and following suggestions emerged:

- Redistribution of unpaid work done primarily by women within the household requires attention and positive steps need to be taken.
- Asset ownership for women need to be addressed.
- Measurement and valuation of the work undertaken by women within the households is crucial and MoS&PI has a key role to play.
- Ensuring equal opportunity for women to a life of dignity.

As follow-up to this Consultation, a Task Force has been constituted to provide policy suggestions on the issues. The first meeting of the task force was held on December 7, 2012 at Hotel Janpath, New Delhi. The recommendation of the task force include:

- i. Active collaboration between the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation towards measurement and recognition of work done by women. All India Time Use Survey needs to be conducted at regular intervals.
- ii. Addressing the issue of drudgery reduction for women engaged in household chores, especially related to water and sanitation, fuel wood, health and care facilities.
- iii. Universalization of pension schemes.

LPG Cylinders

3559. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of LPG cylinders of various Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs) in circulation in the country at present, OMC-wise;

(b) the number of cylinders that have outlived their service life but still in circulation, OMC-wise;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any scheme to phase out such LPG cylinders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on 31.10.2012, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are having 23.75 Crore number of LPG cylinders in circulation in the country.

(b) to (d) The LPG cylinders for domestic and non domestic use are manufactured as per Indian Standard Specifications IS: 3196. The cylinders are manufactured under the certification of the third party inspection agency i.e. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). All cylinders are again checked at Bottling Plants and only sound cylinders are sent for filling.

LPG cylinders in use are periodically tested for safety as per norms of the Chief Controller of Explosives, PESO.

The periodicity of the testing is ten years from date of manufacturing of the cylinder and then subsequently every five years. Only the fit cylinders passing through these tests are repainted and put back into circulation. The cylinders which are detected unfit in these tests are taken out of circulation and deshaped.

Consortium of Banks

3560. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax the existing rules in regard to providing loans by creating consortium of banks to accelerate the process of distribution of corporate loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on the recommendation made by the said committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India as a regulator of Banking Sector prescribes rules and regulations with regard to operations of Scheduled Commercial Banks. There is no such proposal with Government of India to relax existing rules in regard to providing such loans.

[English]

Tax Collection from NRIs

3561. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for improvement in tax collection from the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which collection is proposed to be improved; and

(c) the success achieved so far thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Madam, the tax collection from non-residents are being improved through collection out of arrear and current demand and regular monitoring of advance tax collection. The withholding tax provisions relating to non-residents have also been strengthened by amendment of Section 195 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, by Finance Act, 2012. Further, the Government is taking following steps to improve tax collection from non-residents, including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs):

I. Efforts being taken to widen the tax base through:

- Monitoring the activities of Liaison Offices;
- Monitoring the Foreign Investment Promotion Board proposals;

- Verification of the tax deducted at source in respect of remittances made abroad.
- II. Investigating the cases of mergers & acquisitions, direct & indirect transfer of capitals having revenue potential.
 - III. By emphasizing the importance of payment of taxes through interactive seminars.
 - IV. By taking coercive action, whenever required, as prescribed in Law.

(c) No separate details of collection in respect of NRIs are maintained. However, the details of total tax collection by the Directorate General of International Taxation and Transfer Pricing, dealing with taxation of non-residents, are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Net collection (Rs. in crore)
1.	2009-10	16197.82
2.	2010-11	22484.99
3.	2011-12	27442.50

[Translation]

Identification of Tribals

3562. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the method adopted by the Government to identify tribals under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) whether any shortcomings have been noticed in the said methods;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As per Section 4(1)(a) of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Act, 2006, the forest rights under the Act are to be recognized and vested only in such forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes in States or areas in States where they are declared as Scheduled Tribes. The responsibility for implementation of the Act lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The State Government/UT Administration concerned has, therefore, to ensure that the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes, claiming recognition of forest rights under the Act, fulfill the above criterion.

(b) No shortcomings in the above criterion has come to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(c) and (d) In view of the reply to part (b) above, these questions do not arise.

Increase in Bank Loan Limit for Farmers

3563. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to increase bank loan limit for farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The credit limit to farmers under the KCC is fixed for a period of five years keeping in view the land holding, cropping pattern & expenses, maintenance expenses of farm assets, crops grown including post harvest warehouse storage related credit needs and other farm expenses, consumption needs etc. plus small term loan investments like purchase of farm equipments. The credit entitlement is thus need driven.

Branch Authority Policy

3564. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions of opening of bank branches under the bank branch network programme in the rural areas under the branch authority policy of the RBI;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open branches of various banks including the State Bank of

India in various States including Bihar during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, bank and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) General permission has been granted by RBI to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) which include rural centres; in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim; and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 49,999) without permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting. The New Private Sector Banks are also required to have 25% of their total number of branches in rural and semi-urban centres with population below one lakh on an on-going basis. The Banks are also required to allocate at least 25% of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural Tier 5 and 6 centres.

Decision to open bank branches are taken by the banks concerned, inter alia, keeping in view business potential, viability, profitability and availability of infrastructure.

[English]

Solar Power Projects

3565. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the firms which were awarded solar power projects are yet to achieve financial closure;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide them some more time for making arrangements for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. All firms which have been awarded solar power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and have signed Power Purchase Agreements with the NTPC

Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam have achieved financial closure.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans for Employment Generation Programmes

3566. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets and achievements in regard to the loans disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) including gramin banks to be the beneficiaries under the employment generation programmes in the rural areas during the last three years, State and bank-wise;

(b) whether the banks have not been able to achieve the targets set for the aforesaid schemes during the said period;

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

(d) the number of loan applications sanctioned by the banks still pending pertaining to the said period, State-wise and bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) details of targets and achievements of Public Sector Banks in loan disbursement to beneficiaries of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yoiana (SGSY) during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. lakhs)

During the year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Annual Financial Target	207596.07	207738.54	235410.05
Loan disbursed to Self Help Groups and individuals	201769.36	212927.22	215267.18
Achievement (%age)	97.19	102.50	91.79

Source: RBI,

* Data is provisional

Achievement with respect to State-wise targets of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in loan disbursement under SGSY during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as reported by RBI) is as under:

Amt. in Rs. lakhs

During the year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Annual Financial Target	213432.24	215310.34	238319.79
Loan disbursed to Self Help Groups and individuals	205868.22	217210.01	216500.85
Achievement (%age)	96.46	100.88	90.84

Source: RBI, *Data is provisional

(d) and (e) As per RBI's guidelines on SGSY, loan applications are to be disposed of by banks within the prescribed time limit of 15 days and at any rate not later than one month. Further, the gap between receipts of loan applications, their sanction and disbursement have to be minimized and ensured that documentation process is kept simple to avoid hardship to the beneficiaries and consequent delay in disposal of applications. State-wise and Bank-wise detail of pending applications is not available.

Current Account Deficit with Banks

3567. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current account deficit with foreign banks for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target to reduce the rate of current account deficit; and

(c) if so, the details of target fixed and achievement made therein so far for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) as per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Years	CAD as per cent of GDP
1	2009-10	2.8
2	2010-11	2.7
3	2011-12	4.2

(b) and (c) No target has been fixed to reduce CAD. However, Government has taken a number of initiatives to boost exports and reduce imports to lower trade deficit and CAD. At the same time, steps have been taken to encourage capital flows to facilitate financing of CAD.

Gold and Foreign Currency Reserves

3568. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gold reserve and foreign currency reserve in the country during the last two years on last day of every month, month-wise;

(b) whether huge quantum of gold was pawned to foreign banks/international institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the gold received from the said pawned gold after paying debt, export bills etc. along with the date of receiving back of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of foreign exchange reserves, component wise, during the last two years i.e. 2010-11 and 2011-12, month wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) No gold was pawned / mortgaged to foreign banks / international institutions during the above period.

Statement*Foreign Exchange Reserves, Component wise during 2010-11 and 2011-12, Month wise (US\$ billion)*

Sl. No.	Month (end of Month)	FCA*	Gold#	SDRs@	RTP in IMF	Total Foreign Exchange Reserves
2010-11						
1	April 2010	254.8	18.54	4.982	1.341	279.6
2	May 2010	248.0	19.42	4.861	1.309	273.5
3	June 2010	249.6	19.89	4.875	1.313	275.7
4	July 2010	258.6	19.28	5.006	1.348	284.2
5	August 2010	256.2	20.01	4.974	1.932	283.1
6	September 2010	265.2	20.516	5.130	1.993	292.9
7	October 2010	269.1	21.668	5.182	2.013	298.0
8	November 2010	263.3	22.124	5.031	1.954	292.4
9	December 2010	267.8	22.470	5.078	1.972	297.3
10	January 2011	269.9	21.924	5.150	2.259	299.2
11	February 2011	272.0	22.143	5.187	2.275	301.6
12	March 2011	274.3	22.972	4.569	2.947	304.8
2011-12						
1	April 2011	282.0	23.790	4.671	3.013	313.5
2	May 2011	279.5	24.391	4.613	2.975	311.5
3	June 2011	283.5	24.668	4.614	2.975	315.7
4	July 2011	286.2	25.349	4.609	2.972	319.1
5	August 2011	286.0	28.319	4.638	2.991	322.0
6	September 2011	275.7	28.667	4.504	2.612	311.5
7	October 2011	282.1	26.896	4.574	2.653	316.2
8	November 2011	272.8	28.041	4.476	2.596	307.9
9	December 2011	262.9	26.620	4.429	2.706	296.7
10	January 2012	258.8	26.728	4.475	2.734	292.8
11	February 2012	260.4	28.128	4.490	2.828	295.8
12	March 2012	260.1	27.023	4.469	2.836	294.4

Note: FCA: Foreign Currency Asset, SDRs: Special Drawing Rights; RTP in IMF; Reserve Tranche Position in IMF; * FCA excludes US\$ 250 million invested in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by MFC (UK) since March 20, 2009, excludes US\$ 380 million since September 16, 2011, excludes US\$ 550 million since February 27, 2012, excludes US\$ 673 million since March 30, 2012. # Includes US\$ 6,699 million reflecting the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold from IMF on November 3, 2009.

@ Includes SDRs 3,082.5 million allocated under general allocation and SDRs 214.6 million allocated under special allocation by IMF done on August 28, 2009 and September 9, 2009, respectively. Some figures may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

FIPB Clearance

3569. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Offshore Engineering Company has approached the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) to obtain clearance for bringing in foreign holding recently;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and details of investment /investors approved in this regard;

(c) whether any investigation/examination had been done by the Government in the matter and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) M/s Pipavav Defence & Offshore Engineering Company Limited has been granted in-principle approval to issue Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and/or equity shares to foreign investors, inter-alia, subject to security vetting by the MHA in respect of the foreign investors. The company would have to provide the detailed information in respect of investing entity/entities/subscribers to the FCCBs to the FIPB within 30 days after the subscription to enable the Government to examine the matter from security angle. The company has so far not applied to the FIPB.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Private Sector in Universal Healthcare

3570. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether there are certain differences between his Ministry and the Planning Commission about private sector partnership in universal healthcare;

(b) if so, the points on which the difference exists and the reasons for the same;

(c) the details of the services where private sector partnership will start;

(d) whether there is any proposal to sign contract with certain charitable health institutes for ensuring universal healthcare;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the action is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to develop the spectrum of telemedicine facilities in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e) Public health is a State subject and its implementation primarily rests with the State Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States submit their proposals in the form of Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) to Government of India as per their felt need and priorities, including proposals of public private partnerships. These are appraised and Government of India approves the PIP for each State.

(f) Health has been declared as a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The Government of India has started e-health initiative and expanded the reach, range and quality of health care services which are being provided under the existing public health systems.

During the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), the following measures were taken as part of Telemedicine initiative of the Government:

1. An amount of Rs.6.12 crore was released for expansion of pilot programme on Tele-Ophthalmology under Telemedicine.
2. Rs. 4.13 crore grant-in-aid was released to NIC services New Delhi for Onconet India Project Phase.
3. Rs. 18.78 crore were released to States/UTs under National Rural Tele Medicine Network (NRTN).

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) also, Rs. 10.34 crore has been allocated to States/UTs under Telemedicine related facilities/activities in 2012-13.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)'s telemedicine facility connects the remote District Hospitals/ Health Centres with Super Specialty Hospitals in cities, through the INS AT Satellites for providing expert consultation to the needy and underserved population. Mobile telemedicine units have also been used to benefit needy and underserved populations in rural health camps.

[Translation]

Economic Relation with US

3571. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status and parameters of economic relationship existing between India and the United States as on date;

(b) the details of concessions given and benefits accrued therefrom; and

(c) the details of the future action plan formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India and USA enjoy close economic cooperation on a wide range of issues. This cooperation is characterized by the growing bilateral trade and investment. The India-U.S. bilateral trade in goods touched USD 57.7 billion in 2011, registering growth of 18.47% over the same period in 2010. Indian exports accounted for USD 36.1 billion, resulting in trade surplus of around USD 14.5 billion. Total Foreign Direct Investment inflow from USA into India during 2011-12 amounted to USD 1.11 billion and Indian direct investment into US during 2011-12 amounted to USD 0.97 billion.

(b) India's economic policies are guided solely by national interest and economic development goals. No concessions are given by India to the US. However, India and the US hold regular consultations, including through their bilateral economic forums on the global economic environment, multilateral trade negotiations and mutually beneficial opportunities for further expansion in their strong and growing investment and trade ties in goods as well as service sector.

(c) India looks forward to continue the engagement with the US Administration on economic and commercial issues. During the third annual meeting of Indo-US Economic and Financial Partnership held in New Delhi on Oct 9, 2012 both sides agreed to deepen their cooperation bilaterally and in multilateral fora, including the G-20 to contribute towards steering the global economy out of uncertainties and achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth. Both sides also agreed to expand cooperation to deepen capital markets, strengthen financial regulation and to strengthen cooperation to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. Deputy USTR visited India on 4-10 December, 2012 and held talks with Indian officials on bilateral trade issues. The two sides are working to hold the next meeting of Trade Policy Forum in New Delhi in early 2013.

Treatment of Patients in AIIMS

3572. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix a certain time limit for the treatment of patients in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to set up a complaint centre in AIIMS in order to bring transparency in the treatment so as to bring this institution closer to poor people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The treatment of patients depends on patient to patient as well as disease to disease.

(c) and (d) AIIMS hospital has inbuilt system for registration of grievances/complaints and any misconduct/misbehaviour by the staff/doctors which include placement of 24 complaint boxes in different areas of the hospital which are attended to by officer in-charge of the concerned areas to enable the public to register any complaint of negligence or short fall of doctors and hospital administration.

*[English]***Leakage from Pipelines**

3573. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of oil and gas pipelines in the country along with the details and length of unused pipelines at present;

(b) the number of incidents of oil/gas leakage from pipelines noticed during the last three years along with the quantum of losses both in terms of quantity and value as a result of such leakage;

(c) the details of compensation paid for damage caused therefrom, if any, during the said period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for the safety of the oil and gas pipelines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) For the six major Public Sector Undertakings, the company-wise details of length of pipeline and unused pipeline is given as under:

Name of the Company	Length (Km)	Length of unused pipeline
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2090.45	127.9
Oil India Limited	1866.00	--
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	11140.00	120
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1662.00	--
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2408.00	--
GAIL(India) Limited	11565.00	--
Total	30731.45	147.9

(b) As per the information provided by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), there were 13 major incidents of leakage/fire in cross country pipelines during 2009-10 to 2011-12. Financial loss in case of these 13 incidents is estimated at Rs.50.47 crore.

(c) Details of compensation paid for the damaged caused due to such incidents is given hereunder:

Name of the Company	Compensation paid (`crore)
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	7.28
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	0.01
GAIL(India) Limited	0.51

(d) OISD, a technical directorate under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, has developed safety standards for Oil and Gas Pipelines. Safety, inspection, maintenance and monitoring requirements are clearly specified in OISD standards.

OISD carries out periodic external safety audits, pre-commissioning safety audits of pipelines to check the compliance of various OISD standards.

*[Translation]***Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Colleges**

3574. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the number of ayurveda and homoeopathy colleges recognised/set up by the Government in this country indicating the criteria for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether incidences of alleged irregularities and corrupt practices in grant of approval/recognition to certain ayurveda and homoeopathy colleges have come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details of such cases reported and action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from certain countries to set up ayurveda and homoeopathy colleges or start such courses in their countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of Ayurveda colleges for which conditional permission was given during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Number of Homoeopathy colleges recognized/set up by the Government for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. During the last three years, the permissions have been granted to the Ayurveda & Homoeopathy colleges as per the approved criteria for having the required number of eligible teachers in the college, genuine availability of the minimum required number of patients in

the Out-Patient-Department and In-Patient-Department of the hospital etc. There are two National Institutes, namely; National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata under the administrative control of Department of AYUSH.

(b) and (c) After receiving complaints, inspections of 21 colleges were carried out by the joint team of Central Bureau of Investigation and Department of AYUSH. The details of the visit and action taken are enclosed in Statement-III.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Number of Ayurveda Colleges for which Conditional Permission was Granted for the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Ayurveda college as on 31.10.2009	Total Ayurveda college from 2010-2012 (31.10.2010 to 31.10.2012)	No. of colleges given conditional permission			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	07	07	05	04	01	02
2.	Assam	01	01	01	01	01	01
3.	Bihar	08	08	05	03	02	02
4.	Chhattisgarh	04	04	04	02	01	03
5.	Delhi	01	02	01	02	01	02
6.	Goa	01	01	01	01	00	01
7.	Gujarat	12	12	11	09	07	06
8.	Haryana	06	07	05	05	02	06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	01	01	01	01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	01	01	01	00	01
11.	Jharkhand	01	01	01	01	00	01
12.	Karnataka	58	58	37	45	20	34
13.	Kerala	16	17	12	16	10	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Madhya Pradesh		17	18	11	13	04	11
15. Maharashtra		63	65	58	60	39	49
16. Odisha		06	06	03	05	02	04
17. Pondicherry		00	01	00	01	01	00
18. Punjab		12	12	11	08	05	08
19. Rajasthan		08	09	05	05	03	06
20. Tamil Nadu		05	05	03	03	02	02
21. Uttar Pradesh		17	17	13	13	05	12
22. Uttarakhand		05	05	05	05	04	04
23. West Bengal		03	03	02	03	02	03%1
Total		253	261	196	207	113	171*

*In addition, 04 colleges were granted conditional permission existing in the state of Tamil Nadu and Bihar under the order of respective High Court.

Statement-II

Number of Homoeopathy Colleges Recognised/Set up by the Government for the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Homoeopathy Colleges in the year 2009-10	Total Homoeopathy Colleges in the year 2010-2011, 2011-12 & 2012-13
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	06	06
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	01	01
3.	Assam	03	03
4.	Bihar	15	15
5.	Chandigarh	01	01
6.	Chhattisgarh	03	03
7.	Delhi	02	02

1	2	3	4
8.	Goa	01	01
9.	Gujarat	15	16
10.	Haryana	01	01
11.	Jharkhand	02	04
12.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01
13.	Karnataka	11	11
14.	Kerala	05	05
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20	20
16.	Maharashtra	48	49
17.	Odisha	06	06
18.	Punjab	04	04
19.	Rajasthan	07	07
20.	Tamil Nadu	09	10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	09	10
22.	Uttarakhand	01	01
23.	West Bengal	13	13
Total		184	190

Statement-III

The details of the Colleges those have been visited by Joint Team of Central Bureau of Investigation and Department of AYUSH

Sl. No.	Name of the college	State/ Union Territories	Date of visit of CBI or date of receipt of CBI Inspection Report and finding of the CBI in the Report	The Subsequent action taken by the Department on CBI Report
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M.N.R Ayurvedic Medical College, Sangareddy, Medak Distt. by the M.N.R Educational Trust	Andhra Pradesh	CBI team visited college on 31.8.2010 • Non-functional Hospital • Inadequate OPD and IPD attendance of patients.	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
2.	Chhattisgarh Ayurvedic Medical College, Rajnandgaon.	Chhattisgarh	CBI team visited college on 5.8.2010. • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
3.	Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Limda, Waghodia, Baroda	Gujarat	CBI team visited college on 11.9.2010. • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital	Permission was denied. On the report received from CBI vide letter dated 19.11.2010 permission was subsequently granted on 30.11.2010.
4.	Murarilal Rasiwasia Ayurvedic College, R.K. Gupta Marg, Charakhi, Dadri-127 306, Haryana	Haryana	CBI team visited college on 22.11.2010 • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11
5.	Sri Sri College of Ayurvedic Science & Research, Bangalore, Karnataka by Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Vidya Mandir Trust.	Karnataka	CBI team visited college on 11.8.2010 • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
6.	Shrimati Dhariya Prabha Devi Sojatia Ayurvedic Medical College, Neemthur,	Madhya Pradesh	CBI team visited college on 20.9.2010 • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.

1	2	3	4	5
	Bhanpura, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh by Late Dr. Rawatmalji Dhanrupmalji Sojatia Sarvajanik		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not found genuinely functional hospital 	
7.	College of Ayurvedic Medicine, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh By Sw. Gujarati Devi Shiksha Prasar Avum Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	<p>CBI team visited college on 2.8.2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
8.	Shri Uttamraoji Dahake Ayurved Medical College and Hospital at Koli, Karanja (LAD) Distt. Washim, Maharashtra By the Maa Vaishnavi Mahila Mandal, Karanja (Lad).	Maharashtra	CBI team visited college on 2.8.2010.	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
9.	Late Kedari Redekar, Ayurvedic Medical College, Gadhinglaj, Dist. Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	Maharashtra	CBI team visited college on 26.04.2011In its report CBI found discrepancies in the bed occupancy and running and that the college was running nursing courses etc.	Permission denied for academic year 2012-13.
10.	Lokenete Rajaram Bapu Patil Ayurveda College, Islampur, Sangli, MS.	Maharashtra	CBI team visited college on 27.04.2011 In its report no specific comments made by CBI.	Permitted for academic year 2012-13.
11.	Dr. D.Y. Patil, College	Maharashtra	CBI team visited college on 26.04.2011	Permission denied for academic year

1	2	3	4	5
	of Ayurveda & Research Center, Pimpri, Pune.		In its report dated the CBI found that there was a discrepancy in number of in patients which was shown as 201 in records and was found to be zero.	2012-13.
12.	Vasant Kusum Rural Yoga & Ayurveda Sansthan, Siddakala, Ayurveda Mahavtdyalaya, Pimpare Road, Sangamner, Khurd, Ahmednagar, MS.	Maharashtra	CBI team visited college on 26.04.2011 In its report, CBI found at the college low admission of patients in the hospital and absence of 10 teaching faculty.	Permission denied for academic year 2012-13.
13.	Guru Nanak Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Muktsar, Punjab	Punjab	CBI team visited college on 28.07.2010	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
14.	Sri Laxmi Narayan Ayurvedic College, Amritsar, Punjab	Punjab	CBI team visited college on 22.11.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11
15.	Punjab Ayurved Medical College and Hospital, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan by the Punjab Medical, Technical and General Educational Society, Patiala, Punjab	Rajasthan	CBI team visited college on 2.8.2010. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
16.	Shekhawati Ayurvedic College at Pilani, Rajasthan by BM Education Foundation	Rajasthan	CBI team visited college on 2.8.2010. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff • Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Shri Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Sciences, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan by J. R. Tantia Charitable Trust	Rajasthan	CBI team visited college on 4.8.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of qualified teaching staff Nonfunctional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
18.	Rajputana Unani Medical College, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	CBI team visited college on 04.07.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
19.	J. D. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Aligarh by All India J. D. Educational Society	Uttar Pradesh	CBI team visited college on 30.8.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
20.	Aligarh Ayurveda Medical College, Aligarh- 202 002, UP	Uttar Pradesh	CBI team visited college on 30.8.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of adequate number of qualified teaching staff Not found genuinely functional hospital 	Permission denied for academic year 2010-11.
21.	Aligarh Unani Medical College, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.	Uttar Pradesh	CBI team visited college on 30.08.2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No inadequacy was observed regarding eligibility criteria for 2010-11 session 	Permission granted for academic year 2010-11.

*[English]***Decline in Sale of Life Insurance****Policies**

3575. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed a steep decline in the sale of life insurance policies during the last fiscal;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to revive investor sentiment in life insurance sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the life insurance industry witnessed 8.22 per cent decline in the number of new policies issued during the last financial year 2011-12 as against the policies issued in the previous financial year 2010-11. In terms of Premium Income generated through sale of new policies, the decline during the Financial Year 2011-12 was 14.01%. The decline in the number of policies sold may be attributed to IRDA's bringing out new Regulations on the design of ULIP products in the interests of policyholders' welfare and general market conditions prevailing in the country.

(c) to (e) The Government has reviewed the performance of life insurance industry with the insurance companies and the Regulator. In order to give a boost to the life insurance industry, certain measures have been identified for action which include taxation benefits and regulatory issues relating to product design, distribution and investment.

*[Translation]***Debt Ridden Farmers**

3576. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of debt-ridden farmers during the last three years and current year in the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers benefited from the loan waiver scheme during the aforesaid period, State-wise including Bihar and Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the debt burden of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise data of agriculture credit (no. of accounts and outstanding amount) of All Scheduled Commercial Banks for the years 2009 to 2012 as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the scheme 3.73 crore farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs.52,259.86 crore.

The State-wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The bank wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. These include:

(i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs.3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per

annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10. 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for

keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

- (ii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Statement-I

Agriculture Credit - Outstanding data - All Scheduled Commercial Banks

(No. of A/cs in Actual, Amount in Rs. Thousands)

State/Union Territories	State Code	2009		2010		2011		2012*	
		No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Eastern Region		380611	27311602	404171	30857683	511286	37771567	828550	54147159
Assam		245846	18351135	262990	21074450	306405	24095188	569793	37300775
Meghalaya	2	21018	1520736	23511	1666433	32219	3351681	54853	2792650
Mizoram	3	6157	1063188	7800	1343794	11776	1551823	17041	1368576
Arunachal Pradesh	9	16880	1541233	13541	1032687	12917	1024266	16243	1305708
Nagaland	14	19805	1058092	22591	1246374	27294	1761434	41426	3088102
Manipur	15	19081	1579093	23290	1898026	29797	2784756	35707	3636187
Tripura	18	51824	2198125	50448	2595919	90878	3202419	93487	4655161
Eastern Region		3764981	342575077	3933253	406025454	4253507	437552768	5054964	449125570
Bihar	6	1144278	77068874	1359388	83190894	1506977	92757114	1835550	124594419
Jharkhand	7	357109	17652982	423252	21523969	467227	25821805	592001	40499559
West Bengal	10	1374441	176478406	1216654	209372044	1244332	209730843	1365961	198920394
Odisha	16	878620	70610372	923692	91186599	1023594	108347115	1247017	83817496
Sikkim	17	8214	567384	8147	545336	9007	646117	10023	938218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar	19	2319	197059	2120	206612	2370	249774	4412	355484
Central Region		5938693	569416725	6337110	711122605	6346129	771105073	6099436	793372449
Uttar Pradesh	20	3891052	309711712	4031915	372791835	4147915	434771734	3444218	389914770
Uttarakhand	21	273325	29145780	322903	31699340	326608	41771147	522637	62246548
Madhya Pradesh	70	1434452	197016837	1588225	236363103	1453611	228798371	1827037	296123947
Chattisgarh	71	339864	33542396	394067	70268327	417995	65763821	305544	45087184
Northern Region		3183125	869805241	3786332	1094407576	3964035	1133104822	3939232	997002798
Delhi	29	38660	248544593	73519	308123316	138320	256685154	145394	141603848
Punjab	30	889395	207691696	983451	268052705	991396	296775127	913112	284348982
Haryana	34	613411	161349066	671331	191484009	728182	213174129	654440	201793887
Chandigarh	39	22669	54869479	13665	95502057	39450	94051149	49158	40727625
Jammu and Kashmir	44	117730	16174771	124447	17904062	117533	19073976	35118	5207912
Himachal Pradesh	46	169083	16734496	216156	25584202	232775	25236043	264803	36421778
Rajasthan	50	1332177	164441140	1703763	187757225	1716379	228109244	1877207	286898766
Western Region		4077876	616906419	4555005	735883012	4475723	813654650	4426076	817397255
Gujarat	54	1483654	179013110	1659316	224034255	1852778	261054684	1533749	320633469
Maharashtra	60	2560376	433084561	2857766	504773135	2587555	545767845	2856517	492251898
Daman and Diu	67	91	28516	122	33357	217	47984	429	59076
Goa	68	33004	4698384	36839	6979455	33756	6664560	33770	4215883
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69	751	81848	962	62810	1417	119577	1611	236929
Southern Region		16759084	1329934033	20210068	1654918082	18800353	1878567249	18945616	1995019332
Andhra Pradesh	80	6993219	456035480	9501664	582646133	7077106	662925038	6812761	742615670
Karnataka	84	2273812	273164272	2587152	323938781	2423253	347699297	2515176	338040992
Lakshadweep	89	731	20876	1162	61076	1036	31696	71	3768
Tamilnadu	90	5533460	413636330	6036530	545653210	6719339	612032339	6679327	630847837
Kerala	96	1859359	182074530	1993070	197203970	2500423	248713900	2857126	276120070
Pondicherry	99	98503	5002545	90490	5414912	79196	7164979	81155	7390995
All India	0	34104370	3755949097	39225939	4633214412	38351033	5071756129	39293874	5106064563

*data are provisional

Statement-II

Statement of Debt Waiver & Debt Relief GR claims released to
RRBs and Co-op banks under ADWDRS, 2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/bank	Debt Waiver		DWGRM		Debt relief		DRGRM		Total	
		No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount	No. of A/c	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11093965	1555283	107271	6399.07	1769262	265083.2	0	1465.23	12970498	1828230.3
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.5	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.2
	RRBs	3361766	603006.4	12470	2632.77	500884	91381.85	2340	345.32	3877460	697366.3
	Total	16144308	2495699	143979	14119.35	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8
1. Andaman and Nicobar											
	SCB	715	80.38	0	0	0	0			715	80.38
	SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRB (No. RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	Sub-Total	715	80.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	80.38
2. Andhra Pradesh											
	SCB	2487188	346050.3	228	82.08	261681	32081.44			2749097	378213.77
	SLDB (No. LDB in AP)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	RRBs	535066	100825.4	51	6.49	107532	19645.26			642649	120477.15
	Sub-total	3022254	446875.7	279	88.57	369213	51726.70	0	0	3391746	498690.97
3. Arunachal Pradesh											
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0				1050	252.39
Sub-Total	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	0	0	0	12399	494.78
4. Assam											
SCB	13576	867.86	0	0	19	5.36				13595	873.22
SLDB	95	48.38	0	0.00	13	2.68				108	51.06
RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0.00	681	66.81				72934	8255.38
Sub-Total	85924	9104.81	0	0.00	713	74.85	0	0	0	86637	9179.66
5. Bihar											
SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
SLDB	15583	3458.8	0	0	324	202.13	0	0	0	15907	3660.93
RRBs	449669	77650.95	5	80.61	14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06	
Sub-Total	782280	114893.3	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98	
6. Delhi											
SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	0			553	302.16
SLDB (No.LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
RRBs (No.RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Sub-Total	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	0			553	302.16
7. Goa											
SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25				3039	496.71
SLDB (No.LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
RRBs (No.RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sub-Total	2907	478.32		1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
8. Gujarat											
SCB	314519	77986.41		0	20.70	128148	29872.08			442667	107879.18
SLDB	9941	4680.91		0	0	0	3081.29			9941	7762.2
RRBs	28709	4772.67		8	7.15	10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
Sub-Total	353169	87439.99		8	27.85	138573	35015.8			491750	122483.63
9. Haryana											
SCB	261229	82961.04		164	43.63	91582	16180.97			352975	99185.64
SLDB	49316	19502.66		19	102.69	10101	2056.3			59436	21661.65
RRBs	18991	6875.07		28	17.05	7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
Sub-Total	329536	109338.8		211	163.37	109106	20639.8			438853	130141.94
10. Himachal Pradesh											
SCB (including 1195 PA)	113836	16689.9		64	20.64	567	123.98			114467	16834.52
SLDB	10986	3897.64		0	0	1060	224.76			12046	4122.4
RRBs	8294	1594.96		1	0.46	133	18.37			8428	1613.79
Sub-Total	133116	22182.5		65	21.1	1760	367.11			134941	22570.71
11. Jammu and Kashmir											
SCB	17929	2742.71		0	0	0	0			17929	2742.71
SLDB	576	443.55		0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
RRBs	5414	1054.91		0	0	0	0			5414	1054.91
Sub-Total	23919	4241.17		0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12. Jharkhand											

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCB	36736	4930.3	0	0	0	0	0			36736	4930.3
SLDB (No.LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03				171465	14235.64
Sub-Total	205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03				208201	19165.94
13. Karnataka											
SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31				194967	36604.44
SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82				103737	12077.7
RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86				374788	91646.52
Sub-Total	481843	107259.1	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99				673492	140328.66
14. Kerala											
SCB	524753	91659.17	73576	448.50	2347	667.72			0.00	600676	92775.39
SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16			0.00	130363	18790.52
RRBs	126650	36136.69	17	10.86	1130	289.06			0.00	127797	36436.61
Sub-Total	778126	145992.22	73593	459.36	7117	1550.94			0.00	858836	148002.51
15. Madhya Pradesh											
SCB	870103	100567	0	0	158037	18160.02			0.00	1028140	118727.06
SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71			0.00	159808	40474.79
RRBs	77188	16185.87	1517	383.23	41084	7652.06			0.00	119789	24221.16
Sub-Total	1062685	149986.1	2620	969.1	242432	32467.79				1307737	183423.01
16. Chhattisgarh											
SCB	270165	18244.78	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0		365440	26996.8
SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07		15898	2899.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RRBs	52147	6843.52		2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
Sub-Total	332538	26957.34		2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
17. Maharashtra											
SCB	2197706	374926		1492	398.77	647072	109272.3			2846270	484597.02
SLDB	98687	29230.36		0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
RRBs	72044	12010.33		455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
Sub-Total	2368437	418166.7		1947	488.43	723503	120894.10			3093887	537547.17
18. Manipur											
SCB	41210	2019.53		0	0	105	4.12			41315	2023.65
SLDB	30	21.20		23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
RRBs	16780	221.8		0	0	32	7.24			16812	229.04
Sub-Total	58020	2262.53		23	15.17	139	11.94			58182	2289.64
19. Meghalaya											
SCB	4855	500.08		0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0		0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	5673	843.4		0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
Sub-Total	10528	1343.48		0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.25
20. Mizoram											
SCB	1552	439.44		0	0	0	0			1552	439.44
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0		0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	5510	1358.04		0	0	310	7.98			5820	1366.02
Sub-Total	7062	1797.48		0	0	310	7.98			7372	1805.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21. Nagaland											
SCB	10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0	0			10813	1072.94
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93				1096	193.61
Sub-Total	11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93				11909	1266.55
22. Puducherry											
SCB	6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13				6842	1357.22
SLDB	303	172.12	0	0	0	0				303	172.12
RRBs	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
Sub-Total	7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13				7145	1529.34
23. Odisha											
SCB	1035686	126079.5	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23		1061754	129399.43
SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71				97547	14399.82
RRBs	325836	40536.3	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37				347116	43660.08
Sub-Total	1453652	180073.9	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.82	11084	1465.23		1506417	187459.33
24. Punjab											
SCB	89934	24117.83	1	0.56	12932	2007.01				102867	26125.4
SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05				51562	16995.24
RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85				2575	2994.73
Sub-Total	116253	38876.08	6	6.38	40745	7232.91				157004	46115.37
25. Rajasthan											
SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0		664704	95219.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	39300.07	
RRBs	113816	24465.79	109	39.75	39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	32424.45	
Sub-Total	602541	110562.7	2720	680.08	378908	55701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19	
26. Tamilnadu											
SCB	90264	12538.1	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14344.96	
SLDB	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	
RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11			47638	7262.14	
Sub-Total	132255	18883.49	9	1.43	19083	2722.18			151347	21607.1	
27. Sikkim											
SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19	
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0			0	0	
RRBs (No. RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0			0	0	
Sub-Total	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19	
28. Tripura											
SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0			18553	3224.33	
SLDB	987	250.4	0	0	5	0.58			992	250.98	
RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34			7304	641	
Sub-Total	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92			26849	4116.31	
29. Uttar Pradesh											
SCB	1067922	79423.3	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0	1107399	83183.73	
SLDB	894908	149208	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0	957983	158427.39	
RRBs	844366	157524	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.19	109	19.28	915004	170254.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sub-Total	2807196	386155.3	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.03	109	19.28	2980386	411865.73	
30. Uttaranchal											
SCB	72048	6932.04	37	6.22	1661	198.98			73746	7137.24	
SLDB (No. LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	
RRBs	9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64	
Sub-Total	81838	8205.75	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8507.88	
31. West Bengal											
SCB	669802	57318.18	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58224.67	
SLDB	49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97	
RRBs	134033	13469.3	29	5.06	518	101.31			134580	13575.67	
Sub-Total	852990	79914.45	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80947.31	
Grand Total	16144308	2495698	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8	

*Provisional figures Subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement.

DW GRM-Debt Waiver under Grievanace Redressal Mechanirm

DR GRM-Debt relief under Grievanace Redressal Mechanirm

Statement-III

Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme, 2008

No. of accounts in thousand and amount in Rs. actuals

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Total Debt Waivers paid Rs.	Total Debt reliefpaid Rs.	Total refund	Net Pd DW+ DR Pd		
Bankwise data ADWDRS, 2008							
	Total accounts		Total accounts				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	2429.2553,29,44,10,382.05	714.7014,768,652,783.05			0.00	
68,063,063,165.10							
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,163,093,370.25	109.50	2,614,256,324.50	0.00	6,777,349,694.75
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,442,978,988.00	84.67	1,692,586,220.00	0.00	7,135,565,208.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,614,716,193.95	52.64	1,166,645,754.82	0.00	2,781,361,948.77
5.	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,435,488,153.00	27.06	761,216,165.00	0.00	3,196,704,318.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,434,354,715.70	34.04	658,690,164.85	0.00	2,093,044,880.55
7.	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,279,188,533.00	6.21	151,819,223.00	0.00	3,431,007,756.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,442,660,746.95	89.44	1,927,855,766.10	0.00	12,370,516,513.05
9.	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,470,013,355.00	78.45	1,518,120,961.75	0.00	8,988,134,316.75
10.	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,060,367,844.00	64.84	1,333,875,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,394,243,748.00
11.	Bank of India	339.92	6,392,185,943.78	71.71	1,625,103,267.00	0.00	8,017,289,210.78
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,192,806,730.75	39.32	820,085,639.00	0.00	3,012,892,369.75
13.	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,630,660,238.25	69.79	1,752,231,280.48	0.00	14,382,891,518.73
14.	Central Bank of India	449.98	9,833,908,201.00	87.21	2,019,475,756.00	0.00	11,853,383,957.00
15.	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,145,867,302.00	13.95	348,853,971.00	0.00	1,494,721,273.00
16.	Dena Bank	54.55	771,748,896.00	18.31	465,424,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,237,172,946.00
17.	IDBI Bank	11.27	273,213,581.00	4.11	82,243,008.20	3,06,050.00	355,456,589.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Indian Bank		582.87	4,602,870,616.00	30.42	643,171,482.00	0.00	5,246,042,098.00
19. Indian Overseas Bank		2265.00	5,832,973,187.00	50.17	920,839,088.00	0.00	6,753,812,275.00
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce		98.30	3,702,240,045.00	64.65	9,43,133,363.65	0.00	4,645,373,408.65
21. Punjab National Bank		339.40	11,472,784,863.00	98.04	2,795,782,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38,295.43
22. Punjab & Sind Bank		15.38	477,377,955.00	5.71	164,643,567.00	0.00	642,021,522.00
23. Syndicate Bank		293.25	7,370,539,664.15	84.66	1,823,228,324.75	0.00	9,193,767,988.90
24. Union Bank of India		275.94	7,388,644,112.25	57.89	1,440,454,659.85	0.00	8,829,098,772.10
55. Union Bank of India		144.94	2,111,944,545.00	1857.17	31,592,592.00	0.00	2,143,537,137.00
56. UCO Bank		252.35	5,377,102,680.00	24.24	539,656,042.69	0.00	5,916,758,722.69
27. Vijay Bank		47.96	1,479,640,196.25	15.24	403,917,320.00	50,43,443.21	1,87,85,14,073.04
Total		13755.01	1,77,693,781,038.33	3854.14	43,413,555,542.39	3,57,78,999.48	2,21,07,15,57,581.24
Private Sector Banks	Total A/cs	Total Debt	Total A/c	Total Debt	Total Refunds	Nett pd DW+DR paid	
		waiver paid RS.		relief paid RS.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.		17.10	53,120,868.00	0.69	12,632,315.00	93,521.00	65,659,662.00
2. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		1.55	25,964,879.99	45.00	1,985,325.00	0.00	27,950,204.99
3. City Union Bank Ltd.		5.61	97,582,109.65	0.69	14,601,177.50	0.00	112,183,287.15
4. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.		2.15	43,554,034.28	0.06	1,729,584.83	0.00	45,283,619.11
5. Federal Bank Ltd.		18.77	1,057,141,431.00	2.56	203,524,215.00	0.00	1,260,665,646.00
6. HDFC Bank Ltd.		0.43	29,173,542.00	0.89	41,133,578.00	0.00	70,307,120.00
7. ICICI Bank Ltd.		672.03	2,549,561,028.45	16.20	213,593,478.90	20,000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35
8. Karnataka Bank Ltd.		9.03	232,127,161.15	3.81	107,826,606.88	0.00	339,953,768.03
9. KarurVysya Bank Ltd.		16.60	347,491,744.89	2.47	24,187,515.85	1,09,52,985.65	36,07,26,275.09
10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		0.18	5,053,294.99	0.06	892,168.00	0.00	5,945,462.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		9.48	175,899,020.00	2.38	37,059,058.00	0.00	2,12,958,078.00
12. Nainital Bank Ltd.		0.99	26,251,110.00	0.69	7,030,092.00	246647.00	33,281,202.00
13. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		1.10	29,962,591.00	0.00	10,715,931.00	0.00	40,678,522.00
14. South Indian Bank Ltd.		4.90	95,248,747.99	0.39	11,151,282.00	0.00	106,400,029.99
15. Tamilnadu Mer Bank Ltd.		4.18	68,630,891.00	2.09	29,739,481.00	7,06,908.99	98,370,372.00
16. Axis Bank Ltd.		6.75	481,239,173.35	7.05	210,339,142.05	302035.92	691,578,315.40
17. ING Vysya Bank Ltd.		14.74	387,335,658.00	6.29	147,968,762.45	24,422.00	535,304,420.45
18. Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.		8.25	205,960,974.00	0.44	14,808,204.80	0.00	220,769,178.80
Total		793.84	5,911,298,259.74	91.76	1,090,917,918.26	12346520.56	7,002,216,178.00
Name of Local Area Bank		No. of accounts	Total Debt waiver paid Rs.	No. of accounts	Total Debt relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Nett paid DW+DR paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Subhadra Local Area Bank		0.04	1,073,666.00	0.01	462,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.00
2. Coastal Local Area Bank		0.11	1,737,035.77	0.01	190,433.00	0.00	19,27,468.77
3. Krishna Bhima Local Area Bank		2.08	9,330,193.77	0.03	298,597.00	0.00	96,28,790.77
4. Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.		0.00	0.00	0.05	5,249,942.00	0.00	5,249,942.00
Total		2.23	12,140,895.54	0.10	6,201,340.00	15,49,63.00	1,81,87,272.54
			Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.		Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
Urban Co-op Banks		NA	3,52,24,54,853.33	NA	18,57,49,591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39
Total scheduled commercial Bank			Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.		Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
			1,87,13,96,75,046.94		44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	2,31,60,52,59,024.61

*[English]***Cancer Among Children**

3577. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of children suffering from cancer in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the number of doctors who have specialisation in paediatric oncology in the country;

(c) the number of hospitals which have special facilities for treatment of those children suffering from cancer in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure that no child suffering from cancer goes without specialised medical treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the estimates of Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of children (aged 0-14 years) suffering from cancer in the country was about 28,000 in 2011.

(b) to (d) Health is a State subject. Specialists trained in Paediatrics and Oncology manage the children suffering from cancer in Regional cancer centres and most of the Government Medical Colleges. This Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme for treatment of cancer patients including children suffering from cancer. Further, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States to support the State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases.

*[Translation]***Interest Subsidy on Short Term Loans**

3578. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant an additional three per cent interest subsidy to farmers in deprived areas of the country whose mid term loans have been converted to short term loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

In order to provide relief to farmers in drought affected areas, the Government of India has issued instructions on 17.09.2012 to banks that in cases where short term crop loans are restructured due to drought as per RBI guidelines, the interest subvention already available for short term crop loans will continue to be available for the current financial year on the full restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from next financial year onward as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

Fiscal Deficit

3579. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing difficulty in controlling the fiscal deficit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary

measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-development expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. Finance Minister has recently announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% by 2016-17 with a reduction of 0.5% - 0.6% every year.

[English]

Income from Interest

3580. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income earned by public and private sector banks from fees and interest as a percentage

of their net income in the last three years, bank-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decrease in the income from interest in public sector banks in the recent past;

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

(d) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the public sector banks to arrest the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise details of fee income and interest income and their percentage of net income of Public and private sector banks for the financial year ended 31st March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 as reported by Reserve Bank of India are in the given enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) It may be observed from the Table that the aggregate income from interest of public sector banks has been increasing.

Statement

Bank-wise data on Fee income and Interest Income of Public and Private Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Fee income-Rs. Crore			Fee Income as % of Net Income#			Interest Income (net of interest tax)-Rs. Crore			Interest Income as % of Net Income#		
		Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Allahabad Bank	644	774	824	12.5	11.0	9.4	8325	10952	15363	161	156	175
2.	Andhra Bank	225	238	264	5.6	4.2	4.0	6373	8291	11339	159	147	172
3.	Bank of Baroda	574	693	809	6.3	5.1	5.2	14670	19436	26300	161	143	168
4.	Bank of India	912	973	1017	9.7	8.3	7.8	16358	20082	26000	174	171	200
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	265	313	455	12.5	11.1	11.3	4736	5563	7214	224	197	179
6.	Canara Bank	693	748	790	6.6	5.5	5.9	18491	22669	30378	175	167	228
7.	Central Bank of India	574	621	664	12.5	7.8	8.3	12064	15221	19150	262	192	240
8.	Corporation Bank	302	353	395	6.9	6.4	6.6	7295	9135	13018	168	164	217
9.	Dena Bank	128	143	159	6.6	4.8	4.4	4010	5034	6794	207	168	187
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	1225	1456	1507	24.5	17.1	17.8	15272	18559	23138	305	218	274

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Indian Bank	223	334	267	3.8	4.7	3.5	7734	9234	12053	131	129	157
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	521	616	800	11.4	9.4	10.1	9877	11710	17272	216	178	218
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	572	635	726	10.7	8.6	9.9	10257	12088	15815	192	163	215
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	54	64	75	2.6	2.5	3.3	3934	4933	6475	191	192	286
15.	Punjab National Bank	1660	2027	2324	10.6	9.8	9.8	21252	26685	35833	135	129	152
16.	Syndicate Bank	283	441	472	6.2	6.3	5.7	9871	11203	14841	218	160	180
17.	UCO Bank	229	227	209	5.9	3.6	3.2	9330	11164	14380	240	176	220
18.	Union Bank of India	352	365	360	4.5	3.5	3.0	13225	16265	20752	171	157	175
19.	United Bank of India	159	174	183	7.0	4.7	4.2	5249	6341	7961	232	173	185
20.	Vijaya Bank	85	86	89	3.4	2.9	2.8	5201	5844	7988	208	195	255
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	451	526	551	21.3	18.1	14.9	3977	4796	6291	188	165	170
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	539	736	744	15.1	14.2	12.4	6330	7847	10642	177	152	177
23.	State Bank of India	8673	10292	11024	22.7	19.2	15.9	67259	77247	101244	176	144	146
24.	State Bank of Indore	230	Merged with SBI		15.6	Merged with SBI		2734	Merged with SBI		185	Merged with SBI	
25.	State Bank of Mysore	324	368	400	14.9	13.1	15.1	3559	4079	5078	164	145	192
26.	State Bank of Patiala	472	617	585	16.6	15.1	14.2	5970	6474	8121	210	158	198
27.	State Bank of Travancore	320	369	400	13.0	12.8	13.0	4377	5229	6829	178	182	222
	Public Sector Banks	20688	24189	26091	12.6	10.7	10.1	297729	356081	470268	182	158	181
28.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	32	Merged with ICICI Bank		10.3	Merged with ICICI Bank		1359	Merged with ICICI Bank		442	Merged with ICICI Bank	
29.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	20	17	17	15.3	5.9	4.3	578	762	1076	443	271	269

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	City Union Bank Ltd.	26	30	34	4.9	3.9	3.7	957	1218	1697	179	156	183
31.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	7	9	9	3.9	2.6	5.7	535	906	1394	299	273	938
32.	Federal Bank Ltd.	105	114	252	3.9	3.6	7.3	3673	4052	5558	137	128	161
33.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	349	419	469	23.7	25.7	23.7	2233	2694	3857	152	166	195
34.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	104	127	159	5.0	4.7	4.9	3056	3713	4836	147	138	151
35.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	126	162	174	21.2	16.8	13.9	2042	2369	3111	343	245	249
36.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	157	194	227	15.3	14.2	13.9	1755	2216	3269	171	162	199
37.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	55	72	67	13.1	11.2	11.0	909	1065	1519	219	167	250
38.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	3	3	4	2.1	1.5	1.6	224	257	342	141	137	148
39.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	5	5	8	5.3	4.5	2.6	144	189	465	156	165	155
40.	SBI Commercial & International	1	2	Merged with SBI	11.2	13.3	Merged with SBI	40	36	Merged with SBI	373	235	Merged with SBI
41.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	30	35	38	3.1	2.7	2.3	1934	2444	3568	198	186	215
42.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	47	52	66	6.8	5.3	5.6	1118	1371	1882	162	140	159
43.	Axis Bank Ltd.	2374	2859	3686	24.0	23.6	26.2	11227	14543	21045	114	120	150
44.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	68	66	79	36.0	24.1	25.0	459	536	717	242	196	228
45.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2829	3590	4252	19.2	19.7	20.2	16137	19862	27107	109	109	129
46.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	4206	4389	4511	27.4	28.2	24.8	22231	22571	29422	145	145	161
47.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	194	257	284	11.9	10.4	9.2	2707	3589	5359	167	146	174
48.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	306	353	578	9.8	9.9	13.9	3215	4280	6176	103	121	148
49.	Yes Bank Ltd.	379	587	768	22.9	24.0	24.3	2369	4041	6307	143	165	200
	Private Sector Banks	11432	13352	15691	19.7	19.3	19.3	78990	92823	128845	136	134	159

Net Income = Net Interest Income+Net Operating Income

Source: Latest updated off-site returns, as reported by banks, domestic operations

Production by ONGC

3581. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHN BHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has started production from the deepwater block KG-DWN-98/2;

(b) if so, the details of production so far and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the ONGC proposes to enter into partnership with certain international exploration and production companies for development of the aforesaid block;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by ONGC in this regard so far; and

(e) the details of criteria fixed for selection of such international companies and the likely time frame by which the partnership is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has not started production from the deep water block KG-DWN-98/2 as the appraisal drilling programme is underway.

(c) to (e) ONGC intends to enter into partnership with international Exploration and Production (E&P) companies to carry out developmental activities in the block as the development ventures in deep water are capital and technology intensive.

ONGC has approached international E&P companies, having experience of working in deep waters, for possible joint venture in the block.

The criteria for partnership to support and share the 'risk in the deep water block with ONGC, is that suitable company(ies) of international repute having expertise in deepwater exploration and exploitation are invited to farm-in into the block. After the initial data assessment/viewing is carried out by the company, a concrete offer is made by the company which is discussed and mutually agreed between the ONGC and the said company. Subsequently,

the process for obtaining Government approval is undertaken. This entire process takes about 8-12 months' time.

[Translation]

Consolidations of Banks

3582. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of merger/consolidation of some top banks to create two to three world-size banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction / response of major banks of the country thereon;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any road map in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No such specific proposal is under consideration of Government.

[English]

Education Loan Default Fund

3583. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a fund against education loan default by students;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of fund earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Budget Announcement of 2012-13, the

draft Cabinet Note on establishment of Credit Guarantee Funds for Education Loans, Skill Development and expanding the scope of Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) to operate all credit guarantee schemes and renaming it as "National Credit Guarantee Trust (NCGT) is at the stage of discussions in detail with concerned Ministries/Departments before placing the same to the Cabinet.

Separate Counters for CGHS Beneficiaries

3584. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate counters outside the Out Patient Departments (OPDs) have been set up for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries in Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to set up counters outside all general OPDs in new OPD building of Safdarjang Hospital for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Separate counters for CGHS beneficiaries have been set up in the new OPD Block of Safdarjung Hospital for almost all the specialties namely Medicine, Surgery, Gynae & Obst, Orthopedic, Ophthalmology, E.N.T. Dermatology, Dental, AYUSH (Homeo & Ayurvedic). Apart from this, there is a separate OPD registration counter for Senior Citizens CGHS beneficiaries. At present about 1300 CGHS beneficiaries on an average are attended daily at the CGHS wing of Safdarjung Hospital.

[Translation]

Cancer Cases Among Women

3585. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey on the rising incidence of cancer, particularly

breast and cervical cancer among the women in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the number of such women patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for regular screening, timely identification, proper diagnosis and treatment of women suffering from breast/ cervical cancer, particularly in the rural and backward areas of the country;

(d) whether the Government has launched any awareness programme and also vaccination project to deal with cancer cases among the women in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) provides data on cancer incidence through Population based cancer registries. According to ICMR, the number of breast and cervical cancer cases among the women are reported to have increased across the country. Estimated number of breast and cervical cancer cases for the year 2011 is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is provided for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness.

Statement

State/UT-wise estimated number of Breast and Cervix cancer cases (2011)

States	Breast Cancer 2011	Cervix Cancer 2011
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	38
Andhra Pradesh	6565	7764
Arunachal Pradesh	97	127
Assam	1734	1290
Bihar	5087	9646
Chandigarh	130	81
Chhattisgarh	1483	2296
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	31
Daman and Diu	13	14
Delhi	2291	1287
Goa	30	65
Gujarat	4405	5141
Haryana	1751	2236
Himachal Pradesh	345	662
Jammu and Kashmir	708	1014
Jharkhand	1991	3057
Karnataka	9637	4281
Kerala	2261	3259
Lakshadweep	5	7
Madhya Pradesh	7286	5361
Maharashtra	9072	9713

1	2	3
Manipur	94	101
Meghalaya	178	276
Mizoram	64	86
Nagaland	176	293
Odisha	2318	3921
Pondicherry	120	94
Punjab	2006	2389
Rajasthan	4272	6374
Sikkim	17	29
Tamil Nadu	11788	6949
Tripura	207	334
Uttar Pradesh	11921	18353
Uttaranchal	641	927
West Bengal	5968	8244
Total	93723	105740

*Based on 2006-08 PBCR data and trend report

Allotment of Gas Agencies by Private Companies

3586. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the Government has allowed certain private sector oil companies to set up gas agencies and retail outlets of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received reports about some companies/ persons illegally collecting money from the people for allotment of gas agencies and retail outlets by issuing fake advertisements; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those companies/ persons indulging in such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, vide Notification dated 26.04.2000 parallel marketing of LPG by parallel marketer can carry on any or all of the business of importing, storing, bottling, marketing, distributing and/or selling LPG under the Parallel Marketing System (PMS).

The parallel marketer, operate subject to fulfillment of the conditions prescribed in the said LPG Control Order.

As per information furnished by Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) M/s. SHV Energy (P) Limited, M/s. TotalGaz, M/s. Caltex and M/s. Shell Gas (LPG) India are reporting sale of domestic LPG in the country under the PMS.

As per the Resolution of 8th March 2002, Government have granted authorization to market transportation fuels to seven private companies namely, M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), M/s. Essar Oil Limited (EOL), M/s. Shell India Marketing Private Limited (SIMPL), M/s. Reliance Petroleum Limited (RPL), M/s. Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), M/s. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Limited (MRPL) and M/s. Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited (NOCL).

(c) and (d) The sale under PMS is not controlled by the Government.

[English]

Achievements under BRGF Programme

3587. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made in the removal of backwardness of districts that have been included under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to continue such districts or remove them from BRGF programme after they become developed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The funds provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts so as to bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. As per the Progress Reports received in the Ministry, these funds have been utilised for developmental activities like construction of Anganwadi centres, Panchayat Ghars, roads, culverts, bridges, community halls, water supply etc.

(b) No decision has been taken by Government in this regard.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

IT Refunds

3588. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time stipulated for refund of Income Tax and extent of compliance till date;

(b) the region-wise amount of refund paid along with interest thereof during each of the last three years and current year till date;

(c) the region-wise amount of fund and number of assesseees against whom the refunds is due to be paid during the same period;

(d) whether complaints have been received in this regard and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite refund at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Processing of returns of income, including those with refund claim, is a continuous process. Statutory time limit to process returns of income is with reference to the financial year of their

receipt. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, returns received during the financial year can be processed up to one year from the end of the financial year in which the return is received. Therefore, returns for the accounting periods as F.Ys. 2009-10 and 2010-11 if filed during F.Y. 2011-12 can be processed upto 31.03.2013. Normally, after processing the return, the refund generated is issued in due course. The timelines for processing of return of income are complied with as these are contained in the Income Tax Act and statutorily enforceable.

(b) The data for amount of refunds paid is maintained on all India basis and not region-wise. The all India data for refunds along with interest paid is tabulated as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Refund (in Rs. crores)
1.	2009-10	57349
2.	2010-11	73441
3.	2011-12	95278*
4.	2012-13 (upto Oct. 2012)	51908*

*Provisional

(c) As the veracity and quantum of refund is determined on processing of the return of income (including matching of tax payment data), there may be variation between the refund allowed and the claim made in the return of income. Thus, data about number as well as amount of refund due to be paid is not maintainable.

(d) Grievances or claims about refunds, if any, received are looked into by the Assessing Officers concerned and appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act is taken.

(e) Various steps taken by the Department to expedite refunds are as under:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing.
- (ii) Issuance of refunds through Refund Banker.
- (iii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up to process e-returns.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income.

- (v) TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis.
- (vi) Mandatory quoting of deductee PAN in the quarterly statement of TDS filed by the deductors.
- (vii) Facility of viewing the Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing the return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (viii) Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is available for better information dissemination.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Anganwadi Centres

3589. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing criteria to start new Anganwadi Kendras and maintain the old vendors;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the upgradation and development of Anganwadi vendors in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether these Anganwadi vendors are supplying nutritious food for 300 days a year to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether instances of misappropriation of funds under Take Home Ration (THR) has come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) With the universalisation of the ICDS Scheme and with its third phase of expansion in 2008-09, a total of 14 lakh AWCs have been approved for the scheme. These include 13.80 AWCs/mini-AWCs and 20,000 "Anganwadi on demand". The "Anganwadi on demand" can be started in an area having 40 children but

without an AWC. AWCs/Mini-AWCs can be started on the basis of population of the area, the details of which are given below:

For Rural/Urban Projects Population

400-800	1	AWC
800-1600	2	AWCs
1600-2400	3	AWCs

Thereafter in multiples of 800 one AWC

Mini AWC

150400	1	Mini-AWC
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For Tribal/Riverine/Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/Projects

Population

300-800	1	AWC
150-300	1	Mini AWC

(b) and (c) The ICDS Scheme has recently been strengthened and restructured and the administrative approval has been issued on 22.10.2012. This will be rolled out in a phased manner in a period of three years beginning 2012-13. Upgradation of AWCs is one of the components approved under the above proposal. A provision for upgradation of 2 lakh units @ Rs.1 lakh per unit (including creche) during the XIIth Five Year Plan has been approved.

There is no proposal under consideration for upgradation and development of Anganwadi vendors in the country.

(d) and (e) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally/sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. For Supplementary Nutrition to the beneficiaries covered under the scheme, the Government of India has issued the guidelines on 24.2.2009 which were duly endorsed by the Supreme Court on 22.4.2009. As per these guidelines, children in the age group of 6 months-3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers are to be provided Take Home Ration while the children in the age group of 3-6 years are to be provided morning snack and hot cooked meals at the Anganwadi Centre for a period of 300 days in a year.

As regards adolescent girls, they are supplied supplementary nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration under "SABLA" scheme which is separate scheme from ICDS although using the ICDS platform i.e. Anganwadi Centre and system.

(f) and (g) There have been complaints regarding alleged irregularities, corruption, misappropriation and deficiency in the management and distribution of Supplementary Nutrition including Take Home Ration. Since the responsibility for providing supplementary nutrition and management thereof rests with States/UTs, these complaints are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Reports from States/UTs are sought on those complaints which are serious in nature.

During the last three years and the current year, 54 complaints in the above matter including those pertaining to misappropriation of funds have been received which pertain to Assam (2), Bihar (3), Chhattigarh (2), Delhi (2), Haryana (2), Jharkhand (2), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (3), Nagaland (1), Odisha (2), Rajasthan (6), UP (25), and Uttarakhand (1).

[English]

Harassment by Customs Officers

3590. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Gold and Non Resident Indian (NRI) can bring to the country without paying customs duty;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints from NRIs or from any other quarter regarding harassment by Customs officials at various airports in connection with imposing tax on carrying gold;

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

(d) whether the Government has any plan to change existing rule in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per Rule 6 of Baggage Rules, 1998 an Indian gentleman and lady

passenger who has been residing abroad for over one year and returning to India can clear free of duty jewellery in his/her bonafide baggage upto an aggregate value of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 20,000/-, respectively.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Complaints of harassments and bribes have been received in the cases where jewellery in excess of the permissible limits have been brought. The complaints have been investigated. In most of the cases details of date of arrival of passenger, flight numbers, name of official who demanded bribe etc. have not been provided by the complainant even when the department has written to them.

(d) There are no plans at present to change the existing rules.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (d) above.

[Translation]

Debt Recovery Tribunals

3591. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Debt Recovery Tribunals set up by the Government to recover outstanding loans by banks in the country;

(b) the amount of total outstanding loans of banks at the time of setting up these Debt Recovery Tribunals and at present, Tribunal-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the number of cases disposed of by each Tribunal since its inception and the amount so far recovered, bank-wise;

(d) whether the Debt Recovery Tribunals have been able to recover outstanding loans as expected;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the performance of Debt Recovery Tribunals throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) In pursuance of provisions of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (RDDBFI Act), 33 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and 5 Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs) have been established in various parts of the country. As the banks were facing difficulties in recovery of outstanding debts, the abovesaid Act was enacted by the Government for affecting expeditious adjudication and recovery of the outstanding amount. The disposal of cases by the DRTs and the amount involved during the last 3 years is as under:

Period	Cases Disposed of	Amount Involved (in crores)
2010	11801	21079
2011	12122	21155
2012 (till October)	7792	13575

It is evident from the above that the DRTs have been instrumental in recovery of large amount of bank dues, but there is scope for improvement.

In order to address legal hurdles in efficient functioning of DRTs, certain amendments have been proposed in the RDDBFI Act for which the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. Besides, the above, administrative steps have been taken to remove the bottlenecks in speedy disposal of cases in DRTs, which are as under:

- (i) The concept of an Annual Conference of the Chairpersons and the Presiding Officers of DRATs/DRTs has been introduced wherein all issues/problems before the DRTs are discussed and remedial measures suggested.
- (ii) Quarterly Meeting with Registrars of DRTs/DRATs are held to address the administrative & logistics issues.
- (iii) Meeting with Recovery Officers are held on regular basis for speedy disposal of recovery cases.

- (iv) DRTs are holding Lok Adalats on regular basis to expedite the disposal of cases.
- (v) Regular Training of Registrars/Recovery Officers is conducted.

[English]

Non-payment of Capital Gains Tax

3592. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central data base is maintained with regard to loss of revenue caused to exchequer on account of non-payment of capital gains tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts made or proposed to be made to ensure minimum revenue loss on this count?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No centralized data is maintained pertaining to loss of revenue caused to exchequer on account of non-payment of capital gains tax on a case to case basis.

(b) and (c) Maintaining centralized data in respect of non-payment of capital gains tax is not feasible. However, there are provisions in Income Tax Act empowering Assessing Officer to take action in a specific case of non-payment within the time prescribed in the Act.

Further, a large number of capital gain cases are taken for scrutiny based on AIR information every year to minimize the revenue loss.

[Translation]

Savings Bank Accounts

3593. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of the population in the country with savings bank accounts in the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for increasing the number of savings bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per census 2011, 58.7% of households reported availing banking services. As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of the number of saving bank accounts in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), bank-wise and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. In order to ensure that each household has a bank account, instructions have been issued to all PSBs and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to launch campaign for opening of atleast one bank account per family. Under Financial Inclusion initiatives, banks have already opened 3.16 crore accounts by March 31, 2012.

Statement-I

Number of Saving Bank Accounts in Public Sector Banks - Bank-wise As on 31st March

Name of the Bank	No. of Accounts (actual as on 31st March, 2011)
1	2
State Bank of India	131944535
State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	6942047
State Bank of Hyderabad	11155973
State Bank of Mysore	4198729
State Bank of Patiala	5848832
State Bank of Travancore	5330515
State Bank of Indore	-
Bank of Baroda	25732281
Allahabad Bank	17600260
Bank of India	26417679
Bank of Maharashtra	9526774
Canarabank	27247135
Dena Bank	7650753
Indian Bank	13146485
Indian Overseas Bank	12704673

1	2
Central Bank of India	22331252
Union Bank of India	22258961
Punjab National Bank	35738263
United Bank of India	11472991
Uco Bank	9979779
Syndicate Bank	17987497
Andhra Bank	14903188
Corporation Bank	7689853
Oriental Bank of Commerce	9313642
Punjab and Sind Bank	4735598
Vijaya Bank	5009968
I.D.B.I. Ltd.	3511791
Total (Public Sector Banks)	470379454
Total (All SCBs)	623996955

Note:

1. Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) - 2 return
2. Public Sector includes: State bank and its associates, Nationalised Banks and IDBI
3. State Bank of Indore merged with SBI in 2011

Statement-II

*No. of Saving Bank Account in Public Sector
Banks - State-wise*

As on 31st March	No. of Accounts in actual	
State	No. of Accounts in actual as on March, 2011	
	PSB	All SCBs
1	2	3
Assam	8372227	12109205
Meghalaya	768549	978042
Mizoram	208991	384053
Bihar	20805581	27633628

1	2	3
Jharkhand	10676687	12756966
Arunachal Pradesh	453858	533715
West Bengal	32964182	40970578
Nagaland	500942	538806
Manipur	551272	629860
Odisha	13015660	17674741
Sikkim	277492	315397
Tripura	854045	1742405
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240173	259360
Uttar Pradesh	64922232	97124321
Uttarakhand	5148895	6186958
Delhi	17900207	21790144
Punjab	19100009	21893068
Haryana	12698454	16790211
Chandigarh	1285266	1623008
Jammu and Kashmir	1858321	6378239
Himachal Pradesh	3890698	4513312
Rajasthan	17644218	24564187
Gujarat	24715992	29553357
Maharashtra	47603741	58810208
Daman and Diu	125373	172730
Goa	2017016	2320528
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156782	235578
Madhya Pradesh	21331971	27491662
Chhattisgarh	6079544	9128313
Andhra Pradesh	48272972	60024991
Karnataka	28696628	41428130
Lakshadweep	52854	52854
Tamil Nadu	38705074	49199567

1	2	3
Kerala	17592004	27082466
Puducherry	891544	1106367
Total	470379454	623996955

Note:

1. Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) - 2 return
2. Public Sector includes: State bank and its associates, Nationalised Banks and IDBI

[English]

Fire at Petrol Pump

3594. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents at petrol pumps reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of prescribed safety norms to be observed by the petrol pump owners or Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to prevent such accidents;

(c) whether the Government has made any study regarding compliance of the prescribed safety norms by petrol pumps across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A total of 150 fire accidents have occurred at the retail outlets (ROs) of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) during the last three years and the current year (till September 2012). The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of prescribed safety norms to be observed by the dealers/OMCs to prevent accidents are as follows:

- i. Prohibition of smoking at RO premises;
- ii. Engine of the fuelling vehicle to be switched off before fuelling;

- iii. Tank Lorry (TL) must be parked in drive out position at designated place during unloading;
- iv. Driver/Cleaner must be present near the TL;
- v. Standard steps to be displayed near the unloading point;
- vi. Fire extinguishers must be placed near the unloading point;
- vii. Segregation/cordoning off the decantation area while unloading TL;
- viii. Standard rubber hose having electrical continuity with couplings on both ends;
- ix. No plastic funnel/bucket to be used as it generates static charge;
- x. A robust bonding with soldered heavy duty clips on both ends clamped on the designated unpainted point on the TL and earth point near the tank;
- xi. Display of safety messages;
- xii. No loose sale of MS/HSD in plastic bottle/container;
- xiii. Prohibition of mobile phone usage at forecourt;
- xiv. Maintenance of equipments by company authorised vendors;
- xv. No loose electric wiring in the equipment.

(c) and (d) Whenever any incident of fire/ accident occurs at a Retail Outlet (RO), the same is investigated by a team of officers and cause of accident is established. Remedial steps for non-occurrence of such accidents are drawn and these are circulated to all, through internal broadcast.

Quarterly safety inspection is done by Territory Engineer.

The public sector OMCs have a vast network of ROs and all efforts are made through the field force to ensure that the operations are carried out in a safe manner by imparting training to the dealers / pump attendants on a regular basis. At the regional level, Territory Engineers are imparted training regularly and importance of safety is reiterated. The staff at the RO is fully geared to fight fire and ensure that the losses are minimal in case of any fire accidents.

Statement

Number of fire accidents at petrol pumps reported by OMCs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise:

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Sept. 12
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3	2	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	3	2	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	3	6	3	0
Goa	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	1	2	4	1
Haryana	1	4	1	3
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	1	2	0
Karnataka	4	1	2	0
Kerala	0	2	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	2	3	2
Maharashtra	5	4	2	2
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	0	1	1
Punjab	4	3	0	1
Rajasthan	8	6	4	3
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	5	2	4
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	4	8	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	0	2	1	0
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	1	0	0
Grand Total	43	53	33	21

State Levies on Fuel

3595. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the Chief Ministers of all States to reduce State levies on diesel, kerosene, petrol and cooking gas to provide relief to the common man and mitigate the impact of recent price hike of these products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A letter was written by the Finance Minister on 1st June, 2012 to all Chief Ministers, requesting to reduce Sales Tax / VAT levied by States and also convert it into a specific amount per litre instead of being charged on ad valorem basis.

Responses have been received from State Government of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

State Government of Gujarat informed that the rates of VAT on Petrol and Diesel were already reduced to 3% since June, 2008. It expressed its unwillingness to shift to specific duty regime, by pointing out, inter-alia, that migration to Specific taxation structure schemes in the time of unusually high prices would be detrimental to the interests of the consumers.

State Government of U.P. has informed that rates of duties levied on petroleum products in U.P. are already comparable to other States; and that keeping in view financial needs of the State, switching over to specific duty structure does not appear to be possible.

Use of Outdated Influenza Vaccines

3596. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the use of outdated influenza vaccines by health professionals including doctors in prestigious health institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) the corrective action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The monovalent H1N1 vaccine is effective against most commonly prevalent strain of H1N1 influenza. It was procured by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to vaccinate high risk group (health care professionals including doctors and health care workers) in Government institutions. This vaccines was also issued to AIIMS by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which was used for prophylaxis of health care provider in the institute on demand. It was used within its expiry period and was not outdated.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

3597. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a reduction in the funds disbursed under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of persons/groups benefitted under the RMK during the said period, State-wise including Odisha?

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

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The funds disbursed by the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and in the current year are:

(Rs. in lakh)

Years	Amount Disbursed
2009-2010	1563.03
2010-2011	1249.15
2011-2012	1631.00
April 2012 to Oct. 2012	439.00

(c) A Statement indicating the number of beneficiaries during the said period, state-wise including Odisha, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Women Benefitted			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	01/04/2012 to 31/10/2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2465	850	2500	-
2.	Assam	-	-	200	-
3.	Bihar	240	900	-	240
4.	Gujarat	-	-	168	450
5.	Haryana	1340	132	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	330	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	200	200	-
8.	Karnataka	650	360	-	-
9.	Kerala	-	460	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1371	1165	2587	710
11.	Maharashtra	1000	450	3040	550
12.	Nagaland	-	70	-	-
13.	Odisha	-	-	1400	1730
14.	Punjab	-	200	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Rajasthan		-	3309	670	2425
16. Tamil Nadu		6544	1454	3058	1855
17. Uttar Pradesh		964	535	410	
18. Uttranchal		-	845	-	-
19. West Bengal		500	2432	3949	3780
Total		15404	13362	18182	11740

Consumption of CNG and Petrol

3598. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the total consumption of petrol and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): State/UT-wise consumption of petrol and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

A. Consumption of Petrol:

(in TMTs.)

Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	959.938	1072.714	1168.565
Andman and Nicobar Islands	9.310	10.111	10.364
Arunachal Pradesh	18.668	19.007	21.334
Assam	133.123	148.609	162.982
Bihar	231.759	271.285	297.036
Chandigarh	84.295	91.148	88.418
Chhattisgarh	208.317	233.304	253.561
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.732	12.213	12.389
Daman and Diu	13.417	14.068	14.907
Delhi	807.244	825.483	812.547
Goa	93.569	99.259	104.335
Gujarat	902.271	993.069	1049.377
Haryana	558.711	624.006	635.323
Himachal Pradesh	91.888	104.585	111.003

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	119.450	125.093	135.939
Jharkhand	189.700	216.712	222.387
Karnataka	860.073	972.888	1045.417
Kerala	692.980	744.681	787.866
Madhya Pradesh	546.879	619.562	652.154
Maharashtra	1773.493	1966.487	2087.406
Manipur	23.877	20.122	27.925
Meghalaya	41.977	48.135	52.430
Mizorarn	13.979	16.343	18.346
Nagaland	19.454	22.700	23.043
Odisha	278.596	317.566	343.194
Puducherry	83.971	89.949	92.726
Punjab	557.963	589.932	584.326
Rajasthan	615.396	677.596	724.769
Sikkim	9.890	11.305	11.716
Tamilnadu	1203.503	1345.945	1469.902
Tripura	22.535	25.601	27.306
Uttar Pradesh	1149.176	1316.796	1373.244
Uttarakhand	142.327	156.044	165.279
West Bengal	348.821	392.099	404.895
Total	12818.285	14194.416	14992.410

B. Consumption of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG):

(in TMTs.)

Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	251.8	323.1	409.1
Delhi	500.0	596.0	649.3
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.2
Maharashtra	316.3	353.7	382.8
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	11.9	15.8

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	65.8	93.3	112.6
Tripura	1.4	2.0	3.2
Madhya Pradesh	2.0	6.2	10.7
Haryana	15.9	34.7	54.0
Total	1161.0	1420.9	1637.7

*[English]***Tax Free Bonds**

3599. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of tax free bonds introduced by Government during the last three years that comes under saving limits of Rs. 1,00,000 in terms of tax exemption u/s 80C along with lock in period; and
- (b) the number and details of tax free bonds likely to be introduced till March, 2013 by Government which comes under additional savings of Rs. 1,00,000 in terms of income tax exemption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) (i) Under section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961, deduction can be claimed upto a limit of Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of certain amounts paid or deposited towards specified items/schemes prescribed in sub-section (2) which, inter alia, includes in clause (xxii), bonds issued by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(ii) No bonds have been notified by the Central Government under this provision during the last three years.

(b) No new tax free bonds to come under the additional savings of Rs. 1,00,000. are likely to be introduced till the next union budget of 2013-14.

*[Translation]***Penalties Against Banks**3600. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has imposed any penalties against any Public / Private Sector / Foreign Banks in the recent past; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken against the erring officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Department of Financial Services (Ministry of Finance) has not imposed any penalty against any public / private sector / foreign banks in the recent past. However, Reserve Bank of India, being a banking regulator, imposes penalties on banks wherever they find any deficiencies and violation of their guidelines.

Post Matric Schemes3601. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal is pending with the Union Government for sanctioning a large amount under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, Vocational Training in Tribal Areas Scheme and Pre-Examination Training Scheme;

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

(c) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released to the various States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Proposals have been received with reference to Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students from Madhya Pradesh and also some other states like Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Rajasthan and with reference to Vocational Training in Tribal Areas from Madhya Pradesh as well as from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat and Mizoram. There is no such scheme called Pre-Examination Training Scheme. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has a scheme of coaching for Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The release of funds to the various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh is a continuous process.

[English]

Making Economy Investment Friendly

3602. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken since 2008-09 to make Indian Economy investment friendly to foreign investors;

(b) amount allotted to the Government of West Bengal in 10th Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the utilisation certificate thereof has been received by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government has been making concerted efforts towards creating a conducive business environment and encouraging greater portfolio investments into India through several policy initiatives. FII investment limits in various categories of debt securities have been progressively enhanced. In the Budget 2011-12, Government of India, has also, permitted Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) to directly invest in Indian Mutual Funds (MFs).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, under which FDI upto 100% is permitted, through the automatic route, in most sectors / activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly.

The Government has also set up 'Invest India', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors.

(b) Rs. 11,438.35 Crore was released to the West Bengal under Demand No. 35 pertaining to Central Assistance to the State Plans during 10th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Review of releases and seeking utilization certificate is an on-going process in the Govt. No Utilization Certificates (UC) are required for normal Central Assistance. As regards UCs under other schemes, these are monitored by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The Govt. of India has restricted further release of grants-in-aid to those State Govts, which have defaulted in furnishing utilization certificate without prior approval of Ministry of Finance.

Catastrophe Pool Insurance

3603. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up an exclusive catastrophe insurance pool insurance to cover the losses that occur due to natural disasters/calamities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has reported that it has no such plan at this stage.

Setting up of ETF

3604. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up an Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) for selling stakes in state owned firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. However, the proposal has not been given any final shape as of now.

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

[Translation]

Weighing of LPG Cylinders

3605. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to ensure that LPG cylinders should be weighed at the door steps of the consumers for tackling the problem of irregularities committed in distribution of LPG cylinders meant for domestic use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the gas distributors of both urban and rural areas to follow these directions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 12.09.2012 has directed that the LPG cylinder will be delivered to the consumer only after showing them the weight of the gas in his/ her presence. Instructions in this regard have been issued to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for compliance in urban as well as rural areas. OMCs have also issued instructions to their distributors for compliance of the same.

[English]

Rural Business Hub Scheme

3606. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) Scheme;

(b) whether some of the products/furnishings manufactured through assistance under the said scheme have also been exported to other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Rural Business Hubs (RBH) Scheme aims at synergistically linking the strengths of rural areas/producers with industry and marketing organizations so that rural products reach wider market and benefits of value addition are shared. The objectives of RBH Scheme are to identify rural products which have potential for national/international markets and standardize their quality; to ensure value addition in rural products and increase production volumes to levels viable for marketing; to promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises (RNFE) which utilize local skills and/or resources and promote rural employment and to foster mutually beneficial relations between the producers and Industrial houses. It has been decided to taper off the Scheme during the 12th Plan period.

(b) and (c) RBH projects have been sanctioned for various products including metal work, carpets, embroidery, biofuels, horticultural products etc. The Ministry is not maintaining data base about export of RBH products.

Insurance Coverage to BPL Aadhar Card Holder

3607. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to give free insurance coverage for Aadhar Card holders belonging to BPL category; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Government of India is implementing two Social Security Insurance Schemes for the benefit of weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). These are Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) and Janashree Bima Yojana

(JBY). Both Schemes provide insurance cover for a sum of Rs 30,000/- on natural death, Rs 37,500/- on partial permanent disability due to accident and Rs 75,000/- on death or total permanent disability due to accident. Central Government contributes 50% premium as subsidy.

Risk Sharing Facility for Renewable Energy Projects

3608. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented risk sharing facilities to mitigate the market risk associated with renewable energy projects including renewable energy based grids;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide partial coverage of risk exposure to private companies for loans provided against renewable energy projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to leverage private investment in the field of renewable energy along with the measures taken to encourage private companies to set up renewable energy projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. However, a Payment Security Scheme (PSS) for grid-connected solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has been established by the Government.

(b) Gross Budgetary Support not exceeding Rs.486.05 cr. has been approved for the PSS (for projects covered under scheme of bundling with thermal power operated through NRVN) to facilitate creation of a Solar Payment Security Account as a payment risk mitigation strategy in the event of default by State Utilities/Discoms.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government has taken various steps and measures to attract private investment in setting up renewable power projects. These include:

- Provision of Fiscal and financial incentives such as, capital/interest subsidy/generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties; to improve projects viability.
- Provisions under Electricity Act 2003/National Tariff Policy for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power by the various Electricity Regulatory Commissions;
- Implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar PV as well as solar thermal/achieve reduction in cost of solar power.
- Introduction of Payment Security Scheme for grid-connected solar power projects.

Supply of Substandard Medicines in CGHS

3609. SHRI OM FRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of substandard drugs were supplied to the CGHS dispensaries/hospitals;

(b) if so, the number of cases come to notice of the Government during each of the last three years, dispensary/hospitalwise;

(c) the persons found responsible for the same and the action taken against them by the Government during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected.

[Translation]

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

3610. SHRI NITYANADA PRADHAN:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of the serious concern expressed by the Supreme Court over the absence of a strict legislation to deal with the cases of sexual harassment of women employees at workplace and implementation of its verdict given in Vishakha judgment;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the scope of Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment of Women Employee at Workplace Bill to private, semi-private and statutory bodies as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also sought opinions from women organisations/other sections of the society in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012. The Bill has so far been passed by the Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d) The Bill seeks to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at all / workplaces both in the public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised. It provides for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment. Women who are employed as well as those who enter the workplace as clients, customers or apprentices besides the students and research scholars in colleges and universities and patients in hospitals are sought to be covered under the legislation.

(e) and (f) The Bill has been prepared in consultation with National Commission for Women (NCW) who also undertook extensive process of consultations with various stakeholders including State Governments, lawyers and civil society organizations.

[English]

Vacant Post of Entomologists

3611. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of vacant posts of entomologists in hospitals in several States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the appointment of entomologists made against their sanctioned strength in various States, State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for not giving due importance to the entomologists in the country;

(d) whether the Government has issued certain guidelines/directions to the State Governments to fill up the posts of entomologists immediately; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) There are no posts of entomologists in the hospitals. However, the State Governments have posts of entomologists at State Head Quarters and at Zonal Entomological Units in several States of the country. The appointments to these posts are made by the State Governments.

Out of 33 sanctioned posts of State entomologists, 12 are in position. Out of 85 posts of zonal entomologists, 44 are in position.

The State-wise details of vacancy position of entomologists are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Entomologists have their due importance in the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.

(d) and (e) Various advisories have been issued time to time to fill up the vacant posts of entomologists at the State level.

1. In the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held on 26th May, 2011 it was decided that the State Governments would be requested to fill up the vacant posts of entomologists. Subsequently a video conference was held with the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs during a meeting of CoS chaired by the Secretary Coordination, Cabinet Secretariat on 10th August, 2011, where the State Governments were requested to fill up the vacant posts of entomologists.
2. A Review meeting of State/Zonal entomologists was also held at Dte. of National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) in Delhi on 27-28 Sept, 2011 in which entomologists from 17 states attended the meeting and the issue of filling up vacant posts of entomologists was raised and the States were requested to fill up these posts.
3. A communication was sent by Additional Director, NVBDCP to all the State Programme Officers on 23rd July 2012 for strengthening of the entomological components in the State by filling up various vacant posts of entomologists.

Statement*State/UT wise vacancy Position of State/Zonal Entomologists*

Sl. No.	States	State Entomologist (HQ)			Zonal Entomologist		
		Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	6	5	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2	1	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	3	3	0
4.	Bihar	1	0	1	4	0	4
5.	Jharkhand	1	0	1	2	0	2
6.	Gujarat	1	1	0	6	4	2
7.	Haryana	1	0	1	2	0	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	1
9.	Karnataka	1	0	1	4	3	1
10.	Kerala	1	1	0	1	1	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	5	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	1	0	1	4	2	2
13.	Odisha	1	1	0	3	0	3
14.	Punjab	1	0	1	3	0	3
15.	Rajasthan	1	0	1	7	4	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	9	9	0
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	9	6	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. West Bengal		1	0	1	3	0	3
19. Chhattishgarh		1	0	1	2	0	2
20. Uttarakhand		1	0	1	2	0	2
21. Mizoram		1	0	1	0	0	0
22. Manipur		1	1	0	1	0	1
23. Meghalaya		1	1	0	0	0	0
24. Tripura		1	0	1	0	0	0
25. Sikkim		1	0	1	0	0	0
26. Nagaland		1	1	0	1	1	0
27. Goa		1	1	0	0	0	0
28. Jammu and Kashmir		1	0	1	0	0	0
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh		1	1	0	0	0	0
31. Delhi		-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Lakshdweep		1	0	1	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Pondicherry		0	0	0	5	3	2
35. Andaman and Nicobar Island		1	0	1	0	0	0
Grand Total		33	12	21	85	44	41

[Translation]

Interests Rate on Bulk Deposits

3612. SHRI KUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed / laid down guidelines for banks to restrict their level of bulk deposits to a certain percentage of their total deposits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the minimum amount, if any, which qualifies as a bulk deposit;

(d) the details of rate of interest along with difference being paid by various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on general fixed deposits and bulk deposits, bank-wise; and

(e) the amount paid as interest by various PSBs to their bulk depositors during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has issued an advisory on Asset Liability Management (ALM) to all PSBs on 06.07.2012 advising them to shed their High Cost (Bulk) deposits, with the objective to improve their profitability.

(c) 'Bulk Deposits' in the above advisory refer to 'any amount of deposit solicited at rates higher than Card Rates'.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Stem Cell Research and Therapy

3613. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) the agency put in place by the Government for the regulation and approval of projects relating to stem cell research and therapy in the country;

(b) whether a few projects have recently been approved for conduct of stem cell therapy on complete paraplegics and quadriplegics in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of other such projects received and approved during the last three years and the current year indicating the outcome thereof including that of recently conducted stem cell therapy on a Multiple Sclerosis (MS) patient in AIIMS; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to encourage and regulate stem cell research and therapy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (e) The information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harmful Use of Alcohol/Drugs

3614. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to harmful/improper use of alcohol and drugs with sedative, anxiolytic, analgesic or stimulant properties in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any study/survey in this regard;

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

(e) the action plan drawn by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The data from Government treatment centres as maintained by the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, Ghaziabad (U.P.) through its Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) reveal that during the last five years 2007-2011, out of 41910 new treatment seekers, 2731 (6.5%) were abusers of sedatives / anxiolytics and an additional about 0.5% people were abusing stimulants.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to "*Alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse and rehabilitation of addicts/families*" as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, has informed that the had conducted a national survey on drug abuse in the country in the year 2000-2001 in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Report was published in 2004 wherein it was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. However, the sample size being small (40,697 males only) vis-a-vis the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only. That Ministry has requested the NSSO to carry out an advanced pilot survey in 3 States viz. Punjab, Maharashtra and Manipur to test the efficacy of the sampling design and survey instruments for National Survey. That Ministry has informed that detailed national survey to gauge the extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in the country will be taken up after reviewing the report of the advanced pilot survey in these States.

Inflation

3615. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average rate of inflation during each month of the last year and the current year;

(b) the reasons for continuous increase in the same and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the efforts made and results obtained therefrom with regard to stabilising/reducing the inflation rate during the same period; and

(d) the future action plan chalked out by the

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	9.47	9.54	9.68	9.74	9.56	9.51	9.36	9.78	10.00	9.87	9.46	7.74
2012	7.23	7.56	7.69	7.50	7.55	7.58	7.52	8.01	7.81	7.45	-	-

(b) and (c) Government and Reserve Bank of India monitors the price situation regularly, as price stability remains high on its agenda. Selective fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken during the last few years to reduce the inflation. As a result, the inflation came down in each month of 2012 as compared to corresponding months of 2011 (Table above).

(d) A number of measures have been announced in Union Budget 2012-13 to augment supply and improve storage and Warehousing facilities. Government had launched a National Mission for Protein supplements in 2011-12 with allocation of Rs. 300 crore. To broaden the scope of production of fish to coastal aquaculture, apart from fresh water aquaculture, the outlay in 2012-13 is being stepped up to Rs. 500 crore. Recently, Government has permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail trading. This will help to consumers and farmers by improving the sell and purchase facilities.

Irregularities in JNNSM

3616. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether instances/complaints of large scale irregularities in implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

Government to provide some respite to the common man from the ever increasing inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The year-on-year inflation measured in terms of Wholesale Price Index is given in Table below:

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) An article appeared in the magazine "Down to Earth" in its issue dated 1-15 February, 2012 in which allegations were made regarding violation of Guidelines of the 1000 MW Solar Power Project Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) being implemented through NVVN. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy appointed an Inter-Ministerial Committee to inquire into the allegations. The Committee in its report has made a number of recommendations and suggestions such as refining of the guidelines so as to bring in greater clarity regarding definitions of "net worth", "control", etc. It has also recommended more specificity in guidelines regarding selections of EPC contractors and has recommended physical verification of the address of the company and more stringent and specific penalty provisions in case of violation of any clause of the guidelines.

The report of the Committee and its recommendations are currently under examination by the Government.

Investment Abroad

3617. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GAUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has notified guidelines for allowing outward investment by Indian companies and individuals through the semi automatic route in Pakistan;

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

(c) whether consultation have been carried out prior to such decision and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard the interest of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, the guidelines on Overseas Direct Investment (ODI) by an Indian party (as defined in Regulation 2k of FEMA 120/RB-2004 dated July 7, 2004 which includes Indian companies but does not include resident individual) in Pakistan under the approval route has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India vide an A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 25 on 7th September, 2012.

To date, RBI has received no proposal for making ODI in Pakistan. The approval to a proposal of ODI, which is otherwise not eligible under the General Permission (automatic route), is granted by the Special Committee on Overseas Direct Investments or as per the powers delegated by the Committee.

As regards resident individuals, they can make investment abroad under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme. However remittance for investment in Pakistan are prohibited under the scheme.

[Translation]

Development of Small Hydel Power

3618. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for the development of small hydel power projects;

(b) if so, the details of the amount of assistance provided during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether a few States have identified certain places for establishing small hydel power projects;

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

(e) the number of projects on which work has been started and the time by which other projects are likely to be established at the identified places?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing financial assistance to the State Governments for identification of new potential sites, preparation of Plan for small hydel development in the State and for setting up of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects.

(b) State-wise details of funds released for SHP development during the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The States have identified potential sites for setting up of small hydro power projects. State-wise details of number of sites identified and their aggregate capacity for small hydro power project development are given in the enclosed Statement-II. About 250 potential sites aggregating to 460 MW have been identified in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(e) So far, 928 SHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 3451 MW have been completed. 338 projects aggregating to 1290 MW are at various stages of implementation. These projects are scheduled to be completed in the next two to three years. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Funds Released for SHP Development during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up to 30.11.2012)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.40	1.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5133.48	6595.31	6325.28	1800.00
3.	Assam	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	537.45	122.50	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	624.42	68.88	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.55	237.80	974.50	1243.00
8.	Karnataka	37.50	272.77	159.84	253.30
9.	Kerala	193.00	755.60	352.00	338.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Manipur	0.00	28.35	0.00	0.00
13.	Meghalaya	135.00	0.00	202.50	135.00
14.	Mizoram	146.50	125.77	0.00	304.00
15.	Nagaland	0.00	41.00	143.50	265.00
16.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	266.50	308.18	3.00	247.50
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	55.00	100.11	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	639.08	1037.64	541.224	1135.07
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	50.00	100.00	370.00
Total		7065.01	10672.29	9093.33	6091.37

Statement-II*State-wise Numbers and Aggregate Capacity of SHP Projects Potential, Installed & Under Implementation*

Sl. No.	State	Potential		Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Total Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	387	978.40	66	217.830	15	35.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	677	1341.38	137	94.510	71	37.97
3.	Assam	119	238.69	5	31.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	93	223.05	26	66.300	8	22.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	200	1107.15	8	27.250	5	140.00
6.	Goa	6	6.50	1	0.050	-	-
7.	Gujarat	292	201.97	5	15.600	-	-
8.	Haryana	33	110.05	7	70.100	2	3.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	531	2397.91	142	531.905	47	182.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	1430.67	35	130.530	9	34.65
11.	Jharkhand	103	208.95	6	4.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	834	4141.12	131	890.645	42	346.78
13.	Kerala	245	704.10	25	158.420	11	52.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	299	820.44	11	86.160	3	4.90
15.	Maharashtra	274	794.33	46	292.025	21	84.10
16.	Manipur	114	109.13	8	5.450	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	97	230.05	4	31.030	3	1.70
18.	Mizoram	72	168.90	18	36.470	1	0.50
19.	Nagaland	99	196.98	10	28.670	4	4.20
20.	Odisha	222	295.47	9	64.300	4	3.60
21.	Punjab	259	441.38	46	154.500	12	21.15
22.	Rajasthan	66	57.17	10	23.850	-	-
23.	Sikkim	88	266.64	17	52.110	1	0.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	197	659.51	21	123.050	-	-
25.	Tripura	13	46.86	3	16.010	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Uttar Pradesh		251	460.75	9	25.100	-	-
27. Uttarakhand		448	1707.87	98	170.820	47	178.04
28. West Bengal		203	396.11	23	98.400	17	84.25
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		7	7.91	1	5.250	-	-
Total		6474	19749.44	928	3451.495	338	1290.54

[English]

Hostels for ST Students

3619. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the number of hostels for boys and girls in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Government has made some proposals for providing their share of funds for successful implementation of the scheme 'Hostel for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls';

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys", grant-in-aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel buildings based on proposals sent by them and the availability of funds with the Ministry under this Scheme. The scheme is need based and demand driven.

(c) No fresh proposal for setting up of new hostels under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST

girls and boys" has been received from the State Govt. of Maharashtra during the current financial year.

(d) and (e) In view of (c), does not arise.

Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

3620. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) the objectives and salient features of the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) whether the Government proposes to include AYUSH, nursing and paramedical colleges/institutes under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering any proposal for the creation of separate cadres of medical specialists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) for setting up of six All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and upgrading 19 medical colleges has been launched by the Government of India with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the country.

(b) and (c) Under PMSSY, in each of the AIIMS a nursing college is being set up. There is no proposal to

set up AYUSH college/institute in the AIIMS under PMSSY. Paramedical institutes are being taken up at AIIMS, Patna and AIIMS Bhopal. Under the upgradation scheme of PMSSY no college/institute post are created.

(d) and (e) In each of the AIIMS under PMSSY 42 specialities are being taken up. Under each speciality posts at different levels such as Professor, Additional Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor etc. have been envisaged.

Implementation of Major Projects

3621. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI ANNATH KUMAR:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to set up a National Investment Board (NIB) to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of major projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and comments received in this regard; and

(c) the time by which Cabinet Committee is likely to be set up in this regard and time by which fast-tracking of approvals/clearances is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A proposal is under consideration for constitution of a Cabinet Committee with Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The proposed Cabinet Committee would monitor and review the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. The Cabinet Committee would also prescribe different time limits, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, for taking decisions on different types of approvals and clearances for each sector under that Ministry/Department. The Ministry/ Department would be expected to take a decision after due diligence on the application within the stipulated time period. In case the decision is not taken within the stipulated time period, the Cabinet Committee would look into the reasons for delays

and facilitate decision-making on critical issues to de-bottleneck key impediments by fast-tracking the required approvals/clearances.

A draft Cabinet Note on this matter was circulated earlier for inter-ministerial consultations. Based on the comments received, the Cabinet Note has been revised with more clarity on the issues. It is expected that the Cabinet will take a decision early.

Funds Earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility by PSUs

3622. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the work-wise and location-wise details of funds earmarked and utilised by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Mines for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the last three years and current year, PSU-wise;

(b) the manner or criteria adopted for allocation of funds by PSUs under CSR;

(c) the details of nodal agencies through which funds have been utilised;

(d) whether incidents of arbitrary utilization of funds under CSR by some officials have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The work-wise and location-wise details of funds earmarked and utilized by PSUs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Mines for Corporate Social Responsibility during the last three years and current year is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Allocation of funds by PSUs under CSR is governed by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines on the subject.

(c) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has constituted an internal CSR Monitoring Committee through which funds are being allocated to identified projects, which are located in different regions of the

country. The funds are being utilized as per the programme approved by MECL Board and in conformity with the DPE guidelines and under the supervision of respective Project Managers. The details of implementing agencies through which funds are utilized in different units of Hindustan

Copper Limited (HCL) and National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) are at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Specific case of arbitrarily utilization of CSR fund has not come to notice of Government, and therefore, no action is proposed.

Statement-I

1. Activities undertaken for social welfare, State wise during the last three years and the current year in Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is as under:

Work-wise and location-wise details undertaken for Corporate Social Responsibility, during the last three years and the current year in Hindustan Copper Limited		ICC, Ghatsila, Jharkhand	KCC, Khetri, Rajasthan	MCP, Malanjkhand, MP
1	2	3	4	5
Sl. No. Intervention: FY2012-13 (in process) - Current Year				
1.	Livelihood promotion	✓	✓	✓
2.	IG activities (Women Empowerment)	✓		✓
3.	Conservation/Recharge of ground Water	✓	✓	✓
4.	Drinking Water	✓	✓	✓
5.	Health and Sanitation	✓	✓	✓
6.	Animal Husbandry			✓
7.	Plantation & Agricultural Development	✓	✓	✓
8.	Skill/Vocational Training & Education	✓	✓	✓
9.	Rural Energy supply	✓		✓
10.	Village Infrastructure & Construction	✓	✓	✓
Sl. No. Intervention Area FY 2011-12: Last Year				
1.	Livelihood promotion	✓		✓
2.	IG activities (Women Empowerment)	✓		
3.	Conservation/Recharge of ground Water	✓		
4.	Water	✓	✓	✓
5.	Health and Sanitation	✓	✓	✓
6.	Animal Husbandry	✓	✓	✓
7.	Plantation & Agricultural Development	✓		✓
8.	Skill/Vocational Training	✓	✓	✓

1	2	3	4	5
9. Rural Energy supply		✓	✓	✓
10. Education		✓		✓
11. Village Infrastructure & Construction		✓	✓	✓
Sl. No. Intervention Area FY 2010-11: Last to last year				
1. Livelihood promotion & Capacity building		✓	✓	
2. IG activities (Women Empowerment)		✓		
3. Sanitation		✓		
4. Drinking Water		✓		
5. Health		✓	✓	✓
6. Animal Husbandry				
7. Plantation & Environment		✓		✓
8. Skill/Vocational Training				
9. Rural Energy supply				
10. Education		✓	✓	✓
11. Village Infrastructure & Construction			✓	✓
12. Sports and culture		✓	✓	✓
Sl. No. Project Highlights of FY 2009-10: Year before last to last year				
1. Training Centres - (Sewing/Embroidery) Opened for SHGs		✓	✓	✓
2. Health Check-up Camps		✓	✓	✓
3. Village Health Committees and Health Groups		✓	✓	✓
4. Training and exposure visit			✓	
5. Sports Competition		✓	✓	✓
6. Minor Masonry Work (Public Toilet/Sewing Centre)		✓	✓	✓
7. Plantation Projects (Jatropha Plantation)		✓	✓	
8. Vermicompost (Production of organic manure)		✓	✓	✓
9. Animal Husbandry			✓	✓
10. Water Saving Practices		✓	✓	✓
11. Mobile Medical Unit		✓	✓	✓

Amount of funds earmarked and recorded to be utilized in different Units of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) during the last three years and the current year:

State & Unit names	KCC, Khetri, Rajasthan		MCP, Malanjkhand, MP		ICC, Ghatsila, Jharkhand		TCP, Taloja, Maharashtra/CO, Kolkata, West Bengal/Others	
	Allocated	Spent	Allocated	Spent	Allocated	Spent	Allocated	Spent
Financial Years								
								CSR (in Lakh Rs.)
2009-2010	0	4.72	0	0	0	4.72	0	0.50
2010-2011	20.62	21.96	36.00	59.82	44.72	32.86	4.10	7.38
2011-2012	77.95	39.35	130.25	40.80	86.80	66.77	5.00	15.26
2012-2013	217.8	-	214.2	-	198	-	81	-
Total Earmarked	316.37		380.45	329.52			90.10	1116.44
Total Utilized		66.03	100.62	104.35			23.14	294.15

2. The work-wise and location-wise details of funds earmarked and utilized by -392 Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) for Corporate Social Responsibility during the last three years including the current year are as under:

Year	Work	Amount Allocated(Rs.)	Amount Spent (Rs.)	Location of CSR activity
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	Providing drinking water	Rs. 5 Lakhs	41,666/-	Jaduguda (East Singhbhum Distt., Jharkhand)
	Providing education to children belonging to SC/STA/Weaker sections of the society		4,03,578/-	Boro & Sayang (Korba Distt., Chhattisgarh), Bikaner, Jaipur (Rajasthan), Needamangalam, (Ramnathpuram Distt. A.P.), Singraul (M.P.), Gare-Palma. Dolesara & Mahatamil (Raigarh Distt., Chhattisgarh), Kurla East (Barmer Distt., Rajasthan), Mulug (Warrangal Distt., A.P)
	Providing Sewing Machines for women belonging to SC/ST/Weaker sections of the society		50,350/-	Bikaner & Jaipur (Rajasthan), Mahatamil (Raigarh Distt., Chhattisgarh), & Mulug (Warrangal Distt., A.P)

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	Sanitation and Public Health	Rs. 15 Lakhs	7,09,000/-	Ramkola-Tatapani, (Ambikapur Distt., Chhattisgarh), Temurda (Chandrapur Distt., Maharashtra) & Darshanpura (Gulbarga Distt., Karnataka)
	Promote education in children belonging to SC/ST/weaker sections	Rs. 15 Lakhs	11,37,548/-	Dolesara & Mahatamil (Raigarh Distt., Chhattisgarh), Jharia 'A' (Dhanbad Distt., Jharkhand), Barmer (Rajasthan), Ramnand (Ramnathpuram Distt., A.P.) & Rupa (West Kumang Distt., A.P.)
	Providing drinking water	Rs. 15 Lakhs	9,54,995/-	Makri-Barka (Singrauli Distt., A.P.), Sayang (Korba Distt., Chhattisgarh), Mulug (Warangal Distt, A.P.), Ghughra (Korba Distt., Chhattisgarh) & Merta (Nagore Distt., Rajasthan)
2012-13	Sanitation and Public Health	Rs. 23 lakhs	CSR activities at different identified Projects are under execution, hence total exact amount spent so far is not readily available at this stage	Karichapar (Raigarh Distt., Chhattisgarh), Makri-Barka (Singraul Distt., M.P.), Banera (Rajasthan), Needamangalam (Ramnathpuram Distt., A.P.), Narwapahar (Singbhum Distt., Jharkhand), Jharia 'A' (Dhanbad Distt., Jharkhand), Barmer (Rajasthan) & Ghugra (Korba Distt., Chattisgarh)
	Promote education in children belonging to SC/ST/weaker sections	Rs. 21 lakhs		Ramkola-Tatapani (Ambikapur Distt., Chhattisgarh), Mahuda (Dhanbad Distt., Jharkhand), Sayang & Ghugra (Korba Distt., Chhattisgarh), Patal East (Ramgarh Distt., Jharkhand), Benai/Bhanumoda (Raigarh Distt, Chhattisgarh), Tandur (Adilabad Distt., A.P.), Jaduguda (East Singbhum Distt., Jharkhand) & Khetri (Rajasthan)

1	2	3	4	5
	Providing drinking water	Rs. 23 lakhs		Dolesara (Raigarh Distt., Chhattisgarh), Chikaldhokra/Bela (Nagpur Distt., Maharashtra), Singrauli (M.P.), Turamdih (Singhbum Distt. Jharkhand) & Banera (Rajasthan)

3. Details of Corporate Social Responsibility undertaken by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) during the last three years and the current year:

NALCO earmarks/spends money on CSR activities in the following ways:

a) 1% of Profit After Tax (PAT) through Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC):

The details of fund allocated under this head for last three years and for the current year are as under:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total allocated for the Company (1% net profit of preceding year)	Funds allocated for M & R Complex, Damanjodi (40% of Col. 2)	Funds allocated for S & P Complex, Damanjodi (40% of Col. 2)	Funds allocated for Corporate level (20% of Col. 2)	Funds utilized
2009-10	1272.27	508.91	508.91	254.45	1272.27
2010-11	814.22	325.69	325.69	162.84	814.22
2011-12	1069.30	427.72	427.72	213.86	1069.30
2012-13	849.50	339.80	339.80	169.90	849.50
Total	4005.29	1602.12	1602.12	801.05	4005.29

- It is mentioned that the RPDACs for Angul and Damanjodi sector are yet to finalize the list of Peripheral Development projects and its estimates for the period 2009-10 to 2012-13. Therefore it is not possible to mention work-wise allocation of funds. The projects approved by RPDAC in earlier years have however, been under various stages of implementation during these years. For Corporate level activities amount have been spent in areas like repair and construction of rural roads, culverts, tube wells, community halls, school building, bathing ghats, tanks and water harvesting facilities. The non constructional activities include social forestry,

encouragement to agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, pisciculture, health care, sanitation assistance to educational institutions, rural sports and cultural events.

- Further, it is stated that the funds allocated for the financial year are also considered as funds spent for that year irrespective of works completed or not as RPDACs (Rehabilitation Periphery Development Advisory Committees) finalizes detail projects and estimates based upon the allocation. Allocation of CSR fund is however non-lapsable

(b) 1% of Profit After Tax (PAT) through NALCO Foundation w.e.f. 2010-11:

Funds allocated to NALCO Foundation (NF) under this head for 2010-11 onwards are as under:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Total amount allocated (Additional 1% net profit of preceding year) for NALCO Foundation	Remarks
2010-11	814.22	Amount is spent with in 15 k.m. area of operational units of the Company. Amounts earmarked for NF are not lapsable. The unspent money is used for taking up projects in the coming years.
2011-12	1069.30	
2012-13	849.50	
Total	2733.02	

Details of projects and amount spent by NALCO Foundation are as under:

Status of the Projects

1. Damanjodi (Koraput)

A. Completed Projects

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Livelihood oriented training programmes at Khagodara	0.49	0.49
2.	Providing drinking water facility through dug-well at Chougan	0.88	0.88
3.	Providing drinking water		

1	2	3	4
	facility at Putraghati by hand pumps	2.17	2.17
4.	Propagate safe drinking water and distribution of 2130 water filters	12.5	12.5
5.	Malaria eradication through awareness building and distribution of 4260 Mosquito Nets	13.5	13.5
6.	Promotion of solar energy at household level by distributing 2130 lamps	97.00	87.36
7.	Distribution of sports kits and educational kits	7.20	4.64

B. Continuous Projects

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Expenditure on existing Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	36.72	16.15
2.	New Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	25.00	12.5
3.	Sponsoring formal education of children living in 16 periphery villages	81.44	10.73
4.	Operating remedial schools for drop-out children in 5 villages	8.00	2.53

C. Projects in Progress

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Funding of Industrial Training Institute (ITI) at Marichamal	408.00	200.00
2.	Water and energy study in 142 peripheral villages	10.00	5.00
3.	Economic development through goat rearing in Bhitargarh and Kassiput	2.46	2.04

D. Projects Yet To Start

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of checkdam and repair of canal at Karidiguda	26.00	0.00
2.	Construction of natural stream based drinking water system at Khagodara	3.00	0.00
3.	Construction of spring-based drinking water system at Bhitarbhejaput, dugwells at Kandhaputaghati and Bhitarbhejaput, installation of bore wells in 18 villages	53.00	0.00
4.	Training on Integrated Agriculture practices to 250 farmers	3.54	0.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Renovation Malu Santa Govt. High School	54.25	0.00
Total Projects Cost (Damanjodi)		845.15	370.49

2. Pottangi (Koraput)**A. Completed Projects**

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Renovation of existing community water structures at Badapadu village	7.95	7.95
2.	Renovation of Kanyashram in Nuagaon	7.85	7.85
3.	Setting up of Village Information Centres (VICs) in Pottangi and setting up of Grain banks	0.26	0.26

B. Projects in Progress

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Provision of drinking water through tube well in Kartalmaudi village	0.67	0.51
2.	Drinking water provision in Eklavya Model		

1	2	3	4
Residential School (EMRS), Pungur		3.00	3.00
Total Projects Cost at Pottangi		19.73	19.57

1. Angul**A. Completed**

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Backyard Poultry farming in Nandichhod village	3.00	3.00
2.	Camps for identification of physically-challenged persons and distribution of equipment	0.47	0.47
3.	Health check-up programme for children and women, including expectant mothers	0.22	0.22

B. Yet to Start

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Livelihood intervention through Mushroom Cultivation	6.96	0.00
	Total Projects Cost at Angul	10.65	3.69

1. Visakhapatnam**A. Projects in Progress**

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Provision of drinking water through community-managed Gravity Fed Water Supply Systems (GFWSS) in Gudem Kotha Veedhi mandal	33.35	30.01
	Total Projects Cost at Visakhapatnam	33.35	30.01

Summary Status of the Projects

Sl. No.	Project Details	Committed Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Spent (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Completed Projects (13 numbers)	153.49	141.29
2.	Continuous Projects (4 numbers)	151.16	41.91
3.	Projects In Progress (6 numbers)	457.48	240.56
4.	Yet To Start (6 numbers)	146.75	0.00
	Total Cost of All the Projects (29)	908.88	423.76

(c) Subsidizing the education of children from periphery villages:

The Company is spending towards providing educational facilities to the children from the peripheral areas as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility. The proportionate school expenses incurred for such non-NALCO children are furnished as below:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)			
Year	Proportionate expenses for education of children from peripheral villages of M&R Complex, Damanjodi.	Proportionate expenses for education of children from peripheral villages of S&P Complex, Angul	Total
2009-10	323.28	292.17	615.45
2010-11	276.15	735.87	1012.02
2011-12	314.62	778.93	1093.55
2012-13	159.66	472.27	631.93
(unaudited)	(up to September, 2012)	(up to September, 2012)	
Total	1073.71	2279.24	3352.95

Statement-II

1. Details of implementing agencies, as recommended by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), through which funds have been utilized in different units of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) are as under:

Unit	Partner Institution
1	2
Indian Copper Complex (ICC) Ghatsila Jharkhand	<p>Parivesh Society, Ranchi, Also project specific collaboration with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi • Birsa Agricultural university, Ranchi • Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR)

1	2
Malanjkhand Copper Project (MCP) Balaghat Madhya Pradesh	<p>Gramin Vikas Trust, Bhopal, Also project specific collaboration with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MP Council of Science & Technology, Bhopal • Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Ltd.
Khetri Copper Complex (KCC) Jhunjhunu Rajasthan	<p>Gramin Vikas Trust, Jaipur, Also project specific collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR) • Local service oriented organisations

2. The Nodal agencies for implementation of CSR projects of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) are as under:

(a) Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) established by the State Government of Odisha:

Govt. of Odisha has constituted Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committees (RPDACs) for Damanjodi and Angul under the chairmanship of concerned Revenue Divisional Commissioners. The RPDAC finalizes the annual PD projects and its estimates.

(b) NALCO Foundation established by NALCO as per CSR guidelines issued by Govt. of India:

The CSR activities of the NALCO Foundation are as per the guidelines on CSR for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India.

Conditional Cash Transfer

3623. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the scheme Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) has been introduced to provide better education

and healthcare for girl children in the country including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of districts covered along with the criteria for selection of these districts;

(c) the number of beneficiaries and the amount received per child under this scheme; and

(d) the funds earmarked, released and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry launched 'Dhanalakshmi' - a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child on 03rd March, 2008 on a pilot basis to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her. The Scheme is being implemented by the State Government through District Authorities.

Presently "Dhanalakshmi" is being implemented in 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis in the following blocks:

State	District	Block
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Aswaraopeta
	Warangal	Narsampet
Chattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur
	Bijapur	Bhopalpatnam
Odisha	Malkangiri	Kalimela
	Koraput	Semiliguda
Jharkhand	Giridih	Tisri
	Kodarma	Markachor
Bihar	Jamoi	Sono
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Shivgarh
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Sirhind

The Scheme is not being implemented in Karnataka. The Blocks identified except Sirhind (Punjab) are

educationally Backward Blocks (as per list of Educationally Backward Blocks given in Census of India 2001). Sirhind (Punjab) was chosen as it has the lowest girl child sex ratio (in the age group of 0 to 6 years), viz. 766 girls per 1000 boys as per 2001 Census.

(c) Under the Scheme, the amount of release at various stages are as under:

Sl. No.	Items	Cash Transfer per child (in Rs.)
1.	At Birth and Registration of Birth	5,000
2.	Immunization	
	In 6 weeks	200
	In 14 weeks	200
	In 9 months	200
	In 16 months	200
	In 24 months	200
	On completion of full immunization	250
3.	Education	
	On enrolment to Primary School	1,000
	In class 1 + attendance	500
	In class 2 + attendance	500
	In class 3 + attendance	500
	In class 4 + attendance	500
	In class 5 + attendance	500
	On enrollment to Secondary School	1,500
	In class 6 + attendance	750
	In class 7 + attendance	750
	In class 8 + attendance	750
	Total	13,500

(d) The funds earmarked, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and current year are as follows:

Year	Dhanalaksmi (Rs. in crore)			Beneficiaries
	Fund earmarked	Released	Utilized	
2009-10	5.00	5.00	2.66	42,077
2010-11	5.00	1.83	1.53	16,799
2011-12	5.00	*	4.19	Nil
2012-13 (till date)	5.00	*	0.69	Nil

*No funds were released in 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till date), as complete proposals were not received from the State Governments.

[Translation]

Tribals in Corporate Sector

3624. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Indian corporate industry to reflect the data regarding tribal employees engaged by them in their annual reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of concerned organisations/federations in this regard; and

(c) the Number of such persons recruited in corporate industries till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Corporate

Affairs, provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 do not mandate to have data regarding tribal employees engaged by Indian Corporate Industry in the Annual Report.

Home Loans Scams

3625. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received complaints about irregularities in sanctioning home loan against the officers and employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) across the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken against the erring officials, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Data on complaints about irregularities in sanction of home loan is not maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, bank-wise details of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) relating to housing loan fraud during the last 3 calendars and current year up to 30th September are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The bank initiate/probe staff accountability and staff involvement in all the fraud cases and on completion of investigation, the commensurate punishment as per relevant rules is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings which includes censuring, administrative warning, suspension of the employees, reduction in scales of pay, monetary penalty and recovery of losses, compulsory retirement, termination from service, dismissal with disqualification from future employment etc.

Statement

Banking Frauds - Housing Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011		Year 2012 (till Sep 30)	
		Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved	Total Frauds	Amount Involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	37	1643.36	101	5863.04	62	2905.31	25	335.15
2.	SBBJ	9	347.2	15	238.17	13	137.12	4	55.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5	144.06	11	499.84	5	133.46	7	124.2
4.	State Bank of Mysore	7	139.08	5	1078.87	8	306.42	1	14.22
5.	State Bank of Patiala	11	237.95	17	159.65	5	160.37	5	69.43
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	5	186.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	State Bank of Indore	0	0	2	20.4	0	0	0	0
8.	State Bank of Travancore	9	118.47	4	62	11	236.68	2	11.35
9.	Allahabad Bank	6	67.21	23	490.85	15	553.28	14	440.53
10.	Andhra Bank	1	4.53	6	58.27	26	2259.47	12	274.81
11.	Bank of Baroda	65	754.5	61	1167.6	24	411.8	16	168.23
12.	Bank of India	33	386.79	44	609.28	21	210.29	21	111.43
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	11	454.12	14	679.5	9	287.43	1	10
14.	Canara Bank	28	954.84	27	537.41	14	231.53	7	240.9
15.	Central Bank of India	35	691.03	29	4447.67	37	736.87	16	282.57
16.	Corporation Bank	12	173.14	21	274.19	12	933.63	5	603.03
17.	Dena Bank	13	315.92	18	341.04	20	459.11	2	50.75
18.	IDBI Ltd.	81	813.28	42	988.81	81	2638.37	28	362.93
19.	Indian Bank	23	870.21	23	395.48	21	379.83	6	68.82
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	8	91.41	14	152.41	14	593.47	4	36.19
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	11	168.57	50	629.19	8	167.69	7	76.85
22.	Punjab National Bank	27	284.72	18	178.03	21	1251.45	8	82.16
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	11	84.93	4	61.83	5	122.6	3	402.93
24.	Syndicate Bank	57	2194.68	26	369.8	20	345.4	26	677.01
25.	Union Bank of India	14	215.7	22	459.84	15	320.98	17	379.98
26.	United Bank of India	18	473.87	17	260.93	46	714.37	30	276.78
27.	UCO Bank	36	691.71	62	1127.46	58	742.69	11	62.64
28.	Vijaya Bank	81	1342.79	30	812.53	25	813.16	10	322.87
Total		654	13850.32	706	21964.09	596	18052.78	288	5540.77

Article 275(1) of the Constitution

3626. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided budgetary assistance for improvement and development of tribal areas of Odisha and Jharkhand as enshrined under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the utilisation reported by the State Government during the aforesaid period, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the work done/ schemes meant for development and improvement of tribals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure proper implementation of the schemes meant for the welfare of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Grants have been provided to Odisha and Jharkhand for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Areas as enshrined under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. Funds under this Programme help the State Governments to bridge the gaps in critical areas in sectors like education, health, drinking water, electrification, communication, rural marketing, water harvesting, tribal land management etc.

(b) A Statement showing releases made by the Ministry under Grants under Article 275(1) of the

Constitution of India to various States including Odisha and Jharkhand during the last three years and the current financial year is enclosed.

(c) and (d) With a view to ascertain the magnitude of the development and resultant outcomes vis-a-vis investment, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs conducted a evaluation study for the first four years of the 10th Five Year Plan for 12 States including Odisha and Jharkhand through Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Ltd. (WAPCOS). As per findings of the study, with the strengthening of basic infrastructure like education & vocational training, health care, road connectivity and micro-level irrigation, the tribal community has shown improvement in their quality of life. Additionally National Institute of Rural Development has also been entrusted with the evaluation of this special area programme.

(e) As per the guidelines of this programme, the State Governments are primarily responsible for monitoring who are required to formulate and operate efficient monitoring of the programmes on their own. This Ministry does secondary level monitoring through various measures such as:

- (i) Utilization Certificates in respect of grant released previously;
- (ii) Progress reports from the State Governments regarding the status of implementation of schemes;
- (iii) Spot visits by the officials of this Ministry;
- (iv) Meetings/conferences at the Central level with State Governments.

Statement

Funds Released & Utilization reported under the Programme Under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution of India during 2009-10 to 2011-12 & Current year

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 Release
		Release	Utilization reported	Release	Utilization reported	Release	Utilization reported	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1946.20	1946.20	5187.70	5187.70	7998.00	997.65	4834.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.20	35.20	772.00	647.08	1082.83	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1240.77	1240.77	3517.96	2322.84	3419.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	95.00	95.00	838.00	838.00	959.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2834.80	2834.80	7786.00	7786.00	9294.00	8079.30	5950.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4783.00	4783.00	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	0.00	4209.49
8.	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	360.00	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	237.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	282.74	282.74	607.00	607.00	1390.00	411.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	3730.00	3730.00	8004.00	8004.00	9181.00	400.00	7369.50
11.	Karnataka	1823.00	1823.00	3813.00	3813.00	4263.00	2841.74	0.00
12.	Kerala	387.00	387.00	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	382.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6435.00	6435.00	17311.31	17311.31	14015.50	11396.61	16518.04
14.	Maharashtra	2000.00	2000.00	9442.00	8224.81	10805.00	4421.88	0.00
15.	Manipur	352.50	352.50	819.00	819.00	937.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	2100.00	1302.10	2798.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	441.00	441.00	922.96	922.96	1056.00	292.00	810.75
18.	Nagaland	576.59	576.59	2047.42	2047.42	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00
19.	Odisha	7026.00	7026.00	11144.33	11144.33	11347.00	3961.93	11283.99
20.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1500.00	8351.00	8351.00	7642.00	1182.36	0.00
21.	Sikkim	149.20	149.20	226.00	194.23	259.00	259.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	342.00	342.00	358.00	358.00	614.25	129.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	780.00	780.00	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	509.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	350.00	1200.00	1200.00	1484.91	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	120.00	120.00	250.00	134.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	2320.00	2320.00	4848.00	4848.00	6066.99	2080.22	6104.00
Grand Total		39910.00	39910.00	99988.41	96506.47	108483.48	40898.03	60663.22

*[English]***Gender Budget Statement**

3627. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Demands for Grants in the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) has been stagnated at 33 for third consecutive year;

(b) if so, whether the mainstream sectors and big budget schemes operated under various ministries have remained out of the preview of the GBS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to bring them under the GBS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Number of Demands in the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) for the years 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 is as follows:

Year	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
No. of Demands in the GBS	33	33	34	34

(b) and (c) The Gender Budget Statement reflects only those schemes where at least normative 30% allocation is envisaged to benefit women. However, the overall budgetary allocations which impact women would be much higher than that reflected in the Statement.

(d) The Gender Budget Statement, an important tool for reporting allocations made for women in the Union Budget, is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, which collects and collates information for the same from the various Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is mainly involved in capacity building' of officials of Central and State Governments in order to strengthen the process of gender budgeting. A Gender Budgeting Plan Scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has also developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries & Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual

for Trainers. The Ministry has also undertaken one-to-one sessions with several departments to promote Gender Budgeting and to urge all Ministries /Departments to report in the GBS in respect of schemes undertaken by them to the Ministry of Finance.

*[Translation]***Review of PMSSY**

3628. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the first phase of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) the name of the States who have sent details of expenditure made under the PMSSY to the Union Government;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government against the States which have not presented the same, State-wise;

(e) whether no decision has been taken to appoint the doctors and nurses in the hospitals built under the said Yojana; and

(f) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Review of PMSSY Phase-I projects are done from time to time. Progress in respect of each of the Institutions is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) AIIMS at six locations are fully funded by the Central Government. For PMSSY upgradation, there is a State component. Details of sharing of costs between Central Government and State Governments are at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) In respect of the six AIIMS, the Government of India has approved 183 faculty posts in clinical and pre-clinical departments and 831 posts for nurses for each AIIMS. For institutions under PMSSY upgradation, no posts are created by Government of India.

Statement-I*Progress under PMSSY Phase-I***A. Six AIIMS**

Name of site	Medical College (%)	Hospital Complex(%)	Residential Complex(%)	Electrical Services (Package-III) (%)	Estate Services (Package-IV) (%)
Bhopal	79.18	52.34	98.00	23.50	10.20
Bhubaneswar	84.00	65.00	24% (Ph.1) 19% (Ph.2)	24.00	11.00
Jodhpur	84.00	77.10	Completed	45.00	16.53
Patna	90.00	48.12	99.80	79.45	10.50
Raipur	61.00	51.85	Completed	57.28	9.63
Rishikesh	71.45	75.16	97.90	44.00	Nil

B. Upgradation of Medical Colleges in States Ph-I

Name of the Institution	Facilities	Current Status (%)
1	2	3
1 Thiruvananthapuram Medical College, Kerala	253 bedded Super Speciality Block (SSB), Nursing College and MLT Block)	Completed
2 Salem Medical College (Tamil Nadu)	SSB-319 beds and Trauma Centre-122 beds	Completed
3 Bangalore Medical College (Karnataka)	203 bedded SSB & Nursing College	Completed
4 SGPGIMS, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	150 bedded SSB	Completed
5 NIMS, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	300 bedded SSB and 200 bedded Accident (Trauma) Emergency hospital	Completed
6 Kolkata Medical College (WB)	OPD Block Academic Block	Completed Completed except acoustic treatment and furniture works of auditorium
	250 bedded Super Speciality Block	Conceptual plan modified by HSCC and is under finalization
7. Jammu Medical College (J&K)	220 bedded SSB	Completed except installation of modular OTs
8. Srinagar Medical College (J&K)	220 bedded Trauma Centre	77

1	2	3
9. IMS, BHU, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	334 bedded Trauma Centre	92.5
10 RIMS, Ranchi (Jharkhand)	172 bedded SSB and 68 bedded Oncology Block	92
11. Grants Medical College, Mumbai	Procurement of medical equipments	84
12. BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad	Nursing College and Procurement of equipments	92
13. SVIMS, Tirupati	Procurement of medical equipments	87

Statement-II*Progress under PMSSY Phase-I***A. Six New AIIMS**

Location of the AIIMS	Estimated/Awarded Cost Totally Central Govt. Funded. Rs. Cr.	Released up to 31 Oct. 2012 Rs Cr.
1 Bhopal	521.26	302.11
2 Bhubaneswar	514.24	245.4
3 Patna	605.06	369.06
4 Jodhpur	413.31	292.17
5 Raipur	512.54	281
6. Rishikesh	495.04	319.8

B. Upgradation of Medical Colleges PMSSY Ph-I

1	2	3	4	5
Name of the Institution	Central Share Rs. Cr.	State Share Rs. Cr.	Released up to 31 Oct. 2012 Rs. Cr.	
1. Thiruvananthapuram Medical College, Kerala	100	20	87.44	
2. Salem Medical College (Tamil Nadu)	100	20	89.87	
3. Bangalore Medical College (Karnataka)	100	20	95.56	
4. SGPGIMS, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	100	20	78.59	
5. NIMS, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	100	20	86.52	
6. Kolkata Medical College (WB) Acad/OPD Block	100	20	45.31	
Kolkata Medical College (WB) Super Speciality				12

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu Medical College (J&K)	115	20	99.02
8.	Srinagar Medical College (J&K)	115	20	69.22
9.	IMS, BHU, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	100	20	79.04
10.	RIMS, Ranchi (Jharkhand)	100	20	70.76
11.	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	100	20	71.99
12.	BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad	100	20	49.01
13.	SVIMS, Tirupati	60	20	40.24

[English]

Cost of Solar Power Production

3629. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of producing per MW of solar power;

(b) whether the Government has initiated consultations with various foreign Governments regarding production of solar power;

(c) if so, the details of such consultations;

(d) whether the Government proposes partnership with domestic as well as international private firms to enhance the capacity of Grid connected solar power; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The benchmark capital cost per MW of installed capacity as worked out by CERC for tariff determination for FY2012-13 is Rs.10 cr./MW in case of solar PV power plants and Rs.13 cr./MW in case of solar thermal power plants.

(b) The Government engages in general dialogue with foreign governments from time to time to explore various avenues for cooperation in renewable energy sector including solar. However, it is not in consultation with any foreign government for setting up of specific projects for production of solar power.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government is promoting setting up of solar power projects mainly in the private sector with largely private investment on Build-Own-Operate basis. The Government of India is not entering into partnerships with private firms directly but company to company partnerships are taking place.

(e) Does not arise.

Wind Mills

3630. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy provided by the Government for setting up of wind energy projects;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to withdraw subsidy on wind mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) its likely impact on the new entrepreneurs who have set up or those who proposed to set up the same; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to promote wind energy and to protect the interests of wind mill entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is supporting wind power projects through a conducive policy environment encouraging private sector investment. The Government had introduced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for 11th Plan period.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The Government is promoting wind power development through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

[Translation]

Single Network to Connect all Bank ATMs

3631. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to link ATMs of all the banks through a single network;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has authorized seven ATM networks under Payment & Settlement Systems Act, 2007 for providing ATM network service to the ATMs running in the country. Banks are free to decide to join any of the ATM networks authorized by RBI.

[English]

Merger of DA in Basic Pay

3632. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various Associations/Organisations of Central Government employees demanded merger of 50 per cent Dearness Allowance into the basic pay of Central Government employees and pensioners;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission in this regard and action taken by the Government thereto?

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

(b) A number of representations have been received from Associations/Organizations of Central Government Employees/Pensioners and individuals demanding merger of 50% of Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief with basic pay/pension respectively. The demand has been considered by the Government and not agreed to since the 6th Central Pay Commission has not recommended as such.

(c) The 6th Central Pay Commission did not recommend merger of dearness allowance with Basic Pay at any stage. Government accepted this recommendation vide Government of India Resolution dated 29.08.2008.

[Translation]

LPG Distributors

3633. SHRI SYED SHAH NAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received from Bihar for allotment of LPG distributorship during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the number of persons to whom LPG distributorship has been allotted during the said period;
- (c) the number of applications pending at present; and
- (d) the time-frame by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The allotment of LPG distributorship is done by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through an advertisement process. The number of advertised locations, Letter of Intent Issued (LOI) and pending for appointment/commissioning of Regular as well as Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak (RGGLV) distributorships for the last three years and for the period from April -September, 2012 is as under:

	Advertised	Lol Issued	Pending
Regular	187	16	171
RGGLV Y	514	228	286

(d) The allotment of LPG distributorships generally sometimes gets delayed due to various reasons like complaints, court cases, nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny, redraw due to quorum not available, rejections of candidates during Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC then re-draw has to be conducted. This process goes on till all the eligible candidates for draw are exhausted.

[English]

PEAIs

3634. SHRI. L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Panchayats that have been given incentives in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to continue the scheme during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the improvement proposed by the Government in the scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Awards to Panchayats under PEAIS have been given for the first time in 2011-12. The State-wise list of Panchayats that have been given incentives under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive (PEAIS) during 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement. No prizes were given to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh as Panchayat elections had not been held in that State.

(b) Final decisions regarding the schemes of the Twelfth Five Year Plan have not been taken. However, the Scheme continues in the first year of 12th Five Year Plan, that is 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The various processes for selection of Panchayats for incentivization, such as indicators, questionnaire, field visits etc are continuously refined and improved.

Statement

State-wise list of Panchayats that have been incentivized under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive (PEAIS) during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of States	Name of Panchayats
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1. Dibrugarh Zilla Parishad 2. Dimoria Anchalik Panchayat (Kamrup District) 3. Titabor Anchalik Panchayat (Jorhat District) 4. Kurubahi Gram Panchayat (Golaghat District) 5. Uttar Dhemaji Gram Panchayat (Dhemaji District) 6. Dighalihati Gram Panchayat (Nagaon District) 7. Missamari Gram Panchayat (Sonitpur District) 8. Chandrapur Gram Panchayat (Kamrup District)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lower Subansiri Zilla Parishad 2. Bordumsa Anchal Samiti (Changlag District) 3. Mengio Anchal Samiti (Papum Pare District) 4. East Saji Tulu Gram Panchayat (Lower Subansiri District) 5. Michi Ayo South Gram Panchayat (Lower Subansiri District)

1	2	3
		6. Lidum-II C Gram Panchayat (East Siang District)
3. Chhattisgarh	1. Sarguja District Panchayat	
	2. Lakhanpur Janpad Panchayat (Surguja District)	
	3. Kartala Janpad Panchayat (Korba District)	
	4. Sasauli Gram Panchayat (Surguja District)	
	5. Dharamgarh Gram Panchayat (Kabirdham District)	
	6. Govindpur Gram Panchayat (Kanker District)	
	7. Tarasgaon Gram Panchayat (Kanker District)	
	8. Umreli Gram Panchayat (Korba District)	
4. Gujarat	1. Navsari District Panchayat	
	2. Shinor Taluka Panchayat (Vadodara District)	
	3. Punsari Gram Panchayat (Sabarkantha District)	
	4. Kishorgadh Gram Panchayat (Sabarkantha District)	
	5. Anandpura Gram Panchayat (Mehsana District)	
	6. Baben Gram Panchayat (Surat District)	
	7. Kwas Gram Panchayat (Surat District)	
5. Goa	1. Loliem-Polem Gram Panchayat (South Goa District)	
6. Haryana	1. Kurukshetra Zilla Parishad	
	2. Hissar-I Panchayat Samiti (Hissar District)	

1	2	3
		3. Pillukhera Panchayat Samiti (Jind District)
		4. Sabalpur Gram Panchayat (Yamuna Nagar District)
		5. Bhaklana Gram Panchayat (Hissar District)
		6. Kannauli Gram Panchayat (Palwal District)
7. Himachal Pradesh	1. Kullu Zilla Parishad	
	2. Nirmand Panchayat Samiti (Kullu District)	
	3. Salooni Panchayat Samiti (Chamba District)	
	4. Shakla Barog Gram Panchayat (Shimla District)	
	5. Chamiana Gram Panchayat (Shimla District)	
8. Karnataka	1. Dakshina Kannada Zilla Panchayat	
	2. Koppa Taluk Panchayat (Chikkamagalur District)	
	3. Basava Kalyana Taluk Panchayat (Bidar District)	
	4. Ittamadu Gram Panchayat (Ramanagar District)	
	5. Ghatboral Gram Panchayat (Bidar District)	
	6. Gummagol Gram Panchayat (Dharwad District)	
	7. Madamakki Gram Panchayat (Udupi District)	
9. Kerala	1. Kasaragod District Panchayat	
	2. Cherpu Block Panchayat (Thrissur District)	

1	2	3
		3. Chittumala Block Panchayat (Kollam District)
		4. Nedumpana Grama Panchayat (Kollam District)
		5. Chembilode Grama Panchayat (Kannur District)
		6. Mutholi Grama Panchayat (Kottayam District)
10. Maharashtra		1. Thane Zilla Parishad
		2. Bhivandi Panchayat Samiti (Thane District)
		3. Korchi Panchayat Samiti (Gadchiroli District)
		4. Pinguli Gram Panchayat (Sindhudurg District)
		5. Varadjambhulpada Gram Panchayat (Raigad District)
		6. Chahardi Gram Panchayat (Jalgaon District)
		7. Mirajgaon Gram Panchayat (Ahmednagar District)
		8. Bidshitepar Gram Panchayat (Bhandara District)
		9. Anandvan Gram Panchayat (Chandrapur District)
		10. Kandli Gram Panchayat (Pune District)
		11. Nursinhwadi Gram Panchayat (Kolhapur District)
		12. Shrirampur Gram Panchayat (Yavatmal District)
		13. Devgaon Gram Panchayat (Amravati District)
		14. Nasadgaon Gram Panchayat (Jalna District)
		15. Zari Gram Panchayat (Nanded District)

1	2	3
		16. Kurgaon Gram Panchayat (Thane District)
		17. Pimpalgaon-h Gram Panchayat (Gadchiroli District)
11. Madhya Pradesh		1. Dhar Zilla Panchayat
		2. Sehore Zilla Panchayat
		3. Harda Janpad Panchayat (Harda District)
		4. Shahpur Janpad Panchayat (Betul District)
		5. Raibore Gram Panchayat (Harda District)
		6. Myana Gram Panchayat (Guna District)
		7. Pagdal Gram Panchayat (Hoshangabad District)
		8. Hinotiya Gram Panchayat (Guna District)
		9. Bhat Pareria Gram Panchayat (Harda District)
		10. Ramnagar/Lodhapur Gram Panchayat (Guna District)
		11. Bankhedi Gram Panchayat (Hoshangabad district)
		12. Jamra Gram Panchayat (Guna District)
		13. Chirari Gram Panchayat (Sagar District)
		14. Nadiya Gram Panchayat (Khargone District)
		15. Sighana Gram Panchayat (Dhar District)
		16. Vaghvar Gram Panchayat (Narsinghpur District)
12. Odisha		1. Ganjam Zilla Parishad (Ganjam District)

1	2	3
		2. Phulbani Panchayat Samiti (Kandhamal District)
		3. Dharmasala Panchayat Samiti (Jajpur District)
		4. Budheinapalli Gram Panchayat (Ganjam District)
		5. Chudungapur Gram Panchayat (Ganjam District)
		6. Boden Gram Panchayat (Nuapada District)
		7. Munikhol Gram Panchayat (Rayagada District)
13. Punjab		1. Bathinda Zilla Parishad (Bhatinda District)
		2. Sangrur Intermediate Panchayat (Sangrur District)
		3. Talvandi Bharth Gram Panchayat (Gurdaspur District)
		4. Kutba Gram Panchayat (Barnala District)
		5. Jandmangoli Gram Panchayat (Patiala District)
		6. Aklian Kalan Gram Panchayat (Bathinda District)
		7. Rampur Munran Gram Panchayat (Kapurthala District)
		8. Bhaini Jassa Gram Panchayat (Barnala District)
14. Rajasthan		1. Churu Zilla Parishad
		2. Sujangarh Panchayat Samiti (Churu District)
		3. Chauhatan Panchayat Samiti (Baadmer District)
		4. Solana Gram Panchayat (Jhunjhunu District)

1	2	3
		5. Dhanari Gram Panchayat (Sirohi District)
		6. Chainpura Gram Panchayat (Sikar District)
		7. Ganeshwar Gram Panchayat (Sikar District)
		8. Lodsar Gram Panchayat (Churu District)
15. Sikkim		1. South District Zilla Panchayat (Namchi)
		2. 6 Gerethang Gram Panchayat (West District)
		3. 8 Aritar Gram Panchayat (East District)
16. Tamilnadu		1. Edapadi Panchayat Samiti (Salem District)
		2. Kurunthencode Panchayat Samiti (Kanniyakumar District)
		3. Bherhatty Gram Panchayat (The Nilgiris District)
		4. Karungal Gram Panchayat (Dindigul District)
		5. Nalukottai Gram Panchayat (Sivagangai District)
		6. Michelpattnam Gram Panchayat (Ramanathapuram District)
		7. Kellavellakal Gram Panchayat (Thrunelveli District)
		8. Leepuram Village Panchayat (Kanniyakumari District)
17. Tripura		1. Killa Block Advisory Committee (BAC) Intermediate Panchayat (South Tripura District)

1	2	3
		2. Jirania Gram Panchayat (West Tripura District)
		3. Atharavola Village Committee (South Tripura District)
18. Uttarakhand	1.	Hardwar Zilla Panchayat
	2.	Champawat Kshetra Panchayat (Champawat District)
	3.	Bajpur Kshetra Panchayat (Udhainsingh Nagar District)
	4.	Chharba Gram Panchayat (Dehradun District)
	5.	Nauda Gram Panchayat (Nainital District)
19. Uttar Pradesh	1.	Lakimpur Khiri Zilla Panchayat (Lakhimpur Khiri District)
	2.	Bulandshahr Zilla Panchayat (Bulandshahr District)
	3.	Said Nagar Kshetra Panchayat (Rampur District)
	4.	Maudaha Kshetra Panchayat (Hamirpur District)
	5.	Barkhera Kshetra Panchayat (Pilibheet District)
	6.	Bharawan Kshetra Panchayat (Hardoi District)
	7.	Bikrau Gram Panchayat (Kanpur District)
	8.	Dilra Raipur Gram Panchayat (Moradabad District)
	9.	Jahidpur Sikampur Gram Panchayat (Moradabad District)

1	2	3
		10. Najar Pur Gram Panchayat (Moradabad District)
		11. Reauna Gram Panchayat (Kanpur Nagar District)
		12. Chausar Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		13. Kheraafghan Gram Panchayat (Saharanpur District)
		14. Shanatanpurva Gram Panchayat (Chhatrapati Shauji Maharajnagar District)
		15. Kothwaripur Gram Panchayat (Auraiya District)
		16. Babatmau Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		17. Ishwaripur Gram Panchayat (Etawah District)
		18. Mahreta Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		19. Madhupuri Gram Panchayat (Raibareilly District)
		20. Khirkiya Bhatkawaa Gram Panchayat (Saharanpur District)
		21. Bahapur Gram Panchayat (Chhatrapati Shauji Maharajnagar District)
		22. Sodhan Mohd. Pur Gram Panchayat (Bheemnagar District)
		23. Sadullapur Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		24. Chhitramau Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)

1	2	3
		25. Gondarao Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		26. Muthiya Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
		27. Kathara Gram Panchayat (Etawah District)
		28. Shahbajpur SuraNangla Gram Panchayat (Bheemnagar District)
		29. Shekhpura Kadim Gram Panchayat (Saharanpur District)
		30. Ashmoli Gram Panchayat (Bheemnagar District)
		31. Shahbajnagar Gram Panchayat (Shahjahanpur District)
		32. Kareemnagar Jalalpur Gram Panchayat (Hardoi District)
20 West Bengal		1. Howrah Zilla Parishad
		2. Hingalgunj Panchayat Samiti (North 24 Pargana District)
		3. Pandabeswar Panchayat Samiti (Burdwan District)
		4. Trilokchandapur Gram Panchayat (Burdwan District)
		5. Durgapur Gram Panchayat (Burdwan District)
		6. Paduama Gram Panchayat (Birbhum District)
		7. Tatla II Gram Panchayat (Nadia District)
		8. Mukshimpara Gram Panchayat (Burdwan District)
		9. Mollarpur-I Gram Panchayat (Birbhum District)

[*Translation*]**Special Package**

3635. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special package has been provided for development of certain States in the country during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of States to whom this package has been released along with the criteria for releasing the package;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide financial package to backward and newly-formed States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Annual Plans of the States are finalized on an assessment of inter-state and inter-sectoral Plan priorities, including needs of backward and newly-formed States, within the overall availability of resources at the Central and State level. Central Assistance to State Plans is released annually by the Ministry of Finance, including Special Central Assistance (SCA) to meet the gap in resources to Special Category States; Special Plan Assistance (SPA) to Special Category States for funding of identified projects that are not covered under any Central scheme; SCA for Border areas; SCA for Hill areas; Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan for Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir and One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) for the projects of Special importance to General Category States. Further, under the State component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), the ongoing Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 selected Tribal and Backward Districts, Bundelkhand Package for Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh, Special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha, Special Plan for Bihar and Special Plan for West Bengal have been approved for continuation during 2012-13. State-wise details of allocations and funds released during 2012-13 till 12.12.12 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of allocation and release of funds under SCA, SPA, OTACA, SCA for Border Areas (SCABA), SC for Hill Areas (SCAHA) and State component of BRGF during 2012-13 as on 12.12.12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	SPA		SCA		OTACA		SCABA		SCAHA		BRGF (State component)	
		Allo- cation	rele- ase	Allo- cation	rele- ase	Allo- cation	rele- ase	Allo- cation	rele- ase	Allo- cation	rele- ase	Allo- cation	rele- ase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Special Category States													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00		1000.00	551.30			92.77	73.21				
2.	Assam	300.00		850.00	513.50			34.80	5.98	99.19			
3.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	390.07	900.00	496.20			22.00	18.90				
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2684.00		4400.00	2637.93			128.00	107.44				
5.	Manipur	450.00		800.00	441.05			22.00	11.77				
6.	Meghalaya	500.00		300.00	165.40			21.00	15.16				
7.	Mizoram	500.00	370.00	200.00	110.25			40.72	36.15				
8.	Nagaland	218.00		750.00	413.50			20.00	18.00				
9.	Sikkim	358.00	80.00	250.00	137.85			20.00	11.37				
10.	Tripura	450.00		800.00	441.05			45.39	42.20				
11.	Uttarakhand	300.00		700.00	385.95			35.65	28.03				
General Category States													
1.	Andhra Pradesh					90.00						240.00	120.00
2.	Bihar					51.00		60.84	47.79			1770.00	122.76
3.	Chhatisgarh					54.00						300.00	200.00
4.	Goa	70.00									6.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
5.	Gujarat					70.00		45.80	32.37					
6.	Haryana					42.00	13.20							
7.	Jharkhand					51.00						510.00	340.00	
8.	Karnataka					60.00	45.00			29.16	21.87			
9.	Kerala					96.00	77.40			24.82	18.62			
10.	Madhya Pradesh					70.00						865.09	200.00	
11.	Maharashtra					90.00				39.46	29.59	60.00	40.00	
12.	Odisha					50.00						790.00	408.64	
13.	Punjab					144.00		36.21	30.74					
14.	Rajasthan					60.00		138.00	110.44					
15.	Tamilnadu					160.00				63.17	31.95			
16.	Uttar Pradesh					1069.56	1005.06	50.01	43.35			1495.91	60.00	
17.	West Bengal					141.00		158.35	119.53		28.65	2090.00	75.49	
Total			6460.00	840.07	10950.00	6293.98	2368.56	1140.66	971.54	752.43	261.80	130.68	8121.00	1566.89

**Inclusion of Cities under Tourism
Area Projects**

3636. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments to include cities having historical heritage in the tourism area projects for providing Central financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals received from State Governments in this regard including the proposal received from State of Maharashtra to include Chandrapur town/city, which is celebrating its Fifth centenary; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon along with the financial assistance allocated/

released thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of various types of tourism including historical heritage projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to States/UTs including Maharashtra for tourism projects received from them, which are prioritized every year based on the discussion with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. MOT has not received any proposal from Chandrapur town/city. The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned including historical heritage sites during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 years*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	20.95	1	0.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72
11.	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Haryana		6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.80
14. Himachal Pradesh		6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47
15. Jammu and Kashmir		31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23
16. Jharkhand		3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15
17. Kerala		7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76
18. Karnataka		13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95
19. Lakshadweep		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20. Maharashtra		2	5.01	3	11.30	8	82.76
21. Manipur		9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73
22. Meghalaya		7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.50
23. Mizoram		7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91
24. Madhya Pradesh		11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43
25. Nagaland		13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45
26. Odisha		9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95
27. Puducherry		3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30
28. Punjab		3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39
29. Rajasthan		7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50
30. Sikkim		19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15
31. Tamil Nadu		10	16.28	6	60.00	6	20.75
32. Tripura		13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44
33. Uttar Pradesh		6	21.90	14	27.85	11	51.00
34. Uttarakhand		1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66
35. West Bengal		7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.80
Grand Total		247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (A&RT).

[English]

Exploration of Diamond Zones

3637. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is abundant potential for exploration of new diamond zones in the country;

(b) if so, the details of diamond zones explored by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and other agencies

during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(c) whether studies by the GSI have revealed that the diamond zone extends beyond Vijayawada and up to the shores of Avanigadda and Nagayalanka in Krishna district and Repalle in Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(e) the further measures proposed to be taken by the Government for exploration of new diamond zones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of diamond zones explored during

each of last three years and current year, location-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. GSI has not carried out any work in the areas beyond Vijaywada up to the shores of Avanigadda and Nagayalanka in Krishna district and Repalle in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) GSI consistently carries out exploration for diamonds in the potential areas and has discovered numerous kimberlites and lamproites in the last ten years. In the Annual Field Season Programmes of GSI, items for exploration of diamonds in the potential areas are taken up. Further, with the liberalization of mining sector in the year 1993, exploration and mining of minerals is open to private sector as well.

Statement

Details of Diamond zones explored during each of last three years and current year, location-wise

Year	GSI	NMDC
2008-09	Mahbubnagar & Nalgonda Districts, Andhra Pradesh. Kanker-Burg-Dhamtari Districts, Chhattisgarh. Shivpuri & Datia Districts, Madhya Pradesh. Jharsuguda, Sambalpur & Sundergarh Districts, Odisha.	
2009-10	Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. Raichur District & along Tungabhadra River, Karnataka.	
2010-12	Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy & Anantapur Districts, Andhra Pradesh. Raichur & Tumkur Districts, Karnataka. Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh. Chattarpur, Sagar & Tikamgarh Districts, Madhya Pradesh. Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh.	
2012-13 [current field season]	Prakasam, Kurnool & Mahbubnagar Districts, Andhra Pradesh. Dhamtari, Kanker and Durg Districts, Chhattisgarh. Raichur, Koppal & Bellary Districts, Karnataka. Bhandara & Nagpur Districts, Maharashtra	Tikamgarh & Panna Districts, Madhya Pradesh. Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh

Refinery Projects

3638. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has set any fresh deadline for completion of various ongoing refinery projects including the Paradip Refinery project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that the Paradip Refinery Project has been scheduled for commissioning in September, 2013. The details of anticipated completion of other ongoing refinery projects of IOCL are as under:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Anticipated Completion*
1.	FCCU revamp at Mathura	May-June, 2013
2.	Butadiene Extraction Unit at Panipat	February, 2013
3.	Butene-1 at Panipat	March, 2014
4.	INDA deptgat Guwahati	November, 2015

*As per IOCL

Stake Sale in NTPC

3639. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pushing for a stake sale in National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), overruling the Power Ministry's concerns to meet the disinvestment target of Rs. 30,000 crore in the current fiscal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 22nd November, 2012 approved the disinvestment of 9.50% paid up equity capital (78,32,62,880

shares each of FV Rs.10/-) of NTPC out of the Government's shareholding of 84.50%, through 'Offer for Sale of Shares through Stock Exchange' (OFS) method as per SEBI Rules and Regulations.

Default in Redemption of FCCB

3640. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total maturity value of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB) for the current year, month-wise;

(b) whether the bond price has been fixed higher than the market price at the time of issuing FCCB;

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

(d) the conversion price as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines;

(e) whether External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) is likely to be permitted for repayment of FCCB;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reaction thereto; and

(g) the steps being taken by RBI to prevent any default of redemption of FCCB by Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Month-wise data on the total maturity value of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) matured / due for maturity during the financial year 2012-13, is as follows:

Month	FCCB Amount (US\$ Mn.)
1	2
April-2012	107
May-2012	86
June-2012	540
July-2012	860
August-2012	56
September-2012	2
October-2012	346

1	2
November-2012	17
Due for Maturity	
December-2012	2,104
January-2013	667
February-2013	80
March-2013	317

(b) and (c) The bond price is to be fixed within the 'all-in-cost' ceiling as prescribed under the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) Guidelines issued by RBI as amended from time to time.

(d) RBI in consultation with the Government set the pricing guidelines for the issue of FCCBs and their conversion in alignment with SEBI's guidelines on domestic capital issues. The pricing guidelines were last revised in November 2008, in terms of which, the pricing should not be less than the average of the weekly high and low of the closing prices of the related shares quoted on the stock exchange during the two weeks preceding the 'relevant date'. The 'relevant date' means the date of the meeting on which the Board of the company or the committee of Directors duly authorised by the Board of the company decides to open the proposed issue.

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the need to provide a window to facilitate refinancing of FCCBs by the Indian companies who may be facing difficulty in meeting the redemption obligations, refinancing of FCCBs by Indian company through ECB has been permitted under the automatic route subject to certain terms and conditions as stipulated by RBI under the ECB guidelines as amended from time to time.

(g) In order to prevent any default of redemption of FCCB by Indian companies, RBI has permitted restructuring of FCCBs not involving change in conversion price under the approval route. Further, buyback of FCCBs has been allowed under the approval route at a minimum discount of five per cent on the accreted value up to March 31, 2013.

Missing Children

3641. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has asked the State Governments to probe missing children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCPCR has recommended to set up a dedicated website to be networked across the country for the cause of children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from National Commission for Protection (for Child Rights (NCPCR), recommendations have been made to the Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police for issuing instructions to the Senior Superintendent of Police/Superintendent of Police in every district to register First Investigation Reports (FIRs) in respect of missing children. Further, NCPCR had also addressed a letter to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Administrators of all Union Territories on 10.08.2012 highlighting the need for the following:

- (i) Registration of FIR and commencement of investigation by Police in all cases of missing children within 24 hour;
- (ii) display of photographs of missing children in print and electronic media and sharing of information with Anti-Trafficking Cells/Anti-Kidnapping Cells/Crime Cells of the Police Departments in case child could not be contacted within 48 hours of registration of complaint.

(c) and (d) NCPCR in its letter dated 10.08.2012 addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/Administrators of all Union Territories has highlighted the need for creation of a dedicated website on missing children with country-wide network with Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Police Departments at district level.

(e) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing a pilot project namely 'Track Child' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software also provides for setting up a National Portal containing identification details of the above mentioned children as well as missing children reported in the Police Stations. The Portal would facilitate matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children.

Declaration as Heritage City

3642. SHRI R. DHURUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare ancient cities in the country as heritage cities, considering their antiquity, tourism potential, cultural and architectural confluence;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating name of cities, proposed for it;

(c) whether Mysore in Karnataka is also proposed to be declared as a heritage city; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has no such proposal/scheme to declare ancient city as heritage city in the country. However, MOT provides central financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for the development and promotion of tourism infrastructure including Heritage tourism keeping in view of its tourism potential and importance on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the Scheme guidelines.

Grant of Mineral Concessions

3643. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prior approval of the Union Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 for grant of mineral concessions for minerals in First Schedule of the said Act;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have requested to the Union Government for the abolition of the said provision of the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No, Madam.

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

Margins for ETF

3644. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) the Union government has revised the norms for calculating the margins for Exchange Traded Funds; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) In order to bring efficiency in margining of index Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and facilitate efficient use of margin capital by market participants, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its circular CIR/MRD/DP/26/2012 dated September 26, 2012 revised the margining framework of ETFs as follows:

1. Value at risk (VaR) margin computation for ETFs that track an index shall be computed as higher of 5% or three times sigma (Standard Deviation) of the ETF. The revised margin framework is applicable to ETFs that tracks broad based market indices and does not include ETFs which track sectoral indices.

2. The facility of cross margining is extended to ETFs based on equity index and its constituent stocks for following off-setting positions in cash market segment:
- i. ETFs and constituent stocks (in the proportion specified for the ETF) to the extent they offset each other,
 - ii. ETFs and constituent stocks futures (in the proportion specified for the ETF) to the extent they offset each other, and
 - iii. ETFs and relevant Index Futures to the extent they offset each other.
3. In the event of a suspension on creation / redemption of the ETF units, the cross-margining benefit shall be withdrawn.

Accident Death Claims of Private Insurance Companies

3645. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the premium collected and death claims settled by the private insurance companies during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether instances of insurance companies refusal to accept the accident death claim of insured persons have come to the notice of the Government during the aforesaid period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, insurance company/policy-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has fixed any norms pertaining to settlement of the death claims;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the erring insurance companies in this regard?

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

requisite information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Killing of Spinsters

3646. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of killing of spinsters in the country particularly in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of some reports of killing of spinsters in some part of the country. However, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data regarding killing of spinsters separately.

(c) The Government of India is administering various legislations and schemes which seek to protect women including spinsters. Sections 375, 376 and 376A-D of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) constitute the legal framework that deals with the offence of rape and provides for its punishment while Sections 354 and 509 IPC provide penalties for outraging or insulting the modesty of a woman respectively. Legislations such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 seek to protect women from violence within the home. Swadhar and Short Stay Home Schemes provide shelter for women in difficult circumstances and are implemented through civil society organisations. Further, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States have been directed to have a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness of the law and order machinery.

Cases of Kidney Ailments

3647. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether kidney diseases and kidney failures are alarmingly increasing in India;

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

(c) the number of persons died due to kidney ailments during the said period;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to reduce the incidents of kidney failures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The exact numbers of cases of persons suffering from kidney diseases and deaths due to kidney ailments is not known. However, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), which is a cause of kidney failure, has been studied in India by small population based studies. It was found that prevalence of chronic kidney disease of moderate severity in Indian adults was 0.79% in North India. (In a small study from south India, reported prevalence of kidney diseases was 0.16% though the study was not aimed to find out magnitude of problem of kidney disease)

(d) and (e) Cases of kidney diseases are diagnosed and treated in hospitals in the health care delivery system at district hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in addition to Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh etc.

In order to control the spread NCD awareness among the population is being generated by the Government of India. Recently "Swasth Bharat; Programme" has been launched which is being telecast from 30 Regional Centres of Doordarshan and 28 Regional Centres of All India Radio respectively five days a week on Non-Communicable

Diseases (NCDs) and other diseases in India including chronic kidney disease.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), administrative approval has been taken for an amount of Rs.210.00 lakhs to Government of Kerala in 2012-13 for setting up dialysis units in 14 district hospitals as proposed by the State in its Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

Government of India is also giving support for strengthening / up-gradation of Medical colleges / District Hospitals which includes services for non-communicable diseases including chronic kidney disease.

Policy on Agrarian Crisis

3648. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out a policy on agrarian crisis relating to existing crop loans; and

(b) if so, the details and its implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank of India has issued standing guidelines to banks. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans for period ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/ intensity of damage to crops etc.

In order to provide relief to farmers in drought affected areas, the Government of India has issued instructions on 17.09.2012 to banks that in cases where short term crop loans are restructured due to drought as per RBI guidelines, the interest subvention already available for short term crop loans will continue to be available for the current financial year on the full restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from next financial year onward as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

Ashram Schools

3649. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of centrally sponsored scheme "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" along with the number of Ashram Schools in the country for promotion of education among Scheduled Tribe boys and girls including primitive tribal groups, State/UT-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States for setting up more Ashram Schools in the country during each of the last three years and the current years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas". Under the Scheme, 100% central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. For boys' ashram schools in districts other than in naxal-affected districts, 50% of the total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the Scheme, only construction cost is provided by the Ministry and running and maintenance of the schools is solely the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The number of Ashram Schools sanctioned to State Government/UT Administration including Chhattisgarh is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of proposal received from various States for construction of Ashram Schools during the last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The release of funds under the Scheme is

made on receipt of complete documents including physical progress reports, Utilization Certificate and availability of funds with the Ministry etc from the State Government.

(d) Statement-III indicating the funds released and utilized during the last 3 years and the current financial year is enclosed.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Ashram Schools sanctioned for Scheduled Tribe boys & girls during the period from 2002 to 2012 under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan".

Sl. No.	Name of the State Govt.	No. of Ashram Schools sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51
2.	Chhattisgarh	134
3.	Goa	1
4.	Gujarat	164
5.	Jharkhand	2
6.	Karnataka	19
7.	Kerala	11
8.	Madhya Pradesh	242
9.	Maharashtra	87
10.	Odisha	82
11.	Rajasthan	9
12.	Tripura	19
13.	Uttrakhand	12
14.	Uttar Pradesh	02
Total		835

Statement-II

Detail of proposals received from the State Governments/UTs for construction of Ashram Schools for girls & boys under the scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan" during the last three year and current year 2012-13

2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount proposed	No. of Schools	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	1236.04	8 Ashram Schools (Arrears)	Released
2.	Odisha	1500.00	52 Ashram Schools (Arrears)	Released
3.	Karnataka	29.62	4 Ashram Schools (Arrears)	Released
4.	Uttar Pradesh	234.45	2 Ashram Schools	Released
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1099.89	52 Ashram Schools (40 boys + 12 Girls)	Released
6.	Gujarat	387.525	Final inst. for completion of 156 Ashram Schools	Grant-in-aid released during 2010-11
		3439.00	8 new Ashram	
7	Uttrakhand	997.54	2 Ashram Schools	Grant-in-aid released during 2010-11
8	Jharkhand	3452.67	13 (naxal affected)	Clarification called from State Govt.
9	Madhya Pradesh	2040.00	34 (girls)	Released
10	Karnataka	20.38	1 Ashram Schools	Released
11	Chhattisgarh	635.00	2nd inst. for completion of 25 A.S. sanctioned during the year 08-09	Clarification called from State Govt.
	-do-	2464.00	46 new ashram schools in 2009-10	-do-

2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount asked	No. of Schools	Date of receipt of the proposal	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	387.525	Arrears of 156 Ashram Schools (for 9 location has been changed)	Clarification received on April, 2010	Released
	-do-	5372.20	8 Ashram schools	26.4.2010	Released

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Kerala	1745.00	8 Ashram Schools (4 girls + 3 boys + 1 mixed)	18.5.2010	Released
3.	Odisha	2004.00	Arrears of 52 Ashram Schools	25.5.2010	Released
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9871.17	Total 12 Ashram Schools & 2 Ashram Schools (Naxal-affected)	19.5.2010	Clarification called from State Govt
6.	Uttarakhand	921.38	2 Ashram Schools (Girl)	9.6.2010	Released
	-do-	431.08	1 Ashram Schools (girl)	7.7.2010	-do-
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1017.00	6 Ashram Schools (girls + 7 boys)	7.6.2010	Released
8.	Bihar	41800.00	22 Ashram Schools (11 girls + 11 boys)	7.6.2010	Clarification called from State Govt
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4176.11	40 Schools (20 girls + 20 boys) + Arrears of 2009-10	22.6.2010	Grant-in-aid released during 2011-12
10.	Jharkhand	114.83	1 (Arrear)	25.6.2010	Clarification called from State Govt
11.	Chhattisgarh	5773.80	46 (naxal-affected)	16.7.2010	Clarification called from State Govt
12.	Tripura	2374.86	25 (21 for girls + 4 for boys)	1.12.2010	Released
2011-12					(Rs. in lakh)
1.	Goa	1912.04	One Ashram school 500 seated.	5.4.2011	Grant-in-aid released during 2012-13
2.	Uttarakhand	190.285	One Ashram School	11.5.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.
3.	Uttar Pradesh	11212.60	13 Ashram schools	9.5.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1527.50	28 Ashram schools	30.4.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.
5.	Gujarat	18707.00	17 Ashram schools	20.4.2011	Released
	Gujarat	1500.00	8 girls Ashram Schools	25.7.2011	Released

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4176.11	40 Ashram Schools (20 girls + 20 boys)	29.6.2011	Released
7.	Rajasthan	9860.00	34 Ashram Schools girls (150 seated each)	7.7.2011	Released
8.	Kerala	1536.65	1 Ashram School (mixed)	4.4.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.
9.	Odisha	5100.00	30 Ashram Schools for girls	9.11.2011	Released
10.	Chhattisgarh	6012.30	50 Ashram Schools in LWE Distt.	15.9.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.
2012-13					
1.	Goa	956.02 (Central Share)	One Ashram school 500 seated (mixed)	11.6.2012	Released
2.	Uttarakhand	190.285 (Central Share)	175 seated Boys'	29.5.2012	Clarification called from State Govt.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	4560.00	48 New A.S. 2400 seats	18.7.2012	Clarification called from State Govt.
		1425.00	2nd and final inst. for completion of 20 AS sanctioned in 2011-12	-do-	Clarification called from State Govt.
4.	Rajasthan	7250.00	25 new A.S. for ST girls	31.7.2012	Clarification called from State Govt.
5.	Tripura	797.225	2nd inst. for completion of 16 A.S sanctioned during the year 2010-11	2.8.2012	Released
6.	Uttar Pradesh	5788.16	2nd inst. for 2 Ashram Schools + 3 new Ashram Schools in naxal- affected Distt.	31.7.2012	Clarification called from State Govt.
7.	Chhattisgarh	2822.86	29 Ashram Schools in naxal-affected distt. 50 seated each	27.8.2012	Released
8.	Odisha	2550.00	2nd and final instalment for completion of a total 30 Ashram Schools which were sanctioned during 2011-12.	18.9.2012	Released
9.	Kerala	1536.00	Construction of 1 New Ashram school	23.9.2011	Clarification called from State Govt.

Statement-III

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 year and current year 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Fund sanctioned/ released	Utilized	Fund sanctioned/ released	Utilized	Fund sanctioned/ released	Utilized	Fund sanctioned/ released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattishgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	530.36	UC awaited
3.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	UC awaited
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1887.53	* 1616.76	1500	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
5.	Karnataka	29.62	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kerala	1236.04	1236.04	1025.02	1025.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1099.89	1099.89	0.00	0.00	2815.11	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	1500.00	1500.00	2004.00	* 1567.72	2550.00	UC awaited	2000.00	UC awaited
9.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	634.89	UC awaited	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	622.76	622.76	0.00	0.00	797.23	UC awaited
11.	Uttar Pradesh	234.45	* 120.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	460.69	UC awaited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		4100.00	3835.93	6500.00	1647.78	7500.00	0.00	3627.59	0.00

*Further UC awaited

Bank Lockers

3650. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a large number of bank lockers in various Public Sector Banks across the country being inoperative for several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action to clear such lockers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In view of an instance of explosives and weapons found in a locker in a bank branch, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued instruction to the banks to exercise due care and necessary precaution for protection of the lockers provided to the customers, such as:

- i. Banks should carry out customer due diligence for both new and existing customers at least to the levels prescribed for customers classified as medium risk. If the customer is classified in a higher risk category, customer due diligence as per KYC norms applicable to such higher risk category should be carried out.
- ii. Where the lockers have remained inoperative for more than three years for medium risk category or one year for a higher risk category, banks should immediately contact the locker-hirer and advise him to either operate the locker or surrender it. In case the locker-hirer has some genuine reasons as in the case of NRIs or persons who are out of town due to a transferable job, etc., banks may allow the locker hirer to continue with the locker.
- iii. In case the locker-hirer does not respond nor operate the locker, banks should consider opening the lockers after giving due notice to him. In this context, banks should incorporate a clause in the locker agreement that in case the locker remains inoperative for more than one year, the bank would have the right to cancel the allotment of the locker and open the locker, even if the rent is paid regularly.
- iv. Banks should have clear procedure drawn up in consultation with their legal advisers for break-open the lockers and taking stock of inventory.

The Management Information System (MIS) of RBI does not generate the information about the year-wise details of the number of lockers remained inoperative in various banks. However, the banks are expected to constantly review the efficacy of their internal control system to ensure compliance with the RBI guidelines.

[Translation]

Banks under the Co-operative Societies Act

3651. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of banks registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and Companies Act, State-wise;

(b) the amount deposited in these banks at the time of liquidation; and

(c) the details of the claim amount sanctioned/ actually disbursed under Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of Urban Co-operative Bank registered in the country as on 31st March, 2012, State-wise are as under:

Name of State	Total No. of UCBs	Name of State	Total No. of UCBs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	103	Maharashtra	523
Assam	8	Manipur	3
Bihar	3	Meghalaya	3
Chhattisgarh	12	Mizoram	1
Delhi	15	Odisha	12
Goa	6	Puducherry	1
Gujarat	237	Punjab	4
Haryana	7	Rajasthan	39
Himachal Pradesh	5	Sikkim	1
Jammu and Kashmir	4	Tamil Nadu	129

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	2	Tripura	1
Karnataka	266	Uttar Pradesh	70
Kerala	60	Uttarakhand	5
Madhya Pradesh	52	West Bengal	46

The number of banks registered under the Companies Act and functioning as on 31st March, 2012, State-wise are as under:

Name of State	No. of Banks
Gujarat	2
Tamil Nadu	4
Maharashtra	6
Karnataka	2
Kerala	4
Uttarakhand	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Local Area Banks	
Andhra Pradesh	2
Punjab	1
Maharashtra	1
Total	24

List of 31 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) is enclosed as Statement. Number of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)-State-wise are as under:

Name of State	Total No. of UCBs	Name of State	Total No. of DCCBs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	22	Chhattisgarh	6
Bihar	22	Maharashtra	41
Jharkhand	8	Odisha	17

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	18	Punjab	20
Haryana	19	Rajasthan	29
Himachal Pradesh	2	Tamil Nadu	24
Jammu and Kashmir	3	Uttar Pradesh	50
Karnataka	21	Uttarakhand	10
Kerala	14	West Bengal	17
Madhya Pradesh	38		

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no such information is available.

Statement

List of State Cooperative Banks (StCBs)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Scheduled
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
3.	Arunachal State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
4.	Assam Go-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
5.	Bihar State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
6.	Chandigarh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
7.	Chhatisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	Non-Scheduled
8.	Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
9.	Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
10.	Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled

1	2	3
11.	Haryana Rajya Sahakari Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
12.	Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
13.	Jammu and Kashmir State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
14.	Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
15.	Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
16.	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	Scheduled
17.	Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
18.	Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
19.	Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
20.	Mizoram Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
21.	Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
22.	Odisha State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
23.	Pondicherry State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
24.	Punjab State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
25.	Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
26.	Sikkim State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
27.	Tamil Nadu State Apex Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
28.	Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled

1	2	3
29.	Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled
30.	Uttarakhand State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	Non-Scheduled
31.	West Bengal State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Scheduled

**National Advisory Board on
Malnutrition**

3652. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Advisory Board to suggest ways and means to eradicate malnutrition from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up National Advisory Board to suggest ways and means to eradicate malnutrition from the country. However, there is a Prime Minister's Council on India's Nutrition Challenges, constituted in 2008 for policy directions, review and effective coordination between Ministries for nutrition. Further, the National Mission Steering Group (NMSG) of ICDS under the Chairpersonship of Minister in charge of Ministry of Women and Child Development would also report to the PM's Council on nutrition outcomes.

[English]

Funds to States under NRHM

3653. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to cut certain percentage of funds allocated to States under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), if the States fail to provide healthcare services as provisioned under NRHM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also proposed to reward high performing States under NRHM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

In order to achieve the mission objectives under NRHM, the Ministry while giving the approval for NRHM State Programme Implementation Plan for the financial year 2012-13 has given key conditionalities to the States /UTs to avail full amount of allocation. These key conditionalities are:

- (a) Rational and equitable deployment of HR with the highest priority accorded to high focus districts and delivery points.
- (b) Facility wise performance audit and corrective action based thereon. Non-compliance with either of the above conditionalities may translate into a reduction in outlay up to 7½% and non-compliance with both translating into a reduction of up to 15%.
- (c) Gaps in implementation of JSSK may lead to a reduction in outlay up to 10%.
- (d) Continued support under NRHM for 2nd ANM would be contingent on improvement on ANC coverage and immunization as reflected in MCTS.
- (e) Vaccines, logistics and other operational costs would also be calculable on the basis of MCTS data.

Statement-II

In order to achieve the mission objectives under NRHM, the Ministry while giving the approval for NRHM State Programme Implementation Plan for the financial year 2012-13 has stated that Incentives in the following areas would draw additional allocations by way of incentivisation of performance.

These areas are:

- (a) Responsiveness, transparency and accountability (upto 8% of the outlay).
- (b) Quality assurance (upto 3% of the outlay).
- (c) Inter-sectoral convergence (upto 3% of the outlay).
- (d) Recording of vital events including strengthening of civil registration of births and deaths (up to 2% of the outlay).
- (e) Creation of a public health cadre (by states which do not have it already) (upto 10% of the outlay).
- (f) Policy and systems to provide free generic medicines to all in public health facilities (up to 5% of the outlay).

Implementation of PESA Act

3654. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted an audit to see if the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) is implemented as per its provisions by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of PESA Act; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and is actively pursuing the issue of amending state laws to make them compliant with PESA through meetings and field visits. The Ministry has also framed and circulated Model PESA Rules to all nine PESA States. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have framed

and notified their Rules for the implementation of PESA.

Expenditure on Advertisement

3655. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the public sector oil and gas companies on public relations, advertisements in print and electronic media during each of the last three years;

(b) the profit earned by these companies during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the above vis-a-vis the total profits earned and subsidies provided on various petroleum products in terms of percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details regarding the amount spent by the six major Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) on public relations, advertisements in print and electronic media during each of the last three years are given in the table below:

Name of the company	Amount spent (Rs. Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	31.76	38.54	39.68
OIL	11.75	1.71	2.25
IOCL	21	27	23
HPCL	43.21	41.62	37.47
BPCL	37	5.7	40
GAIL	13.33	20.92	24.21

(b) The details of the net Profit After Tax (PAT) in respect of the above six PSUs during the last three years are given in the table below:

Name of the company	Profit After Tax (PAT) (Rs. Crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	16,768	18,924	25,123
OIL	2,610.52	2887.73	3,446.92
IOCL	10,221	7,445	3,955
HPCL	1,301.37	1,539.01	911.43
BPCL	1,538	1,547	1,311
GAIL	3,140	3,561	3,654

(c) The details regarding the expenditure incurred on the advertisements, etc. vis-a-vis the PAT and subsidies provided on various petroleum products by the above six PSUs in terms of percentage are given in the table below:

Name of the company	Ratio	Percentage (%)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
ONGC	expenditure: PAT	0.19	0.20	0.16
	expenditure: Subsidy	0.27	0.15	0.09
OIL	expenditure: PAT	0.45	0.06	0.07
	expenditure: Subsidy	0.76	0.05	0.03
IOCL	expenditure: PAT	0.21	0.36	0.58
	expenditure: Subsidy	0.09	0.07	0.03
HPCL	expenditure: PAT	3.32	2.70	4.11
	expenditure: Subsidy	0.46	0.26	0.12
BPCL	expenditure: PAT	2.41	3.69	3.05
	expenditure: Subsidy	0.39	0.34	0.12
GAIL	expenditure: PAT	0.42	0.59	0.66
	expenditure: Subsidy	1.00	0.99	0.76

Complaints Against Distributors

3656. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors/agencies and retail outlets of petrol/diesel of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in Gujarat, OMC-wise;

(b) the number of complaints along with the details of the nature of complaints received against the distributors/retailers during the last year and the current year;

(c) whether proper action has not been taken on most of the complaints due to so called nexus between the officials of OMCs and the distributors/retailers; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the defaulters and also to break this nexus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that the number of LPG distributorships, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaraks, Retail Outlet dealerships and Kisan Sewa Kendras in the State of Gujarat as on 01.10.2012 is as under:

	IOC	BPCL	HPCL
LPG distributorships	329	120	133
Retail Outlets of Petrol/ diesel dealerships	1033	526	580

(b) The total number of established complaints such as overcharging/black-marketing domestic LPG, diversion of domestic LPG, supply of partially used cylinders/pilferage etc. during the last year and the current year, for the period April-September, 2012 are 1704. Action has been initiated by the OMCs in all the established cases of irregularities against the distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001.

In case of retail outlets, the total number of established complaints on irregularities like non provision of free air facility, non availability of complaint book, for dis-courteous

behaviour, non observance of guidelines etc. during the last year and the current year for the period April-September, 2012 are 39. Action has been initiated by the OMCs in all the established cases of irregularities against Retail Outlets as per provisions of MDG 2005 dealership Agreement.

(c) and (d) There are no established cases of any nexus between officials of OMCs and the distributors/dealers.

[Translation]

Dental Colleges

3657. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain incidences of irregularities, malpractices and non-compliance of required criteria including appointment of fake faculties and admission of students in excess of sanctioned strength in several dental colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported and the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring dental colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check recurrence of such incidences in the dental colleges;

(d) whether the Government has received some complaints regarding irregularity/malpractice in grant of approval for additional post graduate seats in dental colleges for the academic year 2012-13; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, certain complaints alleging irregularities/malpractices and non-compliance of required criteria have been received and on the basis of documentary evidence/physical verification, the erring dental colleges are either declined renewal permission or admission capacity is reduced till the

deficiencies are rectified. The details of number of dental colleges which were not granted renewal of permission with regard to BDS and MDS course is at enclosed Statement-I. Certain dental colleges have reportedly made excess admissions over and above the sanctioned BDS and MDS seats during the academic session 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The details of colleges which made excess admissions in BDS and MDS course during the last three years are at enclosed Statement-II & III. In such cases, the Central Government in consultation with Dental Council of India either directs the erring dental colleges to discharge or neutralize the excess admissions in subsequent years from management quota. In addition, the dental colleges are warned that in case any admissions are made without permission of Central Government, such

admissions would be treated as irregular and action under section 10B of the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993 would be initiated.

(d) and (e) No specific irregularity has been noticed in grant of approval for additional post graduate seats in dental colleges for the academic year 2012-13. However, some complaints in this regard have been received. The Central Government initiates action as per the provisions contained in the Dentists Act, 1948 after receiving comments of Dental Council of India, concerned institution and physical verification, if required, of existing infrastructure in terms of teaching faculty, equipments, hostels, clinical material etc.

Statement-I

Details of Action taken by the Government against erring dental colleges who did not fulfill the prescribed norms during the last three years & the current year by non-renewal of permission

Sl. No.	State	2010-2011		2011-12		2012-13		Current year i.e 2013-14 is under progress --
		BDS	MDS	BDS	MDS	BDS	MDS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	01	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Bihar	02	--	02	--	01	--	--
3.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
4.	Delhi	01	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Gujarat	01	--	01	--	--	--	--
6.	Haryana	--	01	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Karnataka	01	02	--	02	--	--	--
10.	Kerala	--	--	--	--	--	02	--
11.	Madhya Pradesh	01	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Maharashtra		02	03	02	02	--	--	--
13. Odisha		02	--	01	--	--	--	--
14. Pondicherry		--	01	--	01	--	01	--
15. Punjab		02	--	--	--	--	--	--
16. Rajasthan		01	--	--	--	01	--	--
17. Tamil Nadu		—	01	01	--	--	--	--
18. Uttar Pradesh		05	03	--	01	--	03	--
19. Uttaranchal		01	--	--	--	--	--	--
20. West Bengal		--	--	--	--	01	--	--

* During the last three years, 05 dental colleges have been closed down due to non-fulfillment of facilities as per DCI norms.

Statement-II

Excess admission status for BDS course for last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Colleges	Course Name .	Academic Session	Sanctioned Seats	Admitted Students	Excess Admission
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Health Sciences, Bangalore	BDS	2009-10	40	59	19
2.	Faculty of Dental Sciences, Lucknow	BDS	2009-10	40	52	12
3.	JKK Nattrajah Dental College & Hospital, Tamil Nadu	BDS	2009-10	40	100	60
4.	Faculty of Dental Sciences, BHU	BDS	2010-11	Not permitted	34	34

Statement-III

Exceeds admission status for MDS Course for last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Course Name	Academic Session	Speciality	Sanctioned Seats	Admitted Students	Excess Admission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Saveetha Dental College & Hospital, Tamil Nadu	MDS 2009-10	1.	Conservative Dentistry	i. 6	i. 8	a. 2
2.			Orthodontics	ii. 6	ii. 7	b. 1	
3.			Prosthodontics	iii. 5	iii. 6	c. 1	
2.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj, Lucknow	MDS 2009-10	1.	Conservative Dentistry	i. 4	i. 5	a. 1
2.			Orthodontics	ii. 3	ii. 4	b. 1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			3.	Prosthodontics		iii. 4	iii. 5	c. 1
3.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	MDS 2010-11	1.	Orthodontics		i. 2	i. 3	a. 1
4.	Dental Wing, Cuttack	MDS 2010-11	1.	Oral Pathology		i. 2	i. 3	a. 1
5.	Faculty of Dental Sciences, Lucknow	MDS 2011-12	1.	Oral Surgery		i. 4	i. 5	a. 1
			2.	Orthodontics		ii. 4	ii. 5	b. 1

[English]

Diabetes Test

3658. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the prevalence and incidence rate of diabetes in the rural and urban areas of the country, separately;

(b) whether the Government has launched any awareness campaign for diabetes as a number of people are unaware of being diabetic in absence of regular testing facilities in the country, particularly in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people benefitted from the said campaign;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recently conducted a final evaluation of a low cost superfast diabetes testing device, created by scientists from BITS, Pilani; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the time by which the said testing device is likely to be introduced in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report entitled

"Assessment of burden of Non-Communicable Diseases 2006", the prevalence of diabetes in the age group of 30 to 89 was ranging from 26 to 200 per 1000 in Urban females and 78 to 333 per 1000 in Urban Males. In rural areas, it was 8.6 to 66.6 in females and 26 to 111 in males. It has been estimated that in 2004 there were 3,77,68,402 cases of Diabetes mellitus in India which consists of 2,14,04,225 cases in urban and 1,63,64,177 cases in rural population.

(b) and (c) Government of India launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 Districts of 21 States with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care system for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs including diabetes.

Under this programme, opportunistic screening for diabetes and hypertension has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above. As of 12 December, 2012, a total number of 1.29 crore persons have been screened, out of which 9.67 lakh (7.48%) people are suspected for diabetes.

(d) and (e) No. Prototype is under development. Hence, the time by which the testing device is likely to be introduced in the market, cannot be estimated.

[Translation]

Medicinal/Herbal Plants

3659. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) India's export of medicinal plants and herbs during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the measures taken/proposed by the Government sector for wider acceptability and growth of exports of medicinal/herbal plants in the global market;

(c) the funds released to the Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations for undertaking activities related to propagation, preservation, protection and conservation of medicinal plants in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has periodically reviewed the works carried out by the Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations in this regard and if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the present status of the action plan to manufacture various medicinal preparation from the herbs naturally found in the forests in various areas including Valmikinagar in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per information furnished by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, India's export of medicinal plants and herbs (under ITCHS:1211 and 1302) for the last three years and current year (Apr-Sep) is as follows:

Year	Value in Rupees
2009-10	21855736524
2010-11	41419228054
2011-12	181956019767
2012-13*	226205515046

* (April-Sept., 2012). These figures are provisional and hence subject to change.

(b) Following important measures have been taken for development of medicinal/herbal plants sector for wider acceptability and inter-alia growth of exports:

- Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare since 2008-09 to provide support for establishment of nurseries, cultivation of identified species including those which are in demand for export, setting up of infrastructure for post harvest management / processing and value addition / testing facilities / organic, (3AP certification, market promotion etc.
- Implementation of projects for Research & Development in priority areas.
- Development of guidelines for Good Agricultural Practices and Good Field Collection Practices for Indian medicinal plants.
- Formulation of Certification Standards and launch of Voluntary Certification Scheme for cultivated / collected medicinal plants with support of Quality Council of India.
- Development of Agro-techniques of selected important medicinal plants by the NMPB.

(c) Information regarding schemes implemented by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) in this regard and the funds released to Government and Non Government Organizations during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is as follows:

Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants":

Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" was approved by Government during year 2008-09. The Scheme envisages providing of support for Survey, Inventorization, in-situ conservation, ex-situ conservation / herbal gardens, support to and linkage with JFMCs, Research & Development, Establishing Quality Standards & Certifications, Capacity Building, Promotional activities (School / Home Herbal Gardens) and Management support. Information regarding the funds released is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants":

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" was approved since the year 2008-09. The scheme is primarily aimed at supporting market driven, 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 the funds released is provided in Statement-II.

(d) Works carried out by the organizations implementing under the scheme is reviewed periodically during the meetings of Project Screening Committee (PSC), Technical Screening Committee (TSC) and Standing Finance Committee (SFC). NMPB has also engaged an organization viz. Agricultural Finance Cooperation (AFC) for independent monitoring and evaluation of projects sanctioned under the Schemes implemented by it. Such a

review of projects resulted in implementation / continuation / disqualification / cancellation of the projects.

(e) No specific scheme is being implemented by the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in this regard. However, the Department of AYUSH implements a Central Sector Scheme for AYUSH Drug Industry Clusters through which eligible proposals recommended by the State Government are supported for setting up common infrastructural facilities. Under this scheme, no proposal has been received from the State of Bihar. The National Medicinal Plants Board, Department of AYUSH is also implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Mission on Medicinal Plants", which includes support for establishment of nurseries, cultivation, post-harvest management, processing & value addition and management support. No project on post-harvest management, processing and value addition of medicinal plants in various areas including Valmikinagar in Bihar has been received by NMPB.

Statement-I

Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants

Year-wise and State-wise funds released during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 and year 2012-13 (till 10.12.2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	164.79	84.92	233.11	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.14	68.19	48.33	0
3.	Assam	334.73	56.65	7.44	4.33
4.	Bihar	2.00	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.00	2.00	124.98	178.60
6.	Delhi	26.07	182.55	111.97	18.45
7.	Goa	0	5.00	4.78	0
8.	Gujarat	492.64	886.89	188.55	266.19
9.	Haryana	63.03	223.12	47.25	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	46.50	550.75	326.98	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Jammu and Kashmir		474.82	59.90	15.75	19.38
12. Jharkhand		31.52	36.77	99.67	9.06
13. Karnataka		222.67	136.38	116.33	67.16
14. Kerala		130.09	372.86	507.49	19.90
15. Madhya Pradesh		207.20	323.34	899.37	0
16. Maharashtra		216.27	93.16	519.39	339.44
17. Manipur		22.93	17.63	20.65	0
18. Meghalaya		12.00	55.00	5.00	0
19. Mizoram		132.50	25.00	4.99	55.83
20. Nagaland		248.00	251.68	139.92	54.22
21. Odisha		63.72	37.50	179.62	2.78
22. Punjab		0	13.50	0	0
23. Rajasthan		25.00	577.64	454.65	373.68
24. Sikkim		9.50	87.19	322.17	158.06
25. Tamil Nadu		48.09	167.02	25.35	6.40
26. Tripura		4.50	121.00	51.50	89.56
27. Uttar Pradesh		187.46	425.30	200.31	4.28
28. Uttarakhand		116.59	88.23	179.03	10.43
29. West Bengal		96.30	30.00	3.00	25.45
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	52.71	0	0
31. Chandigarh		0	5.00	0	17.12
32. Pudduchery		0	6.42	0	0
Total		3656.06	5043.3	4837.58	1727.32

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants Year wise and State wise funds released during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 and year 2012-13 (till 23.11.2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	900.00	700.00	512.52	834.32

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	281.56	58.85	285.14	0
3.	Assam	0	332.80	114.52	162.81
4.	Bihar	150.00	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	350.00	0	186.96	0
6.	Gujarat	161.35	0	47.35	0
7.	Haryana	175.70	0	85.46	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	106.11	84.30	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	294.40	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	563.33	165.18	257.61	0
11.	Karnataka	100.00	372.22	0	0
12.	Kerala	131.25	96.14	223.17	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	737.58	302.93	247.48
14.	Maharashtra	0	243.49	327.08	0
15.	Manipur	126.24	0	138.54	43.205
16.	Meghalaya	306.60	68.50	91.62	0
17.	Mizoram	188.16	124.05	160.12	8.91
18.	Nagaland	265.70	181.63	181.12	0
19.	Odisha	236.10	166.69	475.58	84.73
20.	Punjab	0	96.00	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	169.80	100.00	0	0
22.	Sikkim	366.10	4.17	91.10	123.67
23.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	834.70	961.39	579.5
24.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	84.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	760.00	0.00	0	834.54
26.	Uttarakhand	414.11	280.98	262.73	0
27.	West Bengal	684.60	107.54	0.00	0
Total		6925.00	4776.63	4873.24	2919.165

[English]

Anti Tuberculosis Drugs/Vaccines

3660. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is supporting any research projects to develop drug and vaccine against tuberculosis, particularly drug-resistant tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of a study conducted in Switzerland which has found an anti-tuberculosis natural antibiotic produced by the bacterium *Dactylosporangium fulvum*;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/proposed by the Government in the light of the said findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) While the Ministry by itself, is not formulating new medicines for Drug Resistant TB, however, in the matter of supporting research projects, a chemical compound 'Trnasitmycin' has been found to have anti TB activity against drug sensitive, MDR & XDR strains and also against dormant TB bacilli and is under evaluation by National institute of Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai under Indian Council of Medical Research.

In addition National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai under Indian Council of Medical Research was also a part of global multi-centric randomized placebo-controlled Phase II trial of TMC207. The trial has been completed.

(c) to (e) Yes, the molecule developed is Pyridomycin produced by the bacterium *Dactylosporangium fulvum* which has anti-tubercular activity.

A new drug can only be introduced in the Indian market after due permission from Drug Controller General

of India (DCGI), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare/ Government of India.

So far as the drug Pyridomycin is concerned, no application has been received for grant of permission.

Treatment/Rehabilitation of Drug Addiction Children

3661. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any treatment and/or rehabilitation centres established for drug addicted children in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000;

(b) if so, the number of such centres along with the components of treatment and services of rehabilitation available therein, State-wise; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2011 provides for in-patient treatment of children under the Act, which includes children in conflict with law, who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts being run under 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force.

(b) Under the Scheme of 'Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, inter-alia, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) for providing the following services:

- (i) Preventive Education and Awareness Generation
- (ii) Identification of addicts for motivational counseling
- (iii) Detoxification and Whole Person Recovery
- (iv) Referral services
- (v) After-care and Follow-up
- (vi) Care and support to families for co-dependence and rehabilitation

438 IRCAs have been supported under the Scheme which provide treatment and rehabilitation services to persons of all age groups including the children. State-wise number of IRCAs supported by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Under the Scheme of "Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" funds are not provided to the State Governments, However, financial assistance is provided to NGOs, PRIs, Urban Local Bodies etc. Statement-II showing the State-wise Notional Allocation of funds, amount released and number of NGOs assisted, under the Scheme during the last three years and current financial year is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) supported under the Scheme of 'Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services'

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of IRCAs supported
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	15

	1	2	3
4.	Bihar		14
5.	Chhattisgarh		3
6.	Goa		1
7.	Gujarat		5
8.	Haryana		23
9.	Himachal Pradesh		4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		2
11.	Jharkhand		2
12.	Karnataka		32
13.	Kerala		23
14.	Madhya Pradesh		23
15.	Maharashtra		51
16.	Manipur		21
17.	Meghalaya		3
18.	Mizoram		10
19.	Nagaland		5
20.	Odisha		32
21.	Punjab		19
22.	Rajasthan		17
23.	Sikkim		1
24.	Tamil Nadu		29
25.	Tripura		2
26.	Uttar Pradesh		49
27.	Uttarakhand		5
28.	West Bengal		15
29.	Delhi		10
	Total		438

Statement-II

State-wise release of funds during last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current financial year 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Notional allocation	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13	
			No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released	Notional allocation	No. of projects assisted	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	9	76.82	190	16	133.63	190	18	156.81	200	6	36.73
2.	Bihar	130	5	47.19	150	10	105.37	140	12	150.11	150	2	20.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	2	12.66	30	2	7.80	30	2	35.61	30	1	9.42
4.	Goa	10	1	8.89	15	1	7.50	15	1	10.46	15	1	3.52
5.	Gujarat	50	4	37.21	50	3	22.66	40	3	55.46	50	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	150	10	90.76	200	13	98.34	200	11	92.26	150	3	19.84
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	4	14.19	50	1	4.35	50	3	37.37	40	1	8.15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1	8.89	20	0	0.00	20	1	20.00	20	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10	0	0	10	1	1.40	15	2	4.91	30	1	6.00
10.	Karnataka	250	26	274.7	290	27	246.50	270	29	270.28	270	1	7.76
11.	Kerala	190	20	176.4	220	21	190.73	200	21	164.10	200	8	50.09
12.	Madhya Pradesh	170	8	66.28	215	5	38.60	210	15	143.73	210	4	31.50
13.	Maharashtra	410	39	327	410	45	398.35	410	40	401.09	420	13	68.47
14.	Odisha	210	26	233.7	250	27	226.18	240	27	260.55	250	2	14.67
15.	Punjab*	130	11	53.4	210	14	283.12	300	14	151.04	245		55.91
16.	Rajasthan	110	8	64.32	180	13	124.65	170	12	103.80	170	6	39.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Tamil Nadu		230	24	279	290	23	253.12	290	27	234.70	290	1	6.50
18. Uttar Pradesh		410	10	61	410	22	188.85	400	26	264.77	400	25	159.25
19. Uttarakhand		40	4	31.26	50	4	43.38	50	3	30.16	40	1	10.40
20. West Bengal		130	7	65.09	200	6	62.42	200	11	161.76	190	3	16.65
21. Andaman and Nicobar islands		10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
22. Chandigarh		10	1	0.77	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
24. Delhi		90	7	60.55	100	9	80.91	100	11	140.03	100	1	1.20
25. Daman and Diu		10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
26. Lakshadweep		10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
27. Puducherry		10	0	0	10	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
Total (ROC)		3000	227	1990	3600	263	2517.86	3600	291	2889.00	3500	80	566.32
1. Arunachal Pradesh		22	1	9.32	20	1	9.78	15	1	9.95	10	0	0.00
2. Assam		70	3	25.07	90	5	33.55	80	16	128.86	115	0	0.00
3. Manipur		200	19	172.4	180	19	238.76	240	21	250.45	205	13	97.34
4. Meghalaya		22	2	6.35	30	1	11.25	20	2	20.06	20	1	3.84
5. Mizoram		100	6	43.77	90	7	65.75	70	10	145.80	90	11	83.62
6. Nagaland		60	3	21.94	65	5	48.97	55	6	74.99	45	4	26.78
7. Tripura		15	0	0	15	0	0.00	10	0	0.00	5	0	0.00
8. Sikkim		11	1	9.95	10	1	4.98	10	1	14.93	10	0	0.00
Total (NE)		500	35	288.8	500	39	413.04	500	57	645.04	500	29	211.58
Total (RPC+NE)		3500	262	2279	4100	302	2930.90	4100	348	3533.45	4000	109	777.90

Proposal for FDI in Retail

3662. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) application of a Swedish furniture and home retailer and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any conditions have been put in the case and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the retailer is likely to start operation in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Sex Workers

3663. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has worked out a new policy to rehabilitate sex workers and tribal girls being brought by various agencies and forced into prostitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

(c) the measures proposed by her Ministry to check exploitation of sex workers/tribal girls by such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Ministry has no specific policy for rehabilitation of sex workers per se, although, the Ministry of Women and Child Development endeavors to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, through legislative measures as well as implementation of relevant programmes.

The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala', a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The Scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking as well as those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Till date 201 projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme that includes 101 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes.

The Government also issued an Advisory to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 12.10.2011 on measures to be taken for combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation.

The Government also implements the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA], which is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It lays down stringent punishment for the perpetrators of the crime, such as, for keeping a brothel; living on the earnings of prostitution; procuring, inducing or taking persons for the sake of prostitution; detaining a person where prostitution is carried on, etc. The Act also provides for setting up of Protective Homes by the State Governments.

[Translation]

Integrated Tribal Development Project

3664. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the various States in the country regarding restructuring of Integrated Tribal Development Project;

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

(c) whether any proposal regarding change in the jurisdiction of abovesaid project due to formation of new districts in Chhattisgarh has been forwarded by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand have submitted the proposal for re-organisation of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State.

(c) and (d) The Government has received the proposals from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for reorganisation of Narayanpur, Bhanupratappur and Kondagaon Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) in Bastar-District, after creation of New Districts in the State. The proposals were incomplete. Deficiencies have

been communicated to the State Government.

Construction of Ashram Buildings

3665. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has not released the funds sanctioned for construction of forty eight girls ashram buildings/twenty boys ashram buildings to Madhya Pradesh during the year 2011-2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to release the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) During 2011-12, an amount of Rs.2850.00 lakh was approved towards Central grant-in-aid for 20 girls and 20 boys Ashram Schools in Madhya Pradesh and first instalment of Rs. 1425.00 lakh was released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 05.09.2011. The release of balance amount will depend on completion of formalities namely receipt of physical and financial progress reports etc from the State Government.

[English]

Suspicious Transactions through Money Laundering

3666. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of suspicious transactions through money laundering have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount involved therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such transactions in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The number of suspicious transactions (STRs) received by Financial Intelligence Unit-India from reporting entities for investigation of suspected money laundering is given below:

Financial Year	STRs received
2009-10	10,067
2010-11	20,698
2011-12	31,317
2012-13 (upto Oct., 2012)	17,204

(c) STRs are only a suspicion and whether any transaction is a product of money laundering and if so, the amount involved in money laundering can be established after investigations are complete. For the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto Oct., 2013), the number of STRs disseminated by Financial Intelligence Unit-India to the Law Enforcement Agency carrying out investigation on Money laundering are 221, 317, 1615 and 531 respectively.

(d) Action is taken by the Government in accordance with the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and in accordance with compliance of international standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of which India is a member.

Forest Dwelling Tribes

3667. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI MADHU KODA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest dwellers in the country, State/UT-wise including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) whether the Government has any programme for the welfare and protection of rights of these forest dwellers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the exploitation of the rights of these tribals across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures taken by the Government to protect their rights including on natural resources and to provide insurance facilities to them; and

(f) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments under various welfare themes for the forest dwellers during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Demographic details in respect of the people residing in the forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State Governments / Union Territory Administrations.

(b) to (c) The schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are meant for the socio-economic development of all the Scheduled Tribes in the country, including those living in the forest areas. This Ministry is implementing a programme for development of forest villages since 2005-06 for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the Forest Villages and for provision of basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/ habitations spread over 12 States. Under the programme, funds are released out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. for development of Forest Villages.

(d) and (e) The Union Government took note of the fact that the forest dwellers had been precluded from asserting their genuine claims to forest resources which traditionally belonged to them. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was enacted 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. This Act not only recognizes the right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood but also grants several other rights to ensure their control over forest resources which *inter alia* include right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce; community rights such as nistar; habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities; right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

Appropriate changes in the Rules have been brought about on 06.09.2012 and guidelines have been 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.

(f) The funds allocated to the State Governments and utilization reported by them during the last three years and the current year under the development of forest villages programme is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Development of Forest Villages Under SCA to TSP during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1500.00	336.07	1297.18	0.00
3.	Gujarat	0.00	1351.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
5. Meghalaya		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. Madhya Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. Mizoram		0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00
8. Odisha		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Tripura		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	3003.10	336.07	1499.68	0.00

Note: No funds have been released so far during 2012-13 for Development of Forest Village

[Translation]

NPAs.

3668. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NEEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have increased during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof sector-wise and the reasons therefore along with the details of the banks who have expressed their inability to keep a check on NPAs, bank-wise, year-wise;

(c) the increase in the amount and percentage of NPAs of SCBs for the current year to the previous year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The ratio of Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) to Gross Advances in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) decreased from 2.51% in March 2010 to 2.36% in March 2011 and thereafter, increased to 2.94% in March 2012 and to 3.57% in September 2012.

(b) Sector-wise details of GNPA ratio in respect of SCBs as on March 2010, March 2011 and March 2012 are as under:

Sector	Mar. 10	Mar. 11	Mar. 12
Agriculture	2.42%	3.30%	4.32%
SSI/SME	4.14%	3.58%	4.13%
Other Priority Sector	3.77%	3.98%	4.26%
Retail loans	3.89%	3.19%	2.95%
Real Estate	1.93%	1.54%	1.63%

The major reasons in increase in NPAs is current macro-economic situation in the country, lower growth, high interest rates and switch over to system generated NPAs. Credit appraisal and monitoring of end use of funds also needs to improve. However, this increase does not pose any systemic risk.

(c) The GNPA of the SCBs has increased from Rs. 94, 121 crore as on March, 2011 to Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio increased by 0.58%) and

Rs. 1,70,738 crore as on September, 2012 (GNPA ratio increased by 0.63%).

(d) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions, which stipulate that each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, reporting to higher authorities and monitoring of write-off/waiver cases.

The instructions also stipulate that there should be a Board approved policy in place for valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures and the valuation should be done by professionally qualified independent valuers.

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

The Government has recently directed all PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

[English]

Petroleum Based Projects

3669. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish new petroleum and petroleum based projects in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per information received from Oil PSUs, a list of approved projects and projects under

consideration in the State of Assam is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

A. Approved projects

Sl. No.	Project name	Approved cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	INDAdeptg unit for Guwahati Refinery	123.1
2.	Resitement of Tinsukia Terminal to Digboi	151.0
3.	Augmentation of LPG Storage Capacity at North Guwahati Bottling Plant	28.48
4.	Augmentation of LPG Storage Capacity at Silchar Bottling Plant	37.39
5.	Laying of ATF Pipeline from Guwahati Refinery to Guwahati Airport	44.0

B. Projects Under consideration

Sl. No.	Project name	Anticipated cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
1.	INDMAX unit at Bongaigaon Refinery	1848.0	In principal approval of IOC Board obtained. Final investment proposal is under consideration
2.	Railhead Depot at Cachar District	202.0	Activities related to land acquisition are under progress.
3.	Revamping of Missamari Depot with DG Railway siding	50.0	Follow up with the Ministry of Defence and Railways for allotment of suitable land is under progress.

Modernisation of Blood Banks

3670. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided financial and technical support for modernisation of blood banks under the National Aids Control Programme (NACP) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria adopted for the purpose;

(c) the number of blood banks modernised indicating the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether any proposals have been received from the States in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Under Blood safety component of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), Government of India is providing financial and technical support for modernization of blood banks in public, voluntary and charitable sector in the country.

Under the scheme, one time grant for essential equipments and annual recurring grant for procurement of kits/consumables, salary of Laboratory Technicians and Counselors is being provided.

The criteria adopted under the scheme is to include all blood banks in the public sector, blood banks in the voluntary sector including Indian Red Cross Society and Rotary etc. and also selected blood banks located in charitable sector. The pattern of assistance for various categories of blood banks supported under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition to the above, NACP is also providing support to blood banks for other elements for blood transfusion service i.e. Training of blood bank personnel, promotion of voluntary blood donation and ensuring quality management practices in blood banks.

(c) Statement-II indicating the State/U.T-wise list of number of blood banks modernised during the last three years and the current year is enclosed. The State/UT-wise cumulative number of blood banks supported under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The funds allocated, released and utilised under Blood Safety Component of National AIDS Control Programme State/UT-wise during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) Proposals are being received from states from time to time, for various blood banks in public and voluntary/charitable sectors to be considered for modernisation. As on date, no such proposal is pending for modernisation.

Statement-I

Pattern of assistance for various categories of Blood Banks supported under modernisation Scheme of National AIDS Control Programme

District level Blood Bank: Blood Bank collecting less than 3,000 blood units per annum

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	1.25
2.	Consumables	1.25
3.	Contingency	Nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78
5.	Salary for Counselor (Nil)	Nil
Total Annual Recurring Grants		2.03

Major Blood Bank: Blood Banks collecting between 3,000 - 5,000 blood units per annum

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	3.19

1	2	3
2.	Consumables	3.00
3.	Contingency	Nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78
Total Annual Recurring Grants		4.56

Blood units Component Separation Units: Blood Banks collecting between 5,000 - 10,000 blood per annum with facilities for preparation of blood components

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	27.69
2.	Consumables	12.00
3.	Contingency	1.00

1	2	3
4.	Salary for LT (one)	1.00
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78
Total Annual Recurring Grants		14.78

Model Blood Banks: Blood Banks collecting more than 10,000 blood units per annum along with training facilities for Blood Bank Medical Officers, Technicians and Nurses

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	100.00
2.	Consumables	16.76
3.	Contingency	2.00
4.	Salary of contractual staff	6.24
Total Annual Recurring Grants		25.00

Statement-III

State/UT-wise list of Blood Banks modernized during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	9	19	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nager Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Delhi		1	3	1	0
11. Goa		0	1	0	0
12. Gujarat		6	13	1	0
13. Haryana		2	2	1	
14. Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir		0	1	0	0
16. Jharkhand		4	1	1	0
17. Karnataka		2	3	0	0
18. Kerala		0	1	0	0
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		0	1	1	0
21. Maharashtra		1	2	4	5
22. Manipur		0	1	0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		0	3	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		1	0	0	0
27. Pondicherry		0	1	0	0
28. Punjab		2	9	1	0
29. Rajasthan		0	7	0	0
30. Sikkim		0	1	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		9	2	0	0
32. Tripura		0	1	1	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		3	1	2	0
34. Uttaranchal		0	1	1	0
35. West Bengal		2	1	0	0
Total		44	69	33	6

*As on 31st October 2012

Statement-III*State/UT-wise list of cumulative number of Blood Banks supported during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	2	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95	96	114	112
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	15	12	12	12
4.	Assam	38	32	26	26
5.	Bihar	45	47	47	36
6.	Chandigarh	6	4	4	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	18	15	15	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	3	1	1	1
10.	Delhi	23	19	20	20
11.	Goa	4	3	3	3
12.	Gujarat	73	74	75	80
13.	Harvana	23	20	21	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	14	14	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	20	20	19
16.	Jharkhand	32	23	24	23
17.	Karnataka	76	65	65	66
18.	Kerala	52	45	45	45
19.	Laksbadweep	1	1	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	63	59	60	60
21.	Maharastra	102	97	101	106
22.	Manipur	11	3	3	3
23.	Meghalaya	12	5	5	5
24.	Mizoram	8	10	10	10
25.	Nagaland	8	8	8	8
26.	Odisha	59	56	56	61

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Pondicherry		6	5	5	5
28. Punjab		54	52	46	45
29. Rajasthan		32	45	45	45
30. Sikkim		6	2	2	2
31. Tamilnadu		112	94	94	94
32. Tripura		8	6	7	6
33. Uttar Pradesh		77	70	72	85
34. Uttarakhand		16	17	18	19
35. West Bengal		82	62	62	62
Others (Def. & Railways)		30	42	42	Nil
Total		1230	1127	1144	1115

*As on 31st October 2012

Statement-IV

Funds allocated, released & utilised under Blood Safety, State/UT-wise for the last three years and current year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.06	22.85	27.1	14.18	23.93	14.59	26.83	6.97
2.	Andhra Pradesh	699.49	230.90	694.84	549.16	658.55	464.36	845.80	226.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.57	0.77	40.17	46.47	47.95	22.74	49.94	6.60
4.	Assam	202.08	112.43	203.82	147.38	183.46	128.61	190.07	97.82
5.	Bihar	299.86	83.75	241.08	268.57	237.56	118.56	245.86	23.25
6.	Chandigarh	110.69	9.84	106.2	77.23	110.54	50.51	118.51	25.69
7.	Chhattisgarh	118.71	29.22	107.61	56.60	133.54	70.20	169.13	21.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24.25	23.83	9.28	7.61	12.26	8.42	12.95	0
9.	Daman and Diu	18.02	5.24	15.85	5.66	11.38	2.26	10.76	1.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Delhi		203.02	98.74	317.92	221.93	307.36	189.89	386.58	51.98
11. Goa		76.5	46.12	63.82	44.12	55.88	36.46	65.63	18.12
12. Gujarat		529.4	391.95	549	460.69	546.79	397.39	782.84	89.74
13. Haryana		191.82	96.98	186.38	115.78	159.68	121.26	201.86	85.36
14. Himachal Pradesh		115.58	85.88	-15.66	42.91	126.9	67.81	38.49	14.73
15. Jammu and Kashmir		120.92	26.34	165.17	22.11	136.01	53.23	131.27	17.42
16. Jharkhand		265.57	48.39	186.58	111.17	182.07	101.74	257.98	24.25
17. Karnataka		377.05	152.21	^55.7	103.25	379.7	205.80	614.11	88.45
18. Kerala		300.85	265.87	386.59	370.84	338.05	233.47	396.87	47.15
19. Lakshadweep		4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Madhya Pradesh		329.86	126.14	361.34	153.87	324.64	45.86	346.58	42.76
21. Maharashtra		843.61	40.19	1008.6	437.31	1014.5	757.65	1055.5	229.7
22. Manipur		94.99	45.84	68.05	32.03	85.8	51.66	97.46	6.50
23. Meghalaya		56.4	17.20	48.67	32.42	41.04	20.62	41.15	20.04
24. Mizorarn		86.4	60.11	83.11	76.50	96.61	90.10	103.67	24.78
25. Nagaland		89.62	74.93	55.86	37.17	67.94	57.47	87.09	35.04
26. Odisha		280.8	74.93	309.38	295.14	398 09	213.43	452.67	55.26
27. Pondicherry		65.6	14.98	54.55	23.07	53.96	30.53	61.92	14.70
28. Punjab		311.26	196.18	249.15	203.19	254.98	189.63	265.22	61.86
29. Rajasthan		340.55	169.84	430.25	237.00	341.79	241.64	404.01	60.39
30. Sikkim		28.51	25.28	27.33	22.80	34.11	21.43	47.39	11.63
31. Tamil Nadu		703.96	205.67	723.47	542.91	847.31	535.97	832.06	285.65
32. Tripura		93.3	80.37	73.27	68.24	78.86	69.42	73.75	36.01
33. Uttar Pradesh		445.52	312.25	471.44	358.04	520.6 4	244.03	609.68	81.82
34. Uttaranchal		112.02	87.94	125.98	120.94	120.61	116.35	141.34	42.01
35. West Bengal		712.37	582.18	716.46	638.99	716.14	336.52	776.37	111.08
Total		8330.2	3935.1	8679.7	5945.2	8648.7	5509.6	10041.3	1966.2

*As on 31st October 2012

External Debt

3671. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
 WAKCHAURE:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented with the assistance of external loans along with the names of agencies which financed these projects and their present status;

(b) the amount of each such loan originally taken and that outstanding as on date, agency-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions and the rates of interest applicable on each such loan along with the break up of interest and principal repaid during each of the last three years and the current year, till date;

(d) the efforts made or proposed to be made to ensure timely/speedy completion of the projects; and

(e) the efforts made or proposed to be made by the Government to maintain loans within manageable limits and its early repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

AYUSH Dispensaries in Maharashtra

3672. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic (AYUSH) dispensaries functioning in the country, under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether proposals have been received from various State Governments to open number of CGHS, AYUSH dispensaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the number and location of various private hospitals on CGHS panel in the States which provide treatment with various systems of AYUSH system-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No such proposals have received in this regard.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic (AYUSH) Dispensaries/Units Functioning under CGHS

Sl. No.	City	State	CGHS Wellness Centres					Total
			Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ahemdabad	Gujrat	1	1	0	0	0	2
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	2
3.	Banglore	Karnataka	2	1	1	0	0	4
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0	2	0	4
8.	Dehradun	Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Delhi		13	13	5	1	4	36
10.	Guwahati	Assam	0	1	0	0	0	1
11.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	2	0	0	6
12.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	2
14.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0	0	0	3
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1	2	1	0	0	4
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	0	0	3
18.	Meerut		1	1	0	0	0	2
19.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2	3	0	0	0	5
20.	Nagpur		2	1	0	0	0	3
21.	Patna	Bihar	1	1	0	0	0	2
22.	Pune	Maharashtra	1	2	0	0	0	3
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Shillong	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Thiruvanthpuram	Kerala	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total			33	35	10	3	4	85

Statement-II

Hospitals empanelled under CGHS/CS (MA) Rules for Ayurveda, Unani, and Yoga & Naturopathy (AYUSH) treatment

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Hospital/Centre	System of Medicine
1	2	3
1.	Sreedhareeyam Ayurvedic Eye Hospital & Research Centre, Koothattukulam, Ernakulam, Kerala	Ayurveda

1	2	3
2.	Sagarlal Memorial Hospital, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.	Ayurveda
3.	The Aryavaidya Chikitasalayam & Research Institute, 136-137, Trichy Road, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-45.	Ayurveda
4.	SNA Oushadhasala Pvt. Ltd, Athani P.O. 683585, Aluva, Ernakulam Dt. Kerala.	Ayurveda
5.	Sree Narayana Institute of Ayurvedic Studies &	

1	2	3
	Research, R. Sankar Nagar, Karimapingpuzha, P.O. Pangode, Puthur, Kollam-691513, Kerala.	Ayurveda
6.	Kerala Ayurveda Pharmacy Ltd., Athani P.O. 683585, Aluva, Ernakulam Dt. Kerala.	Ayurveda
7.	ZVM Unani Medical College & Hospital, 2390. K.B. Hidayatullah Road, Azam campus, Camp Pune-411001.	Unani
8.	Tantia General Hospital, JR Tantia Charitable Trust (Regd.) sukhadia Nagar, Sriganga Nagar-335001, Rajsthan.	Ayurveda
9.	Moolchand Hospital, Lajpat Nagar-III, New Delhi-110024	Ayurveda
10.	Majcedia Hospital, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi-110024	Unani
11.	Dhanwanthari Vaidyasala, H.O. Thodupuzha, Idukki Dt. Kerala	Ayurveda
12.	SSCAC Ltd. Sree Sankara Gardens, Pampupara P.O. Wandanmedu, Idukki Dist. Kerala	Ayurveda
13.	SSCAC Ltd. Sree Sankara Hospital, Perunna, Changanacherry, Kerala	Ayurveda
14.	Sitaram Ayurveda Speciality Hospital, Thrissur-680021, Kerala	Ayurveda
15.	Sunrise Naturopathy & Ayurvedic Hospital & Yoga Centre, Vill Sar (Bilochi) Jaipur.	Naturopathy

[Translation]

**Power Generation from Renewable
Energy Sources**

3673. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the total potential of power generation from
renewable energy sources in the country, source-wise
and State-wise;

(b) the share of renewable energy to the total
installed power generation capacity from all sources in the
country, percentage and MW-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to generate
35 giga watt additional power through various renewable
energy sources in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE
ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The potential of
power generation from various renewable energy sources
in the country is estimated as below:

Source	Gigawatt (GW)
Solar	100 GW
Wind	49 GW
Small Hydro	20 GW
Bio-Energy	25 GW

State-wise details thereof, are given in the enclosed
Statement.

(b) As on 31.10.2012, the total installed capacity of
power generation in the country is 2,10,544 MW. This
includes 26,267 MW from various renewable energy
sources. The contribution of renewable energy is about
12.45% in the total installed capacity

(c) and (d) A target of 30 GW grid interactive
renewable power capacity addition, comprising 15 GW

from wind, 10 GW from solar, 2 GW from small hydro and 3 GW from biomass has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year plan period.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to increase power generation capacity of renewable energy sources. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties;

- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States.
- A minimum percentage for purchase of electricity by distribution companies from renewable energy sources.
- Guidelines by CERC to SERCs for fixation of preferential tariffs.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal systems.

Statement

State-wise details of Estimated Potential for Renewable Energy in the Country

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Energy		
				Biomass Power	Bagase Co-generation	Waste To Energy
in Megawatt (MW)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	5394	978	578	300	123
2	Arunachal Pradesh	201	1341	8		
3	Assam	53	239	212		8
4	Bihar	223	619		300	73
5	Chhattisgarh	23	1107	236	24	
6	Goa		7	26		
7	Gujarat	10609	202	1221	350	112
8	Haryana		110	1333	350	24
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	2398	142		2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5311	1431	43		
11	Jharkhand		209	90		10
12	Karnataka	8591	4141	1131	450	151
13	Kerala	790	704	1044		36
14	Madhya Pradesh	920	820	1364		78
15	Maharashtra	5439	794	1887	1250	287
16	Manipur	7	109	13		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Meghalaya	44	230	11		2
18	Mizoram		169	1		
19	Naqaland	3	197	10		
20	Odisha	910	295	246		22
21	Punjab		441	3172	300	45
22	Rajasthan	5005	57	1039		62
23	Sikkim	98	267	2		
24	Tamil Nadu	5374	660	1070	450	151
25	Tripura		47	3		2
26	Uttar Pradesh	137	461	1617	1250	176
27	Uttarakhand	161	1708	24		5
28	West Bengal	22	396	396		148
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	8			
30	Chandigarh					6
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
32	Daman and Diu					
33	Delhi					131
34	Lakshwadeep	16				
35	Pondicherry					3
	Others					1022
	Total	49130	19749	17536	5000	2705

The potential of Solar Power (100 GW) is estimated at 30-50 MW/Sq.km. of open, shadow free area.

[English]

Security Deposit for New LPG Connections

3674. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the security deposit for new LPG connections has been increased recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to issue new LPG connections at market rate and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a temporary ban has been imposed on issue of Double Bottle Connections (DBC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to clear the waiting list for new LPG connections at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Security Deposit on 14.2 kg. LPG cylinder for North Eastern States has been enhanced from Rs. 900/- to Rs.1150/- and for rest of the country from Rs.1250/- to Rs.1450/-.

(c) to (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have stated that release of new LPG connections including DBC has not been stopped.

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

Further, instant LPG connections at non-subsidised rates are available without de-duplication/ KYC check. After completion of de-duplication process, the connection can be converted to a subsidized one.

The new connections are being processed as per the policy in vogue and released as per demand.

Welfare and Rehabilitation of Tribals

3675. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States for rehabilitation of displaced tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) the quantum of funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for rehabilitation and upliftment of these tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (d) No such proposal from States has been received by M/o Tribal Affairs. As per reply received from Department of Land Resources, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) has been formulated to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement comprehensively. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provide for the basic minimum requirements that all projects leading to involuntary displacement must address.

[Translation]

Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases

3676. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the number of people suffering from various communicable and non-communicable diseases in the country;

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

(c) the schemes proposed/being implemented by the Government to control the communicable and non-communicable diseases indicating the funds allocated and utilised thereunder during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has periodically assessed and monitored the performance of these programmes; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to plug the loopholes for effective implementation of the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN

CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The Special Survey of Deaths (SSD) was implemented by the Registrar General of India Office during 2004-05 covering deaths from 2001-2003 in Sample Registration System (SRS). The SRS covered over 6645 small areas (sample units) in all the States and Union Territories. Overall, Non-Communicable Diseases were the leading causes of death in the country, constituting 42% of all deaths. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions constitute another 38% of deaths. The urban areas have a lower number of deaths from communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions but a higher proportion from non-communicable diseases (56%). Overall, the leading cause of death is cardiovascular diseases (19%), followed by respiratory diseases 9% (namely chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases COPD, asthma, other respiratory diseases), diarrhoeal diseases (8%), perinatal conditions (63%), respiratory infections such as acute pneumonia (6.2%), tuberculosis (6%), malignant and other neoplasms (5.7%), senility (5.1% -which is concentrated at ages 70 and higher), unintentional injuries.

The reported cases of communicable diseases as per available data for the year 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The following programmes are being implemented for communicable and non-communicable diseases:

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
2. National AIDS Control Programme
3. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme
5. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, Stroke
6. National Mental Health Programme
7. National Blindness Control Programme
8. National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly

The funds allocated and released/utilized, State/UT-wise during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II to IX.

(d) and (e) Yes. Periodic assessment, review of performance, corrective action and interaction with the implementing agencies are ongoing activities and accordingly, conducted for all the disease control programmes.

Statement-I

State/UT wise reported cases of communicable diseases for the year 2011

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Respiratory Infections	Meningococcal Meningitis	Rabies	Tuberculosis	Leprosy	HIV (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	849	55308	3089290	1413	41	908	7820	419180
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	49	661	69151	27	0	111915	28	195
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	627	653	48602	0	0	2311	1000	1156
4.	Assam	4692	24183	314824	104	0	37841	17801	12804
5.	Bihar	416	11908	87486	9	0	76484	6999	123875
6.	Chandigarh	16	7084	49649	37	0	2537	64	1814
7.	Chhattisgarh	98	8875	155743	1	1	27118	7496	40942

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	507	104447	0	0	419	524	289
9.	Daman and Diu	2	16	42350	0	0	313	195	268
10.	Delhi	1089	44118	198541	193	17	51645	3615	25161
11.	Goa	19	692	61029	3	0	1982	175	4126
12.	Gujarat	683	2324	604076	0	16	74867	3718	127092
13.	Haryana	515	8575	1275035	19	0	37913	861	17876
14.	Himachal Pradesh	573	29357	1484149	0	1	13501	5858	7346
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3269	72202	528409	37	0	13473	24	5812
16.	Jharkhand	1097	10886	205496	570	3	38574	17892	47976
17.	Karnataka	811	17657	1629997	113	18	70595	41	209368
18.	Kerala	1553	21390	5034506	47	1	26126	13	25090
19.	Lakshadweep	0	42	28129	0	0	17	90	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	486	31455	578783	579	1	90764	8312	40451
21.	Maharashtra	2528	16084	571947	15	3	135281	695	315849
22.	Manipur	711	1900	25441	30	0	3080	974	25369
23.	Meghalaya	485	9009	295146	52	0	5079	20	2381
24.	Mizoram	239	3393	26817	60	0	2304	4082	5346
25.	Nagaland	615	2979	48566	5	26	3722	36	9716
26.	Odisha	1004	44295	1372208	719	0	48970	24627	103862
27.	Puducherry	32	5516	654884	41	1	1568	499	1254
28.	Punjab	42	7030	656544	20	0	39206	12169	31961
29.	Rajasthan	326	56191	1089640	43	0	112504	27	73545
30.	Sikkim	740	1142	92736	1	0	1631	54	593
31.	Tamil Nadu	2582	75127	2410214	358	42	79830	237	132590
32.	Tripura	670	2468	160438	27	0	2798	3	5684
33.	Uttar Pradesh	370	93878	1183992	79	2	285884	1295	122522
34.	Uttarakhand	38	8385	130283	121	0	14883	2	12862
35.	West Bengal	6372	39936	1991660	1906	80	99829	49	134286
Total		33634	715226	26300208	6629	253	1515872	127295	2088641

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Tetanus other than Neonatal	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Syphilis	Neonatal Tetanus	Gonococcal Infection	Dengue	Filariasis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203	868	16171	24965	76	78917	1209	165239
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	259	0	0	19	6	199
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	32	22	644	0	592	0	0
4.	Assam	658	894	902	189	133	8482	0	2712
5.	Bihar	0	308	1826	17	0	34	21	390000
6.	Chandigarh	0	4	0	0	0	380	73	
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	14	1192	174	0	573	313	15514
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	3890	68	77
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	0	336	0	219
10.	Delhi	30	271	44	54	65	116	1131	
11.	Goa	0	0	0	2	0	0	26	149
12.	Gujarat	0	109	2	2184.	2	2424	1693	7891
13.	Haryana	0	1	595	339	0	3317	267	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	3	0	1798	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	16	652	78	0	1657	3	0
16.	Jharkhand	75	177	3309	388	14	1777	36	140323
17.	Karnataka	18	8	696	769	1	5148	405	19546
18.	Kerala	8	5	31	1	7	139	1304	18957
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341
20.	Madhya Pradesh	95	20	4668	1288	12	3462	50	9679
21.	Maharashtra	269	112	560	1535	2	1688	1138	90241
22.	Manipur	176	0	0	182	84	242	220	0
23.	Meghalaya	30	0	1714	300	5	49	0	0
24.	Mizoram	2	0	150	29	2	50	0	0
25.	Nagaland	7	0	931	16	0	94	3	0
26.	Odisha	235	0	1292	558	111	3728	1816	116997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	3	0	116	463	1437
28. Punjab		6	0	0	40	1	19	3921	0
29. Rajasthan		23	428	611	1461	3	9497	1072	0
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	3	0	34	2	0
31. Tamilnadu		0	0	0	637	2	2730	2501	59836
32. Tripura		19	0	59	22	0	3	0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		546	6	1218	442	36	17474	155	131282
34. Uttrakhand		1	172	149	27	15	229	454	0
35. West Bengal		430	788	2038	892	163	1141	510	110729
Total		2843	4233	39091	37243	734	150155	18860	1281368

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Kala-azar	Cholera	Typhoid	Viral Hepatitis	Malaria	Chikungunya	Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalities Syndrome
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	227	180297	11050	34949	99	73
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1343	208	1918	96	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	7885	636	13950	0	0
4.	Assam	5	0	4541	2557	47397	0	1319
5.	Bihar	25222	0	14787	202	2643	91	821
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	3190	1309	582	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	42115	139	136899	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	8	2269	269	5150	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	964	484	262	0	0
10.	Delhi	19	380	42976	8347	413	110	9
11.	Goa	0	0	285	118	1187	664	91
12.	Gujarat	0	79	14371	4328	89764	1042	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Haryana			0	1	25469	2557	33401	215	90
14. Himachal Pradesh			1	0	28074	1248	247	0	0
15. Jammu and Kashmir			0	0	82347	5129	1091	0	0
16. Jharkhand		5960		0	27009	384	160653	816	303
17. Karnataka			0	166	38727	6049	24237	1941	397
18. Kerala			0	19	3322	5336	1993	183	88
19. Lakshadweep			0	0	14	15	8	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh			0	0	32490	3851	91851	280	0
21. Maharashtra			0	210	50095	5994	96577	5113	35
22. Manipur			0	0	5498	229	714	0	11
23. Meghalaya			0	0	9235	87	25143	168	0
24. Mizorarn			0	0	2270	812	8861	0	0
25. Nagaland			0	0	14962	64	3363	0	44
26. Odisha			0	0	59903	3272	308968	236	0
27. Puducherry			0	0	11077	520	196	42	0
28. Punjab			0	9	36263	5041	2693	0	0
29. Rajasthan			0	0	7902	967	54294	608	0
30. Sikkim			7	0	551	484	51	0	0
31. Tamilnadu			0	580	50185	5940	22171	4194	762
32. Tripura			0	0	3553	404	14427	0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh			11	9	117537	7749	56968	3	3492
34. Uttrakhand			0	0	13760	3143	1277	18	0
35. West Bengal			1962	652	127180	5480	66368	4482	714
Total			33187	2341	1062446	94402	1310656	20402	8149

Statement-II

State/UT wise funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year for National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allo- cation	Rele- ase/ Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rele- ase/ Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rele- ase/ Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Rele- ase/ Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	214.67	192.42	205	194.78	216.02	173.85	209.61	12.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.00	66.67	65	56.29	62.91	70.25	66.85	16.31
3.	Assam	130.00	69.97	120	73.80	150.28	36.16	149.10	Awaited
4.	Bihar	260.67	61.34	225	73.73	818.76	69.91	731.77	14.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	159.79	131.08	165	123.62	203.09	156.44	167.91	Awaited
6.	Goa	12.42	9.38	14	7.60	15.16	12.02	12.14	2.99
7.	Gujarat	179.27	229.07	174	152.42	181.93	159.60	239.50	50.09
8.	Haryana	107.00	56.76	97	67.61	81.71	55.24	142.93	28.48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	71.80	40.16	65	35.48	67.91	37.44	58.91	Awaited
10.	Jharkhand	172.00	76.38	153	103.09	218.48	121.99	220.27	Awaited
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.54	30.84	83	21.95	84.09	16.55	102.14	6.17
12.	Karnataka	170.32	138.38	170	148.40	161.8	135.42	175.24	23.45
13.	Kerala	110.00	37.58	105	51.27	94	54.17	87.01	12.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	257.08	139.09	257	194.41	255	138.93	319.10	30.54
15.	Maharashtra	300.34	215.76	280	243.40	329.55	299.16	413.19	Awaited
16.	Manipur	51.33	37.71	45	37.43	46.94	34.45	45.55	Awaited
17.	Meghalaya	41.00	26.68	41	24.51	42.1	21.00	54.62	7.25
18.	Mizoram	44.42	34.19	42	37.18	59.46	42.68	53.23	Awaited
19.	Nagaland	52.23	51.70	52	51.66	55.5	55.27	57.31	25.23
20.	Odisha	186.25	121.55	175	117.87	170.99	158.97	321.16	5.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Punjab		130.30	73.02	115	86.73 -	132.91	98.24	174.87	44.44
22. Rajasthan		163.73	177.73	160	138.62	157.99	101.22	138.85	Awaited
23. Sikkim		29.64	24.62	33	22.49	45.36	38.18	35.97	10.86
24. Tamil Nadu		200.26	127.50	190	159.25	180.73	149.09	228.26	32.5
25. Tripura		31.20	8.42	31	16.82	24.89	14.20	21.48	2.78
26. Uttar Pradesh		576.80	409.62	572	311.87	707.08	217.45	605.70	Awaited
27. Uttaranchal		70.89	40.93	58	42.27	53.19	43.08	53.83	20.35
28. West Bengal		247.55	150.50	240	190.2	233.96	216.13	292.04	70.38
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		17.59	6.54	17.5	6.33	7.1	4.84	12.47	0.94
30. Chandigarh		13.46	11.61	16	12.33	21.77	12.55	18.51	6.06
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		16.50	10.07	20	10.50	16.2	14.46	26.12	6.58
32. Daman and Diu		8.92	4.12	10	5.29	12.23	7.70	15.37	Awaited
33. Delhi		92.70	37.36	100	49.87	100.8	59.79	91.27	Awaited
34. Lakshadweep		4.94	2.33	0	3.10	4.46	2.43	12.81	Awaited
35. Pondicherry		14.07	9.43	14.50	8.36	16.01	11.72	17.57	2.99
Total		4300.68	2860.51	4110	2880.53	5030.36	2840.58	5372.66	434.58

Statement-III

State/UT wise funds allocated and released/utilized during the last three years and the current year for National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

2009-10**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Rs. 17,27,945/-
2.		Hissar	Rs. 15,05,749/-
3.	Manipur	Imphal West	Rs. 17,40,804/-
4.		Thoubal	Rs. 18,32,251/-

2. Upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat	Rs. 50,00,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 50,00,000/-
3.	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	Rs. 50,00,000/-

3. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
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Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
2.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
4.	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry - Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
7.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 20,50,000/-

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

8.	Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
9.		Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/-
10.	Uttar Pradesh	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
12.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/-
13.	Rajasthan	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
14.		R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
15.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
16.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

2010-11**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapah	Rs. 21,80,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Rs. 17,42,400/-
3.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 21,80,000/-
5.	Karnataka	Shimoga	Rs. 21,08,200/-
6.		Gulbarga	Rs. 19,59,400/-
7.		Karwar	Rs. 18,19,200/-
8.		Chamrajanagar	Rs. 13,44,800/-
9.	West Bengal	24- Parganas	Rs. 21,80,000/-
10.		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 15,81,648/-

2. Manpower Development Schemes

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
5.	Kerala	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 20,84,00,000/-
6.	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,07,50,000/-
7.	Delhi	IHBAS, Shahdara	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
Scheme - B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties			
8.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

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.		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.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	Rs. 74,78,000/-
16.		Thiruvarur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17.		Narnakkal	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	District	Amount
1	2	3	4

Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
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1	2	3	4
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/-

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	2	3
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/-

1	2	3
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, Pondicherry	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	Institute	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/-

Statement-IV

State/UT wise funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year for National Programme for Health Care of The Elderly (NPHCE)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Financial Year 2010-11		Financial Year 2011-12		Financial Year 2012-13	
		Amount Released	Expenditure As per Audit Report	Amount Released	Expenditure As per Audit Report	Amount Released	Expenditure As Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363.41	Nil	261.60	0	871.52	0.00
2.	Assam	226.29	Nil	441.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	251.57	Nil	224.04	0.00	446.72	0.00
4.	Chattisgarh	181.22	Nil	125.74	0.00	229.20	0.00
5.	Gujarat	234.77	Nil	418.40	0.00	225.44	12.60
6.	Haryana	78.34	Nil	344.54	39.75	0.00	18.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	121.06	Nil	198.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.37	Nil	335.16	56.96	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	Nil	406.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	316.21	Nil	586.02	2.24	0.00	4.31
11.	Kerala	139.94	Nil	268.82	0.00	470.72	0.00
12.	Madya Pradesh	104.10	Nil	232.72	20.24	391.84	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13. Maharashtra		218.61	Nil	237.80	4.86	426.96	9.82
14. Odisha		86.82	Nil	223.88	4.18	374.56	0.00
15. Punjab		103.78	Nil	119.22	0.00	196.24	0.00
16. Rajasthan		288.05	Nil	209.60	0.00	711.20	0.00
17. Sikkim		65.22	Nil	137.81	27.31	0.00	76.23
18. Tamil Nadu		105.54	Nil	279.20	0.00	344.16	0.00
19. Uttarakhand		94.02	Nil	50.32	0.00	81.04	2.72
20. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	Nil	0.00	0.00	1855.04	0.00
21. West Bengal		125.54	Nil	120.52	0.00	231.20	0.00
Total		3260.86	Nil#	5222.77	155.54	6855.84	124.49

Note: This is new initiative Programme under 11th 5 Years Plan. First Time GIA Released to the States at the fag end of 2010-11

Funds are released only in the last quarter of 2010-11

No funds were released during 2009-10

Statement-V

State/UT wise funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year for National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

Releases and Expenditure/Utilized by States (Cash+Commodity)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 as on 30.11.2012	
		Allocated/ Released	Exp.	Allocated/ Released	Exp.	Allocated/ Released	Exp.	Allocated/ Released	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1048.06	1694.79	1159.24	791.16	3457.42	3687.74	542.33	719.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.24	837.43	880.69	822.22	1526.82	1478.98	280.17	252.37
3.	Assam	3206.06	3389.40	4910.03	4666.02	3774.39	3952.64	757.12	1257.81
4.	Bihar	2231.78	2484.30	4213.38	4481.77	4891.27	4093.64	1712.68	1556.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	1922.97	1929.25	2117.94	1847.34	4960.09	4203.71	849.71	1025.82
6.	Goa	35.81	80.19	61.08	28.03	77.90	78.80	90.03	8.00
7.	Gujarat	1116.15	380.93	267.00	319.93	501.34	82.71	524.95	106.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	260.46	124.34	0.00	0.00	138.50	133.61	123.11	67.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.55	4.43	7.74	0.00	16.52	0.63	19.80	22.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.42	6.76	15.54	0.37	31.00	7.54	41.32	2.00
11.	Jharkhand	1906.27	2434.09	3586.13	2593.96	5014.77	4745.27	367.93	611.19
12.	Karnataka	403.41	380.86	443.88	222.08	639.34	154.71	367.20	187.67
13.	Kerala	439.15	443.19	305.75	358.60	361.18	566.18	238.11	246.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1813.99	1346.22	1824.64	1564.31	3919.85	3941.94	471.35	970.35
15.	Maharashtra	706.37	711.25	487.54	197.47	436.98	816.51	731.51	204.61
16.	Manipur	239.75	308.22	602.04	417.52	410.75	220.21	175.47	107.32
17.	Meghalaya	611.29	698.96	1089.04	972.39	640.11	522.79	418.26	526.12
18.	Mizoram	627.12	583.04	774.11	673.38	702.32	424.58	279.30	179.48
19.	Nagaland	675.57	662.89	1287.91	999.96	997.72	872.73	268.53	295.59
20.	Odisha	5360.88	5350.81	4324.05	4756.34	7894.83	8244.70	612.54	1397.54
21.	Punjab	254.69	35.99	98.07	263.80	127.38	72.50	83.39	11.55
22.	Rajasthan	1262.96	1111.39	1310.26	1284.63	1342.52	1314.19	369.71	258.98
23.	Sikkim	11.83	10.61	137.71	127.56	22.60	14.73	32.60	1.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	681.58	506.63	372.50	42.88	341.41	9.20	126.00	209.00
25.	Tripura	765.15	820.39	1430.54	1310.58	401.82	373.97	647.69	742.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1999.87	1510.07	2730.95	2065.41	2431.94	2435.68	431.43	432.43
27.	Uttarakhand	56.98	60.93	77.53	61.90	85.00	67.75	41.70	46.70
28.	West Bengal	1794.54	1572.03	2964.01	2497.52	2457.12	1451.96	522.78	852.53
29.	Delhi	61.10	18.38	40.88	92.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	24.29	76.57	36.83	14.67	29.31	32.24	33.89	7.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	464.05	339.22	349.58	271.64	459.63	455.32	361.80	233.04
32.	Chandigarh	60.02	30.82	23.13	31.09	34.87	25.17	61.77	0.49
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.77	46.25	69.60	29.75	61.09	61.92	41.25	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34. Daman and Diu		27.91	29.06	31.70	18.70	51.94	51.53	14.29	5.00
35. Lakshadweep		2.32	10.73	19.80	2.51	11.40	8.79	27.78	0.00
Total		31116.36	30030.42	38050.82	33828.12	48251.13	44604.57	11667.50	12549.48

Statement-VI

State/UT wise funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and current year for Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2149.20	1992.86	2258.40	2370.37	2367.60	2002.4	7715.70	1914.28
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.10	24.84	26.33	40.86	46.96	42.92	62.42	34.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	190.08	213.99	237.60	223.86	279.88	321.67	402.18	298.74
4.	Assam	620.32	616.86	775.40	796.19	740.63	710.88	1223.38	864.87
5.	Bihar	1444.03	1652.12	1597.50	2019.07	2319.22	1783.91	7557.85	2069.08
6.	Chandigarh	75.59	71.09	87.81	91.46	107.84	90.92	113.15	51.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	790.50	517.09	830.00	699.25	1143.40	885.39	2279.95	401.42
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.45	31.01	35.20	36.53	43.79	35.87	48.63	26.22
9.	Daman and Diu	22.03	19.85	24.65	25.75	35.24	23.7	31.14	8.85
10.	Delhi	821.46	987.4	941.68	1152.64	1217.02	1215.22	1368.45	804.54
11.	Goa	63.54	64.32	71.24	85.74	108.87	12.0.75	83.55	48.68
12.	Gujarat	1663.58	1942.67	1854.36	2088.94	2028.48	2270.82	3598.88	1049.51
13.	Haryana	507.15	522.78	661.10	597.32	692.91	607.35	2173.20	677.92
14.	Himachal Pradesh	392.58	285.85	437.94	328.27	513.48	457.64	415.73	271.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	587.16	408.91	634.14	426.61	615.54	643.87	677.03	265.33
16.	Jharkhand	832.30	595.49	874.00	820.1	1030.00	879.56	2887.58	854.39
17.	Karnataka	1333.12	1512.45	1486.96	1841.77	2030.60	1970.97	2148.57	924.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18. Kerala		749.77	720.92	835.30	1042.27	1090.71	993.69	1088.12	433.13
19. Lakshadweep		22.05	10.24	24.67	12.34	27.50	17.63	24.82	10.56
20. Madhya Pradesh		1514.40	1387.86	1689.73	1672.5	2042.96	2022.84	2176.64	837.74
21. Maharashtra		2863.78	3022.36	3195.51	3504.11	4002.00	4156.26	4866.08	2410.27
22. Manipur		204.32	208.37	255.40	274.44	265.19	308.37	343.65	221.43
23. Meghalaya		157.28	125.39	196.60	163.93	159.67	166.86	255.88	141.13
24. Mizoram		107.04	118.9	133.80	129.31	162.03	200.18	283.35	182.83
25. Nagaland		168.00	214.95	210.00	201.48	204.98	200.26	316.62	220.80
26. Odisha		1225.60	912.77	1287.05	985.91	1513.65	1081.08	3612.57	815.76
27. Puducherry		45.62	50.28	52.66	89.40	111.01	96.95	132.80	64.88
28. Punjab		751.83	625.13	839.10	896.85	981.70	833.71	906.36	442.76
29. Rajasthan		1548.64	1439.14	1727.64	1627.64	1914.54	1629.6	2748.67	550.18
30. Sikkim		64.64	67.69	80.80	82.66	75.25	125.54	164.84	96.41
31. Tamilnadu		1651.61	1363.97	1841.55	1536.67	1661.46	1664.95	2358.87	826.74
32. Tripura		88.32	94.64	110.40	103.57	112.37	109.02	210.11	122.76
33. Uttar Pradesh		4794.70	4292.69	5594.22	4727.54	5234.35	4889.49	8670.47	375.77
34. Uttrakhand		325.70	307.81	342.00	359.04	449.07	346.46	1005.20	335.21
35. West Bengal		2015.51	2420.85	2249.26	2476.8	2770.10	2677.08	2909.35	1047.46
Total		29825.00	28843.54	33500.00	33531.19	38100.00	35583.81	64861.79	19712.29

Statement-VII

*Funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year
for National AIDS Control Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad MC ACS	367.33	288.90	563.55	385.02	1 721.67	552.08	674.44	249.75
Andaman and Nicobar SACS	158.69	118.03	184.50	113.78	170.31	130.59	159.60	31.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh SACS	8243.18	7058.19	9049.52	6307.70	8811.88	7681.84	9521.37	4962.93
Arunachal Pradesh SACS	816.31	685.21	929.28	862.92	948.00	776.00	841.61	384.19
Assam SACS	1794.83	1447.57	1935.51	1562.44	1996.83	1865.43	1832.03	724.51
Bihar SACS	2174.73	1126.25	2492.33	1891.99	2878.26	2137.66	2759.55	647.03
Chandigarh SACS	205.35	280.94	626.34	596.65	635.14	465.38	630.16	222.86
Chhattisgarh SACS	1195.93	788.51	1708.15	1137.55	1952.06	1342.33	1986.93	582.19
Chennai MCACS	594.67	169.51	183.91	214.03	226.41	409.96	216.06	86.78
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136.00	103.34	149.11	110.00	139.07	62.56	136.69	39.93
Daman and Diu SACS	167.24	100.35	231.19	114.45	189.17	134.15	228.94	83.50
Delhi SACS	2669.70	1911.57	3535.44	2832.58	3536.36	2987.77	3266.82	1797.03
Goa SACS	650.23	535.81	777.46	526.53	622.09	487.33	624.48	231.97
Gujarat SACS	4593.00	3722.54	4994.99	4161.01	5310.94	4148.89	4905.93	1076.85
Haryana SACS	1745.94	912.30	1742.80	1370.36	1874.65	1550.20	2180.30	660.33
Himachal Pradesh SACS	1125.27	881.66	1136.99	1035.45	1316.66	946.11	1189.12	389.59
Jammu and Kashmir SACS	677.60	257.09	680.96	243.76	811.85	351.29	827.36	224.18
Jharkhand SACS	2000.30	466.58	1754.17	1040.50	1836.70	1085.98	1798.63	546.33
Karnataka SACS	5522.23	3596.30	6040.90	4492.45	7631.16	6455.89	7592.25	2857.24
Kerala SACS	2500.02	2169.92	3183.55	2951.61	3243.17	2687.01	2867.12	1212.58
Lakshadweep SACS	35.89	24.46	0.00		39.63	0.00	25.93	13.19
Madhya Pradesh SACS	3341.73	2040.36	3679.63	1928.85	3819.51	2578.34	3565.88	752.98
Maharashtra SACS	3452.12	4484.84	7976.57	5993.41	7966.88	6941.84	8044.77	4498.28
Manipur SACS	2281.98	1579.34	2491.69	1927.88	2695.58	2005.31	2598.35	1453.78
Meghalaya SACS	459.53	269.95	494.69	409.84	503.93	394.95	451.46	165.14
Mizoram SACS	1331.25	1224.75	1719.02	1495.95	1474.44	1374.42	1435.18	721.06
Mumbai MCACS	2163.16	1696.63	2328.38	1837.31	2290.41	1948.28	2486.42	814.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland SACS	1938.71	1729.50	2134.13	1782.02	2217.57	1915.35	1977.01	861.90	
Odisha SACS	2353.38	1473.61	2881.29	2459.60	3188.88	2350.83	3058.09	784.95	
Pondicherry SACS	345.82	243.58	386.98	299.90	428.22	335.73	429.21	141.13	
Punjab SACS	1815.12	1070.96	2163.50	1825.97	2545.76	2028.06	2454.03	1035.87	
Rajasthan SACS	2618.60	1869.59	3298.70	2626.55	3107.47	2356.41	3120.03	1206.96	
Sikkim SACS	415.62	363.66	523.65	500.45	518.95	475.71	520.64	182.11	
Tamil Nadu SACS	7787.67	3262.32	8006.02	7960.39	8532.89	6201.92	8169.17	4720.29	
Tripura SACS	724.52	621.46	746.41	640.50	794.68	582.77	674.60	299.37	
Uttar Pradesh SACS	3458.40	2516.97	4050.18	3518.10	4564.34	3140.80	4481.38	1270.39	
Uttarakhand SACS	1048.55	840.22	1215.40	1038.54	1363.97	1242.46	1264.62	377.23	
West Bengal SACS	4427.18	3327.78	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	2718.43	4145.00	1695.50	
Total	77337.79	55260.57	90757.33	71812.87	95585.33	74850.06	93141.16	38005.68	

Statement-VIII*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)**Statement showing Release and Utilization of funds*

Amount (in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	NIL	1305.65	NIL	NIL	0
2.	Assam	249.08	NIL	915.62	140.00	NIL	152.31
3.	Bihar	215.16	NIL	925.1	0	NIL	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	NIL	463.8	0	NIL	3.32
5.	Gujarat	284.04	NIL	925.1	7.9166	NIL	73.114
6.	Haryana	111.08	NIL	654.07	31.865	NIL	50.79
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	NIL	463.8	0	NIL	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Jharkhand		0	NIL	399.72	0	NIL	0
9. Jammu and Kashmir		221.97	NIL	734.82	34.16	NIL	110.81
10. Karnataka		285.13	NIL	734.83	24.25	NIL	36.60
11. Kerala		167.31	NIL	844.35	4.746	NIL	0
12. Madhya Pradesh		126.69	NIL	844.35	3.305	NIL	0
13. Maharashtra		263.72	NIL	925.1	54.02	NIL	64.17
14. Odisha		121.18	NIL	844.35	16.705	NIL	0
15. Punjab		146.54	NIL	463.8	0	NIL	0
16. Rajasthan		309.51	NIL	1115.38	0	NIL	0
17. Sikkim		100.78	NIL	313.88	70.87	NIL	163.94
18. Tamil Nadu		131.73	NIL	844.35	0	NIL	0
19. Uttrakhand		121.51	NIL	273.53	2.636	NIL	21.60
20. Uttar Pradesh		0	NIL	0	0	2431.25	0
21. West Bengal		157.3	NIL	463.8	1.12	NIL	0
Total		3571.59	Nil	14455.4	391.59	2431.25	676.65

Statement-IX

State/UT wise funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year for National Programme for Control of Blindness

Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	2051.00	1627.66	2003.40	1903.95	2500.00	1668.01	2543.40	1082.26
Bihar	278.56	214.85	1122.80	525.90	1300.00	480.51	941.50	
Chhattisgarh	168.30	335.15	500.00	519.67	468.68	473.64	557.90	366.89
Goa	15.09	88.80	65.20	61.6	139.82	86.69	179.29	
Gujarat	1888.70	1854.88	1691.00	1615.24	1715.40	1640.34	1722.30	1033.65
Haryana	294.97	303.32	415.00	288.3	885.60	412.78	837.60	128.88
Himachal Pradesh	60.00	52.44	130.00	52.74	244.00	46.82	252.00	155

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	60.00		100.00	0.10	466.80	132.43	474.40	
Jharkhand	367.00	90.12	500.00	482.52	593.30	485.2.2	635.95	465.01
Karnataka	1174.79	1173.08	1296.76	1453.42	1131.86		1541.96	700.17
Kerala	729.20	487.53	500.00	370.87	523.40		702.91	195.64
Madhya Pradesh	1290.00	429.20	1000.00	3633.25	2438.98	1823.87	2700.00	1627.69
Maharashtra	2385.00	1010.61	2184.30	1293.38	1735.10	2047.73	2000.00	1500
Odisha	1559.63	885.02	900.00	96.48	804.92	672.36	853.49	294.13
Punjab	286.42	324.21	690.60	280.06	729.80	625.23	295.26	210.74
Rajasthan	873.73	674.24	1170.62	1075.29	1176.00	1117.81	1100.00	678.43
Tamil Nadu	2480.00	1953.10	2425.00	2006.97	2355.00	2546.00	2447.00	419.91
Uttar Pradesh	3634.07	2307.05	3500.00	2757.75	3200.00	1162.14	2453.68	872.74
Uttranchal	350.00	187.35	139.50	156.22	407.79	234.42	478.74	304.1
West Bengal	1171.00	695.92	1000.00	1203.69	1042.68	1040.02	1007.08	606.31
Arunachal Pradesh	193.00	66.76	244.58	225.85	270.14	156.57	242.82	124.09
Assam	885.73	1069.98	1316.07	1067.84	1039.38	1004.99	865.14	547.8
Manipur	67.39	56.17	71.56	92.92	224.87	68.75	357.95	105.32
Meghalaya	227.00	168.80	174.80	215.38	239.90	184.62	311.90	175.16
Mizoram	317.00	313.20	375.97	333.64	555.05	502.89	272.41	44.8
Nagaland	234.59	100.12	168.00	1.58	189.39	56.34	285.55	119.29
Sikkim	157.00	36.43	114.84	44.55	181.27	123.86	110.43	29.39
Tripura	418.29	215.75	134.18	269.76	200.00	137.97	453.80	330.35
Andaman and Nicobar Island	53.00	19.30	108.30	36.85	99.77		48.93	
Chandigarh	91.00	32.99	87.13	51.2	78.70	51.34	95.95	61.55
Dadra and Nagar	42.00	45.99	67.50	66.44	128.86	41.83	125.33	28.83
Daman and Diu	14.98	0.01	54.04	11.68	64.49	10.53	61.72	
Delhi	84.04	83.05	415.75	273.6	450.57		263.18	
Lakshdweep	11.50	5.81	14.70	2.92	31.30		58.04	
Pondicherry	16.02	42.01	188.40	133.12	137.18		115.39	57.37
Total	23930.00	16950.90	24870.00	22604.73	27750.00	19035.71	27393.00	12265.5

[English]

**Uniform Facilities to CGHS and Insurance
Beneficiaries**

3677. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are liable to get the health care facilities in empanelled hospitals at par with those in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and also health insurance beneficiaries;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding harassment of patients admitted under the CGHS schemes and discrimination against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS beneficiaries are provided quality health care facilities through its large network of dispensaries in various systems of medicine. In addition, inpatient facilities are provided through the Government hospitals and a large number of empanelled private hospitals. The hospitals are under the contractual obligation to follow the terms and conditions of empanelment which include following the CGHS guidelines and the approved package rates for providing medical treatment to CGHS beneficiaries. The scope and coverage of CGHS is quite exhaustive and many public sector organisations are broadly following the CGHS guidelines in providing healthcare facilities to their employees.

(c) and (d) CGHS has received various complaints against private hospitals empanelled under CGHS regarding overcharging, denial of credit facilities, dishonoring the permission letter and pressurizing for shifting the patients before complete treatment etc.

(e) Appropriate actions are taken as per the terms and conditions of empanelment against the erring hospitals which include forfeiture of performance bank guarantee, suspension of empanelment, depanelment and even

blacklisting of hospital for future empanelment under CGHS. Surprise inspections of empanelled private hospitals are also done on regular basis by the senior officers of CGHS to ensure that the CGHS beneficiaries get quality healthcare sendees as per the CGHS guidelines and the terms and conditions of empanelment.

Child Abuse in Orphanages

3678. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of child abuse reported in orphanages during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information received from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), they have dealt with 50 cases of child rights violations involving alleged child abuse in the orphanages in the country during the last three years and in the current year (up to 30.11.2012). The nature of such cases of child abuse in the orphanages includes rape, molestation, torture and death. State-wise number of such complaints dealt with by NCPCR during the last three years and current year, so far, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Such cases are referred to the concerned State Governments with directions to take appropriate remedial measures.

Statement

State-wise number of complaints dealt by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) related to child abuse (rape, molestation, torture, mental abuse, etc.) in orphanages in the country during the last 3 years and current year (up to 30.11.2012)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1

1	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	Delhi	5
4.	Haryana	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Karnataka	4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6
8.	Maharashtra	1
9.	Manipur	1
10.	Meghalaya	1
11.	Odisha	3
12.	Punjab	1
13.	Rajasthan	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	5
15.	Uttarakhand	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	9
17.	West Bengal	1
Total		50

External Flow

3679. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any control on capital flows to minimise the percentage of volatile external flows;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total value of external flows of foreign exchange reserves over the past three months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Policy relating to capital flows and foreign exchange management is reviewed periodically by the Government in consultation with RBI & SEBI keeping in view the evolving macro economic situation and global developments.

Accordingly, in order to curb the volatility in foreign exchange market and to encourage greater capital inflows into India, various policy and administrative measures have been taken which inter-alia include:

- (a) The limits for FII investment in various categories of debt securities have progressively been enhanced.
- (b) The all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowing (ECB) has been raised.
- (c) The ceiling rate of interest on FCNR (B) deposits has been enhanced in May 2012.
- (d) The ceiling rate on export credit in foreign currency was deregulated in May 2012 and banks have been allowed to freely determine the interest rates on such credits.
- (e) In May 2012, Authorised Dealer banks were asked to convert fifty percent of the balances in Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account into rupee balances in order to improve capital inflows.
- (f) A new ECB scheme of US \$10 billion was introduced in June 2012 to flow companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sector that were naturally hedged to avail ECB for repayment of outstanding rupee loan towards capital expenditure and/or for fresh rupee capital expenditure under approval route.
- (g) Qualified Foreign Investors (QFI) have been permitted to invest in Indian securities market in certain eligible securities subject to terms and condition as stipulated by RBI & SEBI.
- (h) The policy pertaining to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been reviewed and liberalisation measures have been taken in the sectors of multi-brand retail trading, single brand retail trading, permitting investments in the civil aviation sector, enhancing limits in the Broadcasting sector, permitting FDI in power exchanges.

In July 2012, the erstwhile stipulation of allowing credit of 100 percent foreign exchange earnings to the EEFC A/c was restored subject to the condition that the sum total of the accruals in the account during a calendar

month should be converted into Rupees on or before the last day of the succeeding calendar month after adjusting for utilisation of the balances for approved purposes or for any commitments;

(c) The total value of external flows of foreign exchange reserves over the past three months is as under;

(In USD Million)

Month	FCA* ₹ (A)	Gold (B)	SDR* (C)	RTP* (D)	FER* (A+B+C+D)
August 2012	257,620	26,239	4,393	2,209	290,461
September 2012	259,958	28,133	4,451	2,270	294,812
October 2012	260,351	28,189	4,446	2,268	295,254

*FCA - Foreign Currency Assets, SDR - Special Drawing Rights, RTP - Reserve Tranche Position, FER - Foreign Exchange Reserves.

Ethanol Blended Petrol

3680. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up another Group of Minister (GoM) on the issue regarding blending ethanol in petrol;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has recommended that blending of ethanol and its procurement price should be left to market forces;

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

(d) whether there are differences between his Ministry and the Ministry of Finance over the issue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore and the steps taken by his Ministry to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A Group of Ministers was set up as per the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs while considering the proposal on 'Pricing Formula for Procurement of Bio-ethanol'.

(b) and (c) The proposals of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy included that while the procurement price of ethanol may be determined by the market, the recommendation to do away with mandatory fixing of target for Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme may not be accepted. These proposals of the Ministry were accepted by the GOM and approved by CCEA.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Question does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on the Quarterly Review of the trends and receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of the first quarter of financial year 2012-2013 under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7903/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7904/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical

Sciences, Shillong, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7905/15/12]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts,
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7906/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bardoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bardoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7907/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7908/15/12]

- (6) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (4th Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.575(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th July, 2012 under

section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7909/15/12]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7910/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7911/15/12]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7912/15/12]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawal, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7913/15/12]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7914/15/12]

- (13) A copy the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.708(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2012 under sub-section(3) of section 31 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7915/15/12]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of National Institute of Biologicals, Noida, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7916/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table Acopy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (2) Annual Report of the the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7917/15/12]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dinsha J. Patel – not present.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7920/15/12]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7921/15/12]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel

*No. L.T. 7918/15/12 and 7919/15/12 were erroneously given by Parliament Library against the Papers which were not laid on the Table. These numbers were later withdrawn and thus not became a part of the debate.

Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7922/15/12]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7923/15/12]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7924/15/12]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7925/15/12]

(g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7926/15/12]

(h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7927/15/12]

(i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7928/15/12]

(2) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 2011-2012 (Hindi and English versions) alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following institutes:—

(i) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7929/15/12]

(ii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7930/15/12]

(iii) Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology Thiruvananthapuram.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7931/15/12]

(iv) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7932/15/12]

(v) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7933/15/12]

- (vi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7934/15/12]
- (vii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7935/15/12]
- (viii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7936/15/12]
- (ix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7937/15/12]
- (x) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7938/15/12]
- (xi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7939/15/12]
- (xii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7940/15/12]
- (xiii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7941/15/12]
- (xiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Shimla.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7942/15/12]
- (xv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7943/15/12]
- (xvi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7944/15/12]
- (xvii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7945/15/12]
- (xviii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7946/15/12]
- (xix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gurdaspur.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7947/15/12]
- (xx) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Kolkata.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7948/15/12]
- (xxi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7949/15/12]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7950/15/12]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7951/15/12]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the 1 year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7952/15/12]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7953/15/12]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7954/15/12]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) Annual Report of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7955/15/12]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7956/15/12]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7957/15/12]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae-Bareli, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Rae-Bareli, for the year 2011-2012.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7958/15/12]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-sections (1 and 4) of section 15 of the Oil Industry Development Act, 1974:—
- (i) S.O. 867(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2012 rescinding Notification No. S.O.253(E) dated 28th February, 2006, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such rescission, with effect from the 17th day of March, 2012.
- (ii) S.O. 868(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2012 specifying the rate of duty of excise in respect of crude oil, an item specified in the Schedule to the said Act shall be at the rate of four thousand five hundred rupees per tonne.
- (iii) S.O. 869(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2012 exempting the duty of excise on crude oil production from the fields under the Production Sharing Contracts, mentioned therein, to the extent of three thousand six hundred rupees per tonne as against the rate of duty of excise of four thousand five hundred rupees per tonne specified vide Notification No. S.O. 868(E) dated 19th April, 2012.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7959/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Integrity Management System for Natural Gas pipelines) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. Infra/IM/NGPL/1/2010 in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2012 under section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7960/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7961/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7962/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the IDBI Bank Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012 alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7963/15/12]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Directors' Report (Hindi and English versions) on Proposed Voluntary Winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Kolkata, - August 2012, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) A copy of the Review Note (Hindi and English

versions) on Proposed Voluntary Winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited, Kolkata - August, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7964/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R. 833(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 64/95-C.E. dated 16th March, 1995.

- (ii) G.S.R. 835(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 14/2002-C.E (N.T.) dated 8th March, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7965/15/12]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Customs House Agents Licensing Regulation, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 829(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) The Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulation, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 831(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) G.S.R. 834(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.

- (iv) G.S.R. 836(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7966/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority-India, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority-India, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7967/15/12]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:—
- (i) The coinage of Twenty Five Rupees, Ten Rupees and Five Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of "SILVER JUBILEE OF SHRI MATA VAISHNO DEVI SHRINE BOARD" Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R.691(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2012.
- (ii) The coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of "150 YEARS OF KUKA MOVEMENT" Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd August, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7968/15/12]

- (7) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/18/5391 in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2012 under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7969/15/12]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 821(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2012.

- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 822(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2012.
- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 832 (E) in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7970/15/12]

- (9) A copy of the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2805(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th November, 2012 under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7971/15/12]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7972/15/12]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2185(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2012 regarding voluntary winding of Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited in pursuant to Section 485 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7973/15/12]

- (12) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 18 of 2012-13 (Defence Services) - for the year ended March, 2011 under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7974/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7975/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7976/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7977/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi,

for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7978/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7979/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

8th Report

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam, I beg to lay 8th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House.

12.03¼ hrs.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICE OF PROFIT

7th and 8th Reports

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, I beg to lay the 7th and 8th Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Joint Committee on Office of Profit.

12.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 54th to 57th Reports of the Standing

Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research and Department of AIDS Control respectively, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, in pursuance of the direction 73A of the Directions by the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House regarding the Status of Implementation, of various recommendations contained in the 45th to 57th Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demands for Grants for the year 2012-13 in respect of Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research and Department of AIDS Control respectively.

[Translation]

I will call you during zero hour. Please sit down. Right now, calling attention will continue.

[English]

It is listed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Saugata Roy, have you finished it?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I have called the attention of the hon. Minister.

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you received the copy of the Statement?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yes, I have received the copy of the Statement.

MADAM SPEAKER: So, I would ask him to lay it on the Table of the House.

Hon. Minister, I would request you to lay it on the Table of the House.

*THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Yes, Madam, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Statement regarding the Calling Attention on Jute.

The jute sector occupies an important place in the Indian economy and especially so for the States of Eastern India. This sector provides direct employment to nearly 3.7 lakh workers and supports livelihood of nearly 40 lakh farm families. I share the concern of Members of this august House that the livelihood concerns of the farmers and workers associated in this sector must be protected.

The Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act) provides the legislative framework under which Government provides for compulsory use of jute packaging material in supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material and the persons engaged in the production thereof. The decision on norms for mandatory packaging of food grains and

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of dilution of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use) Act, 1987 and steps taken by the Government in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we begin the Calling Attention. Prof. Saugata Roy.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of dilution of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use) Act, 1987 and steps taken by the Government in this regard"

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, one minute. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have started, the Calling Attention.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7980/15/12

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7981/15/12.

sugar in jute packaging material is taken after obtaining recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee constituted under the Act.

For the Jute Year 2012-13 (1st July 2012 to 30th June 2013), Government approved mandatory packaging in jute bags a minimum of 40 per cent of the production of sugar and 90 per cent of the production of food grains, after providing an upfront exemption of 3.5 lakh bales of HDPE/PP bags for food grains for excess of Khariff production.

The Ministry of Textiles accordingly notified these minimum packaging thresholds which do not exclude the possibility of greater utilization of jute bags in case of sufficient availability.

The Government in taking this decision, has in no way, diluted the JPM Act and has fully kept in mind the interest of all stakeholders engaged in the jute sector. Experience over the years has shown that demand for jute bags has outstripped the supply and during the Khariff Marketing Season 2012-13, against the requirement of 14.07 lakh bales of jute bags, only 12.97 lakh bales were supplied by jute mills, leaving a shortfall of 1.10 lakh bales. For the coming Rabi Season 2013-14, we have projected a requirement of 20 lakh bales during November 2012 to May 2013 against which the jute industry has indicated a supply line of 16 lakh bales, leaving a shortfall of 4 lakh bales. Even this seems to be an optimistic projection.

The production of raw jute this year is estimated to be at a level of 93 lakh bales which shall be fully consumed by jute mills which uses this material for other jute products as well.

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute for the Jute Year 2012-13 has been fixed at Rs. 2,200 per quintal as against Rs. 1,675 per quintal in the previous year. At present, the market prices of raw-jute are above the MSP levels, though the Jute Corporation of India is fully prepared and has already commenced MSP operations in lower grades of jute.

Contrary to an impression of unemployment in jute mills, there are reported labour shortage.

During the last Rabi season 2012-13, that jute mills were unable to supply jute bags in time and we had to

issue relaxation orders of 1.6 lakh bales of HDPE/PP bags to food grains procuring agencies of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and Food Corporation of India. This year, we have requested for an advance mandatory indent plan for the whole year from the States and advance monthly commitment of jute production from jute mills to avoid bunching of orders and supply. I request the cooperation of all State Governments including the State Government of West Bengal to ensure timely indenting, production and supply of jute bags to avoid disruption in the larger interest of this industry.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Before I ask my question, I would like the Minister to check up if the Statement is correct or there has been any printing mistakes in his Ministry. He has said that during the Kharif marketing season 2012-13, against the requirement of 14.07 lakh bales of jute bags - it should be tonnes of jute bags. Normally, jute bags are measured in tonnes. Again, it is mentioned in the Statement - only 12.97 lakh bales were supplied by jute mills - again it should be tonnes and not bales.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Both are used.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: No, the figure is totally wrong. If these are bales, then, the figure in bales would be much higher. Please check up. You are handling the dual charge. Maybe, you have not checked up the figures. I think, this is wrong. If you could correct, kindly reply. ...*(Interruptions)* Bales can also be mentioned. It can be mentioned in bales. You see your Cabinet Note. There is a mistake. In your Cabinet Note, you had said that the total Government requirement would be 32.2 lakh bales; 10.67 lakh MT. I am quoting from your Cabinet Note - Page 5. I think, you are making the total mistake on the figure.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I must draw your attention. First of all, Cabinet Note is a secret document. This is a Calling Attention.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: No, you have stated this. It is a wrong figure. It is about the difference between bales and tonnes. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You were the Minister in the Government. You know the rules. How can you quote the Cabinet Note? ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Mr. Narayanasamy, you do not know. I have every right to quote it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Your Cabinet Member is giving. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? Something so important as Jute is being discussed. Why are you getting into this? Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: How is it illegal if a Member procures a copy of the Cabinet Note, what prevents the Member from raising it in the House? Under what law, and under what sub-rule of the Business Transactions of the Lok Sabha. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on in the record.

*...(Interruptions)**

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: May I ask my question? What I want to actually say is that the Minister may be due to ignorance or lack of knowledge about jute, the figure quoted in bales are wrong; they should be in tonnes. But I am not going into that. I am just referring to the background of this Jute Packaging Materials Control Order. In 1987, it was promulgated by the late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi to save the jute industry, which as you know and has been mentioned in the Minister's reply, employees 3.4 lakh workers and several million jute farmers.

Now, the intention was to protect the jute goods which are natural fibres. As you know, jute is produced in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura and there are jute mills in Andhra Pradesh also. So it covers 5-6 States. This is a very vital industry and especially in our State it employs directly 2 lakh workers and there are 4 million jute farmers. The late Rajiv Gandhi had promulgated this order to protect the jute industry so that they have an assured market and the employment was assured. The synthetic lobby has been pressurising since then to dilute it. The jute lost out

*Not recorded.

to the synthetic lobby where cement was totally taken away from the Jute Packaging Order. Earlier, a certain percentage of cement was to be packed in jute bags. That was taken away. Now, what the Minister has done for the coming season is this. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, in its meeting on 11th October, decided that there will be dilution in jute packaging. What they did is that for sugar, they decided that only 4 per cent of sugar would be packed in jute bags and only 90 per cent of food grains would be packed in jute bags. Now, the logic the Minister is giving is that not enough jute bags are produced to pack all the sugar and food grains produced in the country. But actually this is a victory of the synthetic lobby and also the sugar lobby because they say synthetic is cheaper. So they say that if sugar is packed in synthetic bags, it will be profitable for the sugar industry. But the jute industry would die.

Madam, now I want to ask the Minister my specific question. He is saying that there is a shortage of jute bags. Now raw jute is being utilised only to the extent of 70 per cent. This year, raw jute production is 93 lakh bales. There is no shortage of raw jute at all. Now if we utilise the complete raw jute, then there will be no shortage of jute bags.

Section 4 (2) of the Jute Packaging Materials Control Act says that the Government must assess the requirement of jute bags and accordingly place indent on the jute mills for supply to the Government. Now, the jute industry does have the capacity to supply the entire requirement for jute bags if the complete raw jute is utilised for this purpose.

Madam, I enquired from Kolkata this morning and came to know that the price of raw jute is falling by Rs. 300 per quintal and if this goes on, it will fall further and jute farmers will be forced to commit suicide because of the wrong policy of the Government of India. The Minister says that 'no', the price is at the right level. I am saying that since the issue of this order, the price of raw jute has fallen by Rs. 300 per quintal. I am saying this with all the authority at my command. I am also saying that now the full production is not there. But one month hence, the jute mills will cut their shift and they will slowly reduce the workers.

Madam, we have to remember that there are many jute mills in my constituency. In jute mills, there are permanent workers, there are special *badlis*, there are

badlis and there are part-time workers and many of the jute mill workers come from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, those who do the hard work. They will be laid off in the jute mills.

Now, I want to ask two specific questions to the hon. Minister. Firstly, I would like to know whether he would correct the figures which he has given in bales.

Secondly, in view of the deep distress that will be caused to the jute industry, jute mill workers and the jute farmers, I would like to know whether the Minister would take back this order and uphold the dream of late Rajiv Gandhi, whose dream is being destroyed by this order, and save the jute industry.

These are my specific questions to the Minister.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, jute is the most important industry in the State of West Bengal. The economy of the State mostly depends on jute industry.

In order to protect the jute industry, to protect the workers as well as the farmers, Jute Material Packaging Act was enacted in 1987. It was a big movement by the workers, by the farmers and the Government was compelled to enact the legislation to provide protection to the farmers as well as the workers.

There are more than three lakh workers engaged in the jute industry in the State of West Bengal as well as Bihar. There are a few jute mills in Bihar also, say, in Katihar.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In Andhra Pradesh also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are some mills in Andhra Pradesh also.

Madam, when Bengal was partitioned after Independence, the jute growing area went to East Pakistan and jute mills remained in West Bengal. In order to help the jute industries to survive, the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, appealed to the farmers of West Bengal to produce jute so that the jute mills could survive. The farmers of West Bengal took up the challenge and started producing raw jute so that West Bengal became self-sufficient in the production of jute.

Today, what is happening? Madam, I have the figures as to how gradually this JMPA is being diluted. In 1998-99, in case of food grains, it was 100 per cent; sugar was

also 100 per cent; urea was 20 per cent; and cement was nil. Next year, that is, in 2001-02, in case of food grains it was 100 per cent; sugar was also 100 per cent; and urea was nil. In 2002-03, in case of food grains it came down to 75 per cent and for sugar also it came down to 75 per cent; for urea and cement it was nil. Next year, further there was a reduction, in case of food grains, it was 60 per cent; in case of sugar, it was 50 per cent. Gradually, the dilution of this Jute Material Packaging Act is being done by the Government due to the pressure of synthetic lobby.

The synthetic lobby went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court observed that "the JMPA protected the rights of the workers and their livelihood and that the violation of the JMPA could violate the fundamental rights of the farmers engaged in jute cultivation." That was the observation of the Supreme Court. If the JMPA is diluted, it means it is a violation of the fundamental rights of the farmers of not only West Bengal but farmers of the country because jute is grown in North-Eastern part of our country also.

Madam Speaker, that Act also created a Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) and it was mandatory that if the Government feels that there should be some dilution, some reduction in regard to compulsory packaging of jute material, then the Standing Advisory Committee should decide. But, when, this year, the Government decided to dilute, to reduce in case of food grains and sugar - now sugar has come down to only 40 per cent and food grains 90 per cent - what will happen? Many of the jute mills will not be able to achieve their capacity. Their capacity will be reduced. If their capacity is reduced, then a large number of workers will be rendered surplus, jobless in jute mills in the States of West Bengal, Bihar as well as Andhra Pradesh. So, it will affect the livelihood of the workers engaged in jute mills. Further, not only there is the case of workers, four million, that is, 40 lakh farmers are engaged in the production of raw jute. What will happen to the livelihood of these 40 lakh farmers?

Now, he has said in his statement - I do not know from where he has got the information - that the Minimum Support Price is Rs. 2200 per quintal. The Government has declared and it has been increased from Rs. 1600 per quintal to Rs. 2200 per quintal. He has stated that farmers are getting more than the Minimum Support Price. Then there is no need for Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to come to the market.

The farmers of jute producing districts in West Bengal are not getting the Minimum Support Price. They are forced to sell jute. Why? Mr. Sharma, you are not aware that it is even less Rs. 1000 per quintal. This is the situation in the State of West Bengal. From where did you get this information that farmers are getting more than the Minimum Support Price? Nowhere they are getting it. Distress sale is taking place. The situation is very bad. Last year, the jute. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY): Basu da, you should not mislead the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening? Adhir Ranjan ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go in record. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What makes you stand. It is a very serious subject.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Ok, granted. This is also very serious ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No doubt it is very serious. But people are standing up now and then. You please come to the point quickly without making a lengthy speech.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How will it be possible? It is such an important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It does not mean that...

[English]

You should be very precise. You are a senior Member

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This matter is linked with three lakh labourers and 40 lakh farmers. In view of that it cannot be done so quickly. Please give me some time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are such a senior Member, please ask very pointed question only.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is only pointed question that I am asking. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok. Yes please do not make it so much detailed.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Minister will explain about this. It has also been decided that. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been done. 10 per cent has been reduced in respect of foodgrains while sugar has been brought down to 40 per cent. It will be 40 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)* 60 per cent reduction is there in respect of sugar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now why you are speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, there is 60 per cent reduction in case of sugar. In addition to that, now, the Government has decided that if they feel that there should be further reduction in future, they can reduce it to the extent of 30 per cent. The Hon. Minister will tell the House whether it is a fact or not.

[Translation]

If necessary Government could reduce 30 per cent in respect of foodgrains.

[English]

I would like to know whether it is a fact or not.

Now, about SAC, if is a very important organization, a Committee.

[Translation]

They have been left out. Now Government will decide itself.

[English]

There was no consultation with SAC. Then, why was this SAC created by the Acf? Without consulting with SAC, the Government unilaterally decided to reduce the compulsory use of jute material packages by 10 per cent and by 60 per cent. There is no shortage of raw jute. He is saying that the raw jute can be utilised for other purposes. Now, you are reducing your quota. You are

advising the jute mills to utilise the their jute for other purposes. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You have already asked your question.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I have not asked my question.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government consulted with SAC, when they had decided in the month of October, to reduce in case of food grains by 10 per cent and in case of sugar by 60 per cent. I would like to know as to whether the SAC advised the Government for such reduction in the usage of jute packages. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions will you ask?

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: My second question is this. I would like to know as to whether the Jute Corporation of India will purchase raw jute at the Minimum Support Price and open their counters throughout the jute producing districts of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, North-East and other jute producing districts of our country so that farmers are not forced to sell their jute less than Rs. 1,000 per tonne. This is the situation.

My third question is this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you have to ask only one clarificatory question. You are asking so many.

[Translation]

Basudeb Achariaji, you please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In view of such a serious situation in West Bengal and other States, I would like to ask the Government whether they will withdraw the decision, which will adversely affect more than 3 lakh workers as well as more than 40 lakh farmers, in the interest of workers as well as farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam Speaker, I am coming from that State, Kindly allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You could have given me a notice earlier. Not now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There is constraint of time today. No, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, please allow me to speak only for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. There is no such thing. I am a prisoner of time. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I have also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All points have been covered.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam Speaker, all the points have not been covered. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He has asked your question as well.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, just one minute. I am asking only one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have no time. This is not the way. We are in the Calling Attention. This is not the way. You know that.

Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Speaker, I have carefully listened to Prof. Saugata Roy and also Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

At the outset I would like to clear some misunderstanding about the implementation of the Act about the mandatory packaging as well as the recommendations of the SAC. I would like to assure Shri Basu Deb Acharia that the Government does not take *suo motu* decisions. The SAC recommendations are very much there. The SAC recommendations are mandatory. The Government considers them and also takes into account all the factors - the production, the demand, and the capacity of the mills to provide jute bags and also the projected production of sugar, food grains, particularly wheat. After that, the decision is made.

Now, look at the figures which I have said in my statement, and the figures are correct. Prof. Saugata Roy, my old friend, was not or I will say less than charitable about our figures and numbers. One tonne of bag is three bales; 14.07 lakh bales are 4.6 lakh metric tonnes; 12.97 lakh bales are 3.3 lakh metric tonnes. The figures are correct. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Please check the figures. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have checked them. That is why, I am saying that the figures are correct. *...(Interruptions)* As you were speaking, my officials were busy checking. These are all the re-verified figures and not from the original statement.

Now, we are talking of the projected production. I agree with what Prof. Saugata Roy has said, and he has agreed with the figures that I have given in my statement, that is, 93 lakh bales of 180 kg per bale; that is, 31 lakh bales is the opening stock and the production is 93 lakh bales. That is exactly what we have said. So, I do not know where the mismatch comes.

If there is a shortfall, it is not of raw jute. If it is not of raw jute, it is the availability of bags. I must inform this House, Madam, that the recommendation of the SAC was true - 100 per cent for food grains but it was only 20 per cent for sugar. Whereas we have not accepted 20 per cent packaging for sugar though the sugar industry was particular that for exports and for sugar fortified with vitamins in smaller consumer bags they cannot use jute

bags. It is also cement and sugar what is being referred to, and there is hydroscopic element that also has to be borne in mind. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: You are again giving wrong figures. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I do not want to be interrupted. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Prof. Roy, please cooperate. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister, please continue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, these are the recommendations, which I have referred to; The Government has considered them; and then, the Government has taken a very clear view.

Last year, a situation had arisen. Gopinath Mundeji is sitting here. The Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj had led a delegation including the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and Cabinet Ministers, demanding immediate intervention of the Government. She had also called on the Prime Minister alongwith the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Soon after there was a crisis situation in the State of Haryana, in the State of Punjab, all the three Chief Ministers came to Delhi and met the Prime Minister; and met me. Because of non-availability of bags, the Government had to place the orders for the packing of food grains, which were lying out in the open. There was a non-fulfillment of commitment by 1.6 lakh bales. When we looked at the number of bags, which could not come, in fact, the committed quantity was not made available. As a result. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this Mr. Basu Deb Acharia? Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

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

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When it comes to the HDPE, that is, High Density Polyethylene and the PP, that is, Polypropylene bags, these bags are required. These bags had to be of polypropylene and polyethylene. ...*(Interruptions)*

I think, if I am interrupted on every word, how would I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

Please listen to me what I am trying to explain. I am only responding to the Calling Attention and sharing with this House the facts. Now, when that shortfall was there, the Government had to intervene; the Government had to take a decision. If the hon. Member had read my statement, that during the Rabi season 2012-13, the jute mills were unable to supply jute bags in time; and the relaxation was given for 1.6 lakh bales, which I have mentioned for HDPE and PP bags to food grain procuring agencies of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and the Food Corporation of India.

Now, these are the facts, I want to inform the House about. This year, we have requested for an advance mandatory indent plan for the whole year from the States. Now, the States have to help. I have written to all the Chief Ministers that 'please give us the advance indent as to what is their requirement so that accordingly the orders, the Government of India, can place. And, also from the jute producing States, advance indent of monthly commitment of jute production has to be given to us; and that is the cooperation, which we are seeking. It is to avoid bunching of orders and supply. I have requested for cooperation of all the State Governments including the State Government of West Bengal to ensure timely indenting production and supply of jute bags- to avoid disruption in the larger interest of this industry.

Madam, I would also like to mention that this 90 per cent and 40 per cent is minimum. If there is availability, then this 90 per cent can go up to 100 per cent. But the hon. Members would agree. ...*(Interruptions)*

Please allow me to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Where is the guarantee? It has never happened. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what the hon. Minister is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Well, the Government has the responsibility; and the responsibility is very clear. I have to ensure. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I take strong objection to this constant hurling of accusations. Wheat producing States' interests, sugar producing States' interests, super cooperatives' interest have also to be protected. The Government of India has to consider their interests also. If there is non-availability, which I am informing the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please. What is this happening? Please do not do that. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot just go on like this. Why are you going on like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. How will he give a reply? He wanted to give a reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do you want him to give a reply? Or do you not want him to reply? Then, you please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Otherwise how he will be able to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What makes you stand every now and then. You please sit down. Let him speak. Why you are getting agitated so much.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down and listen to him.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: People have suffered from cancer.

[English]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Members that the Government is very much sensitive to the jute growers and to the jute industry. There is not one but a number of mission mode initiatives that the Government has taken through the various institutions for improvement of production and training in skills because when we are saying that we are the largest producer of jute in the world. *...(Interruptions)* Would you please listen? You are a very senior Member and if you are giving a running commentary. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Achariaji.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Let him say so that we can hear him.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I can only place the facts. I cannot distort the facts. I am making a factually correct statement before this House. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Acharia Ji, what is happening?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I would also like to inform that jute is also used through diversification. It is used not only for packaging material. Today, because of the R&D that has been done through the institutions that we have, jute is also being used in construction industry. It is being used for paper. It is being used for construction of particle boards. *...(Interruptions)* I am not diverting. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing?

[English]

Do you want to continue with your statement? Do you want to continue with your reply?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I require just two minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not correct. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All these will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Adhir Ranjan ji, what makes you stand. What happened to you. Please sit down.

[English]

What happened? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, thank you so much.

Do you want to continue?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, if they listen, I will reply. I request them to listen, please. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Tarun Mandalji, you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam. I have given a detailed statement and request the hon. Members to carefully go through it. I am also telling Shri Basu Deb Acharia with regard to his specific question regarding the MSP operations. I would like to inform the House that we have increased this year the MSP price by 32 per cent, that is, Rs.2,200 per quintal. That is Rs. 2200 per quintal. The Jute Corporation of India is already making purchasing wherever the MSP price is least. *...(Interruptions)* Please listen to me Acharia ji. *...(Interruptions)* Will you allow me to give the figure? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But, the farmers are not getting it. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, You please continue.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The MSP operations are already on. Two lakh and sixty one thousand bales have been purchased by the Jute Corporation of India at Rs.2200 per quintal, that is, 32 per cent higher than the MSP price of last year. ...*(Interruptions)*

The last point which I want to make is this. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The jute growers are committing suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These people do not have the intention to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* It is very, very clear that the purpose is political. They do not want to appreciate and acknowledge what the Government is already doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

The indented quantity of Government's order is 3550, which is 38.53 per cent more than the indented quantity of Government's order of the last year. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am making it absolutely clear that the Government of India takes these decisions taking everything into consideration. ...*(Interruptions)* And what is being said by my friends in the Opposition is pure politics. They are not speaking for farmers. They are not placing the facts. ...*(Interruptions)* They are hurling acquisitions, which are unwarranted and which is very sad. ...*(Interruptions)* They have lowered this discussion to a level which is unacceptable in parliamentary democracy when a Minister of the Government's response is not heard and listened to. It is very clear that the intention was not to raise the issue of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* But I would like to assure the House that we, as a Government, are committed to protect the jute growers and the interests of the jute industry.

12.48 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

12.48¼ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER
(SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 17 - Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Kerala and Chhattisgarh.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Kerala and Chhattisgarh."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Zero Hour. Sharad Yadavji, I am calling you as a special case. Please be brief.

[English]

We have a list of things piled up for today. So, please be very very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker. I understand the time constraint. It is a very important thing. The loot of minerals which is going on in the country, it cannot be explained This country is known as third rate country in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadavji, you put your point- every body is listening, including me and the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen to what Sharad Ji is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad ji you please avoid looking here and there while speaking. Then you have complete you point early ...*(Interruptions)*

SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker I want this matter to be discussed in detail.

Now, I would only say that the way the minerals are being looted in the country, that matter can not be discussed in such a short time. This deserves more time.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please give notice for that.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I will definitely submit notice to you. You be kind enough to accept it. However, I would like to say one thing now that this loot is not restricted to minerals like coal, iron, ore, aluminum, bauxite, chromites even sand is being looted from the rivers while this wealth lies in areas which are inhabited by tribals. The way these are being exploited, it merits a detailed discussion. Coal scam has happened very recently. Iron ore was sold without charging any price chased for the Reddy brothers only then the action was taken after intervention made by court. Going by time constraint and with due deference to you I am not speaking in detail I only wanted to mention the subject for which you kindly permitted. I would only submit that I will give notice on Monday. You kindly admit this subject because I wish to speak in detail on this subject.

12.52 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(GENNERAL), 2012-2013Contd.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 18. Shri Arjun Roy to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Madam, discussion on supplementary demands for grants was started yesterday. Today I am initiating it. I would like to start the debate with the statement by the Minister in which he has elaborated the scheme which he has formulated for bringing down fiscal deficit. The Minister has tried to explain to the country by that scheme through a programme that by the

end of 12th Five Year Plan the deficit will be reduced to 3 per cent which has been estimated to be 5.3 per cent at present.

[English]

This is the statement by the Minister by which he has sought to explain to the country that the 12th Five Year Plan will make available the ways and means to solve the economic crises the country is facing. I had the opportunity to go through the statement by the Minister and the programme in which the Minister has explained that the fiscal deficit will continue to beg at 5.3 per cent till 2013 whcih will come down to 4.8, 4.2 and 3.6 per cent in the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively and it will come down to 3 per cent in the year 2016-17. It is good to hear that chances are there for the financial condition of the country to improve.

12.54 hrs.

(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)

I don't know on which basis the Minister has tried to tell or mislead the country that the fiscal deficit will be reduced to 3 per cent in the 12th Five Year Plan. This is the statement by the Minister. I presume that the Minister's statement is based on the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee while the recommendations made by the Kelkar Committee suggest that the fiscal deficit will remain at 6.1 per cent by the end of this year in view of the present economic conditions, while the Minister claims it to be 3.3 per cent.

We would like to know from the Government, through you, that Pranab Da was the Finance Minister when the budget for 2012-13 was presented. He had presented the budget. At that time assessment was made to ensure fiscal deficit at 5.1 per cent while the Minister himself admit if that 5.1 per cent is not possible.

[English]

He admitted that the fiscal deficit target of 5.1 per cent stated in the Budget was challenging. He said that 'I think, part of my job is to tell the truth as I see it. I think, 5.1 per cent is challenging and 5.3 per cent is do-able. So, we intend to work hard and achieve 5.3 per cent.' He admitted this.

[*Translation*]

That is to say 5.3 per cent is durable. He will work hard to achieve this. Can fiscal deficit come down by hard labour.

Therefore, we feel that in view of the target fixed in this regard, the fiscal deficit is going up and is continuously going up. On one side inflation is going up and on the other hand fiscal deficit is increasing while on the third front growth of GDP is coming down. That is to say that the economic condition of the country is very frail. Mr. Minister is misleading the country by his statement. Mr. Minister is not present and he has said some thing on the basis of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee, he said that he will cut down plan size and non plan size to cut down fiscal deficit. We would like to know from you that plan size helps in the development of the country and in providing employment opportunities. Industries are set up. So, in case a cut is made in the budget on this item, that will definitely increase unemployment, industries will not be set up. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, I have just started.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken yesterday.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Chairman, country will not be able to develop well and cutting down expenditure on this ground with a view to bring down fiscal deficit is not in the interest of the country. I would like to show one more aspect of the Government by way of an example. The efforts made by the Government to strengthen the economic condition will make you laugh when you hear them. While the programmes launched by the government and the activities of it will make the country to hang their head in shame. What the hon. Minister has done, I will just tell you. I have an unique illustration. The availability of wheat is decreasing all over the world and the market price of wheat and rice are rising all over the world. So when the prices are increasing all over the world, that will lead to increase in the demand and in case the availability is less then the demand will go up while the prices are bound to increase. Encouraged by this Government removed the ban on exports of wheat and rice and but in the non banned sector. Tenders were folated for exports and the people who have agreed to make purchases according to

terms and conditions of contract. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, I have just started speaking.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Sir allow me to speak for 3-4 minutes more. I will finish. The planning made to sell wheat through foreign companies under which the wheat is to be purchased at Rs. 17000 to Rs. 18000 per tonne but the economic cost of the indigenous wheat is Rs. 18000 per tonne. What I mean to say that while our cost is Rs. 19000 per tonne in this situation will it be advantageous position to sell wheat at Rs. 17000-Rs. 18000 per tonne or will it be disadvantageous to the country.

Secondly, about food processing products, the statement was not given by the Government about there production. In 2011-12 they exported these products of the value of approximately 3900 crore of Rupees while in 2010-11 it was around Rs.15000-Rs. 16000 crore. What is to say that they have exploited more than twice of the value of exports. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes. Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: Mr. Chairman. Kindly allow me to speak for another two minutes, I would like to present some important datas in these two minutes which will expose the Government. Though rise in exports may be there but index tells a different story where the rate of inflation among most of the food items, vegetables, fruits is highest, you have not taken care of production, you have increased only exports.

13.00 hrs.

The Government determined the plan size 5,21,025 crore rupees in 2012-13. I have government records upto October month. Government have spent 43 per cent in plan size. It has spent 57 percent in non-plan size. Government says that it has commitment towards minority community. But how much money has been spent in

minority sector till October. They have spent 23 percent of the plan size.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. It is 10' clock.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY: I mean, what even expenditure has been made by Government has been made in non-plan size. V.K. Chaturvedi made recommendations that the number of central schemes may be reduced. The Chief Minister Nitish Kumar also requested that the number of Central Schemes may be reduced, but despite the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance, the Government of India, instead of reducing, increased the number of Central schemes. As per the Federal Structure, it is the job of state to provide service and the responsibility of Central Government is to mobilize revenue. The Government did the job of damaging the federal structure. The state had to make plans in the service sector, but the Central Government damaged the federal structure by ignoring the recommendation of the state. The Government have brought supplementary demands for Grants, but I cannot muster the courage to support them.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall skip lunch hour. Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches are allowed to lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

Now, the next speaker is Prof. Saugata Roy.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, can I speak right now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. We are continuing the discussion as there is no lunch break. Hence, you can start speaking.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Government has asked for a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 32,119.50 crore on 60 Grants and two Appropriations. Normally, the rule is that in discussing the Supplementary Demands one should confine to the Grants included. But I have listened to so many speakers and none of them have stuck to the Grants. So, with your permission, I shall take up some extraneous matters.

Firstly, let me speak about the State of West Bengal. A new Government has come to power in 2011. When this Government came to power, it had a total outstanding debt of Rs. 2,03,000 crore. Annually, the Government is bearing an interest burden of more than Rs. 20,000 crore. Our Government has represented many times to the Centre to give a moratorium on this loan for three years. The loans incurred by another Government for 34 years should not be a burden on us. Unfortunately, the Central Government has not responded to West Bengal's pleas so far, and there is no such proposal to grant any moratorium or debt relief in this Supplementary Budget. So, let me, on behalf of the people of West Bengal, whose development is being curtailed due to this huge loan and interest burden, for their development purpose this moratorium should be granted. This is our demand.

West Bengal is not the only debt-stressed State. According to the last Finance Commission, there are three States in India that have got big debts, namely, West Bengal, Punjab and Kerala, and West Bengal is at the top of the list. I do not object if the other debt-stressed States are given some relief, but relief we must give. This is my first demand.

Second, these Rs. 32,000 crore are mainly being taken through the Supplementary Demands for Grants to meet the subsidy cost, that is, Rs. 28,1500 crore for petroleum products, and Rs. 3,000 crore for fertilisers. Earlier, the Government was saying that it shall cut down on subsidies, but subsidy is still being continued.

In this context, I must mention this that we are against cutting of subsidies in the name of reforms which is why we had protested against the raising of diesel prices and capping of LPG cylinders. We believe, in a developing, welfare State, subsidies are a must. I am glad that the Finance Minister has said that somewhere.

The Kelkar Committee said in its report that all food subsidies should be done away with. I saw Mr. Chidambaram responding to that by saying, 'No, subsidies will be necessary'. I would request him not to remove the existing subsidies.

There is pressure on Mr. Chidambaram to immediately give subsidy on food. I will say that he must first preserve the existing subsidies and then, when the economy stabilises, then he can go for more subsidies.

Please do not give subsidies for political or electoral purposes which is what the Government is planning to do.

I agree that the economic situation in the country is in a very bad shape. This winter can be called a winter of discontent. If you see, Sir, our rate of growth has gone down to 5.3 per cent in the last quarter. Inflation rate is roughly 7.5 per cent, and food inflation is touching the double digit. The value of rupee is going down. It is more than Rs. 55 per dollar. The economy is in a very bad shape. You also know that exports are also not very encouraging. It has contracted for the seventh straight month and the trade deficit has widened. Now, they are saying that the third quarter growth may be lower than 5.3 per cent because of poor performance by the farm sector.

I saw a very nice statement by the Chief Economic Advisor. The Finance Ministry has a new team - there is a new Finance Minister; a new Chief Economic Advisor after Dr. Basu had gone. The new Chief Economic Advisor is from the IMF. I do not agree with the IMF line, but the new Chief Economic Advisor has made a sensible statement which I want to point out to the Finance Minister. He said that we must tap the domestic sources of growth to spur the economic activity. That is what I would also like to say that rather than the Prime Minister taking the route that only FDI in the economy will develop the economy, they should take more steps to spur domestic economic activity.

It is true that the value of rupee is falling. One reason is that exports have suffered. They have suffered because of the Euro Zone crisis, particularly in the European Union. But slowly, the European Union, USA, China and Brazil are coming out of their bad economic situation. Our industrial output has risen by eight per cent in October. However, one should not be too encouraged when this is compared to the low base last year. Our economy is yet to show enough signs of recovery.

I again say that no growth can be entirely a spotlight and no growth should be absolutely dependant on FDI and I also want to say that the reforms which the Government is talking of cannot shut down the throat of the people. Reforms can be achieved by consensus. The Government wants Banking Reforms, which is opposed by a majority section of the politics. The Government wants Insurance and Pension Reforms. We, on our part will oppose raising of the FDI in Insurance to 49 per cent and

also raising of FDI in the Pension Sector. We have already opposed. Sir, along with you, FDI in multi-brand retail, we said that rather than boosting the economy, it will be a big jolt, it will be a backward movement. The Government should not have forced it. They should have tried to have some consensus. Otherwise, the Government must understand the results which will be politically disastrous. I do not object if they say that they will not give subsidy to affluent sections. It is the Government's responsibility of devising ways so that subsidy goes to the targeted people.

Three and a half years ago, you had announced Aadhaar, Unique Identification Authority so that the subsidy will go to the deserving people. I want to ask why after three and a half years you have not been able to do that. At one go, you are raising the prices of LPG, fertilizers, diesel and you are saying that subsidy should not go to the rich. If there has been any failure in targeting subsidy, it has been that of the Government. I again want to say on petroleum, Rs. 28,500 crore subsidies were proposed in this Budget. But our own production has to be improved. Look at what is happening in the Krishna-Godavari Basin. The Reliance has been given the contract. They are limiting the production, they are trying to control the price and Sir, it would not be out of place Mr. Jaipal Reddy, please pardon me to say that the former Petroleum Minister was removed from his Ministry because of the dispute with the Reliance. This is not right. This sends the wrong signals that you do the FDI at the behest of the American Secretary of State. You removed an efficient Minister because of dispute with Reliance and now, again see that there is some proposal in the Ministry of Coal. They are giving Rs. 65,000 crore for the compensation. What a big loot of natural resources! You have given coal mines licenses to the people who have never produced coal. And now you have employed the CBI to find out which license are false. Is this not a loot of natural resources? On the one hand, Reliance loots Krishna-Godavari Basin. New people are coming and looting our coal reserves without the Government really gaining anything out of it. How can the economy develop if there is so much corruption, if there is so much crony capitalism? We must fight against this. This is my humble submission Sir.

Sir I also want to say that the Government must think of it. You would be surprised to know that it is cutting its own costs. You have been a long time Parliamentarian. See in the supplementary Budget, there are huge expenses

for buying arms and machinery for Special Protection Group Rs. 50 crore and then providing the additional fund towards maintaining cost to Air India for VVIP travel Rs. 73 crore. We are concerned about the security of our VVIPs. But this is a poor country. Even in the Supplementary Budget you ask for Rs.123 crore for the protection of the VVIPs. We are supposed to cut down on the cost of Government. Where is the effort on the part of the Government to really cut down costs? Please take note of this matter.

The Supplementary Demands also provides some money for the Rajiv Avas Yojana. I want to mention that this Rajiv Avas Yojana was announced by the then President in 2009 in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament. Till today, this Yojana has not taken off. I promised many people that it would be a slum free India in three years. This slum free India project has not even taken off. Now they are asking for Supplementary Grants for the same.

Again, in this Supplementary Budget, they are giving Rs. 2,000 crore for equity inclusion into Air India. Now the Government in all these times has not been able to announce the turn around plan for Air India. Just yesterday, my colleague Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar was saying that Air India employees have not got their salary for the month of November up till now. They have not got their productivity linked incentives for almost six months. On the one hand, they are depriving the people and on the other, they are not able to announce the turn around plan. There is a talk of Air India going into private or foreign hands. They have allowed 49 per cent FDI in Civil Aviation. Air India is our national carrier. We, of course, want to save it. But there has to be a proper turn around plan. I have not seen such a turn around plan placed in this House.

Again in the Supplementary Budget, they are asking for Rs. 2,000 crore. All I want to say is that this is the mid-term period. We will have the Budget in another two months. It is a very serious economic situation. The previous Finance Minister had announced that the fiscal deficit would be controlled at 5.1 per cent. Now, people are forecasting that it would go up to 5.8 per cent. Inflation is rising. What is the Government's plan except announcing FDI? It has to really turn around the economy. I do not see any such effort in the proposal for the Supplementary Demands. I want to say that we want growth with social justice. We want protection of the poor people who are

given subsidy. We do not want subsidies to be given to rich people.

Lastly, we want moratorium on interest payment to the debt stripped States of which West Bengal is the first. We have no money to develop the State. We have to pay interest every month. Let us not be discriminated against on grounds of politics.

[Translation]

*SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: THE Government had placed Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2012-13 for discussion and voting. It shows that the budgetary estimates of the Government have gone haywire. Today the country is facing the onslaught of price rise. The Government, with a view to reeue its fiscal deficit, is resorting to the easy measure of reducing the subsidy, instead of attending to other financial irregularities. The Government took an anti people decision of limiting the number of LPG cylinders. This will make the life of common man difficult. These days there are atleast five members in a family, therefore, it would not be proper to bring them in the limit of six cylinders. The prices of essential commodities in the country are sky rocketing. In such conditions, limiting the number of cylinders will affect the common man. The Government should reconsider this, and I request to increase the number of subsidized cylinders.

There is disparity in irrigation area in the country. I would like to bring this matter in the notice of Government under Rule 377. Due to 80 to 90 percent area under irrigation, the farmers of the states like Haryana and Punjab take three crops in a year. In Maharashtra, only 19 percent area is under irrigation. Here farmers are able to take only one rain based crop in a year. Despite such a huge disparity, the Government ignores this disparity while fixing the minimum support price, which is a gross injustice to our farmers. The farmers in our state are not getting equal opportunity. Therefore, the farmers of our region are compelled to commit suicide. The Government should take note of this fact. This irrigation disparity has been created by Government. Therefore, till irrigation facility is made available everywhere in the state, the farmers in the state should be given more bonus amount alongwith the minimum support price. Therefore, I would request that keeping in view the seriousness of the situation, the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government should take immediate decision in this respect. There is a provision to give equal opportunities in all regions, but due to disparity in irrigation sector, this rule of equal opportunity is being violated. The Government should keep this fact in mind.

I have said many a time earlier also that we have huge deposits of natural resources. There is a need to prepare a policy to exploit the available mineral deposits in the country in national interest. The Governments will come and go but there is need to prepare a mining policy according topmost priority to the national interest. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has pointed out irregularities in allocating captive blocks of coal to private sector in its report but it seems the Government has not taken it seriously. If we allocate our natural and mineral resources to private sector, the Government may have to face problems in recovering revenue on the basis of these resources. Therefore, I demand the Government to cancel the all allotments of coal to private sector and prepare a policy for exploitation of mineral deposits in national interest. This year the production of cotton is low in comparison to the previous. Despite production of 334 bales as compared to 352 bales previous year, the rates of cotton have fallen in the country due to global recession in the prices of cotton. Due to delay in procurement of cotton on support price by the Government, they are compelled to sell their produce at throwaway prices to private traders. This proved black Diwali for farmers. Due to global recession in the prices of cotton, USA is giving a subsidy of 22 thousand cores to its farmers. The Government of India should follow the line and compensate the farmers in addition to procuring at minimum support price. Cotton production region is known as suicide prone region for farmers. I would request the Government to take note of the situation and announce adequate compensation before, the situation goes out of hands.

The case of menace of wild animals in forest villages and revenue villages falling under Tiger Sanctuaries and protected forest areas has come to light. Wild animals are attacking the people and their cattle and are causing heavy loss to standing crops. The Government should take necessary steps to protect the farmers in forest areas. Due to continuous attacks of wild animals including tigers, leopards and wild boars, the farmers are not willing to do farming in those forest areas. In view of damage to standing crops, the farmers are deviating from farming activities.

This situation is not in the interest of the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to make special provision to install solar fence and barbed fence under Mahatama Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme and issue guidelines to all the states in this regard and allocate funds for this purpose.

Our country has become a major importer of petroleum products. We have to spend huge foreign exchange on the import of petroleum products. To reduce the dependency on import of petroleum products we should explore the possibility of bio-diesel. This is in the interest of environment also. Many forest produce like Mahua and Karanji are available in abundance in our forests. These have alcoholic use and can be easily used as bio-diesel. In the year 2003 Government advised state Governments for afforestation of jatropha. If Government issues guidelines to the state government for afforestation of Mahua and Karanji like Jatropha, then it can be a big source of biodiesel. This can open the gateway of providing employment due to setting up of manufacturing plants and industry in these forest areas. With the providing of employment opportunities this can be a counter answer to increasing naxalism in these areas. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate decision by taking it seriously.

The Government have made no mention of unemployed youth in the proposal for discussion on Supplementary Grants. According to a survey, we have become a nation with largest number of youths in the world. In such a situation it is the major responsibility of government to provide employment to these youths but the government are not serious in this regard. If we see the Government figure, with regard to unemployment, then we will see that there are crores of unemployed people in the country. Due to Government's failure in providing employment, disappointment is building up in the youths. This situation is not in the interest of the country. Therefore, Government will have to give attention towards creating employment opportunities. It will have to make a policy aiming at creating employment on large scale. Today, due to enhanced educational opportunities, the educated youth is nurturing expectations from the Government. We will have to accord priority to employment generation to fulfill the expectations of unemployed youths. The Government should make necessary efforts to provide employment to rural youths alongwith urban youths. The Government cannot take the benefit of making right atmosphere in the

country only on the basis of increased growth rate. The people should actually feel it. But I am constrained to say that the government have failed on this aspect. All the sections of the country are dissatisfied with the functioning of the government. The decisions taken by Government in a state of indecision proving anti-public FDI in retail is a burning example of this. Therefore, Government should consider it a warning and take right decisions for the common man. With this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

*DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): First of all I want to say thanks to the UPA II Govt. for taking initiative for the common people by launching cash subsidy for the poor people in the country. The Govt. has started various schemes for needy and common people.

Around 42% of the population in the country belong to Urban areas and now a days the condition of poor people in the urban areas is not good. UPA Govt. has implemented JNNURM programme successfully in the Urban areas. I am a Member of Parliament from Thane (Maharashtra) an urban city where large number works are done under JNNURM. For this I want to specially thanks our Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, Hon'ble UPA Chairman, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Finance Minister and National President Shri Sharad Pawar Ji. The funds which sanctioned to Govt. of Maharashtra under JNNURM in 1st Phase has fully utilized and I hope that in the 2nd Phase of JNNURM, Central Govt. will release more funds to Govt. of Maharashtra. Govt. has sanctioned funds but still there is demand of new roads, bridges, Foot over bridges, Railway over Bridges etc in all over Maharashtra. So, I would like to request the Government to provide more funds to Govt. of Maharashtra for this. Roads are the back bone of any development. So, special fund may kindly issued for construction of new roads in Maharashtra specially in MMRDA Region.

More than 80% people of the country are not getting pure drinking water. World Health Organization has issued guidelines in this regard from time to time but we are not able to fulfill it. So, Govt. should take immediate and necessary steps for providing proper drinking water in the country. We have to strengthen our distribution system of water so that wastage may be minimized. There is scarcity of water for irrigation. We have to improve our irrigation system so that Agriculture sector gets proper growth.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

There is immediate requirement of proper sewage treatment in Micro City as well as in Metros. All the sewage of cities usually be dropped in the Rivers and seas without treatment which pollutes our water. The Govt. should allocate funds for installing of sewage water treatment plants so that recycled water can be utilized for Agriculture in the rural areas, parks, dying industries, washing vehicles, construction of buildings, cooling towers of air conditioners etc.

Railways is an important mode of transport in our country. Railways is the life of line of Mumbai and sub-urban area. For the last three years as a Member of Parliament of Thane. I have tried to bring the problems of Railways into the notice of our Hon'ble Minister but I am not happy by the support given by the Govt. Thane being an historical Railways destination where first train was started in 1853. After more than 150 years of start of first train, the condition of Thane Railway station has not improved much beside the population of the city has increased many folds. The then Railway Minister Kumari Mamta Banerjee has declared Thane as World Class Station but it is still on paper. No work has been started up till now. The condition of local train is also not in a good condition. The number of racks in the local trains have been increased from 9 to 12 and in some trains it is up to 15 but the trains running over capacity on Central Railway and Western Railway. So, there is an urgent need for increase of local trains in my constituency. If there is scarcity of funds, Govt. should look for PPP mode so that the work should be done.

In my constituency Navi Mumbai city we have around 9 stations, Thane, Mira Road and Bhayandar Station. In Navi Mumbai, CIDCO has constructed the Railway Stations but in Thane, Mira Road and Bhayandar Stations there is scarcity of funds so development could not be done. I request the Hon'ble Minister to grant more funds to reconstruct the old station for this as only 1½ years is left.

I am thankful to the Hon'ble Minister for increasing the MPLADS fund from 2 crores to 5 crores but in the large Constituency of Member of Parliament this fund is meager. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister to increase it to atleast 10 crores.

You had given good amount for the Urban poor people under Rajiv Awas Yojana started by the Govt. of India. The funds granted under this scheme is for maximum

300 Sq. Feet construction. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to increase the area to 500 Sq. feet so that joint families of urban poor people can live happily.

The Govt. has granted funds under JNNURM in which a large number of buses are purchased for the poor people in the cities. I would like to request the Govt. to start Metro Rails in the cities where population is more than 50 lakhs and Mono Rails in the towns where population is 15 lakhs. Madam, I hope that JNNURM Part II will be likely to start in coming Budget and Govt. will allocate more funds under this scheme.

I hope Govt. will consider all my requests to support common people of the country.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur): A nation's development is mainly dependent on so many reasons such as the development of poor people, providing self-employment opportunities to educated youth, and agricultural revolution leading to improvement in the lives of the farmers. It is the duty of the government to ensure this. But the development of our nation is affected because of the additional taxes that are imposed by the present Union Government. The income of the government through proper sources is affected because of the corrupt practices and there is a great loss to the public exchequer. Comptroller and Auditor General in a report stated that the estimated loss to the government on the auctioning of 2G Spectrum was to the tune of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore. It is for the government to accept its mistakes, and to take proper action so as to recover the money lost in the auctioning process. This is the solution. But the government is not ready to accept its fault. Rather it is denying that such a high level corruption has occurred and to prove this, it is conducting some more tendering processes and that is again creating doubt in our minds. It is a government which has failed in different spheres and this fact is deeply imprinted in the minds of the people. Corruption is seen at all levels in this government. To hide huge scams that have exploded one after the other, such as Commonwealth Sports scam, allocation of coal blocks scam, government is trying to divert the attention to various other issues during the current Session of Parliament. This attitude of the government is not good for the country as well as its financial condition. I wish to remind that it may also be dangerous to the future of our country.

*English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

With the available raw material in our country, we should encourage our youth to go. for self-employment. We should create proper guidelines for them so that they can get loans on low interest rates. Through this, we can pave way for creation of more industries. Inland and foreign trade may be improved and ultimately this will lead to the development of the nation.

Tirupur is one of the developing cities where garment industries have their bases. The move of the government to permit FDI in retail sector has endangered our trading community, at large. In the past, British came to India as traders and later they ruled us. Now we are once again inviting foreigners to come to our nation for trading and which will eventually lead to exploitation of our wealth and resources. This will be a danger to our democracy, as well.

Union government is very much interested in patronizing foreigners, rather it is partial towards matters relating to the people of different States of the Union. Tamil Nadu is a high revenue earning State for the Union government. But the Union government deny additional funds to Tamil Nadu, even after the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* has requested for it. When Tamil Nadu government asks for more kerosene to the State, the Union government makes a cut to the existing supply of kerosene. When the State government asks for electricity from the Central Grid, then again it is denied. When we demand for total supply of the electricity generated in the Koodankulam Power Plant, in Tamil Nadu for the state of Tamil Nadu, the Union government do not have any reply to it. The Union government has time and again denied the State of Tamil Nadu its right and the State has been forced to go to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for restoration of its rights to get Cauvery river water for the people of the State.

Whenever the Tamil fishermen are attacked by the Navy personnel of Sri Lanka, the Union government forgets the fact that the fishermen of the State of Tamil Nadu also belong to India.

The Union government, which is earning more funds from the State of Tamil Nadu and giving back very minimal funds in return as central assistance, should come forward to release additional funds to the State of Tamil Nadu, as requested by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*.

Union government should provide additional kerosene, additional electricity to the State of Tamil Nadu and should ensure protection of Tamil fishermen who are victims of attacks by the Srilankan Navy personnel in the international waters. Having in mind that Tamil Nadu belongs to the Indian Union, the government at the Centre should act on war-footing.

I urge upon the Union government to look into this matter.

[Translation]

*SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): A nation's development is mainly dependent on so many reasons such as the development of poor people, providing self-employment opportunities to educated youth, and agricultural revolution leading to improvement in the lives of the farmers. It is the duty of the government to ensure this. But the development of our nation is affected because of the additional taxes that are imposed by the present Union Government. The income for the government through proper sources is affected because of the corrupt practices and there is a great loss to the public exchequer. Comptroller and Auditor General in a report stated that the estimated loss to the government on the auctioning of 2G Spectrum was to the tune of Rs. 1.76 lakh crore. It is for the government to accept its mistakes, and to take proper action so as to recover the money lost in the auctioning process. This is the solution. But the government is not ready to accept its fault. Rather it is denying that such a high level corruption has occurred and to prove this, it is conducting some more tendering processes and that is again creating doubt in our minds. It is a government which has failed in different spheres and this fact is deeply impacted in the minds of the people. Corruption is visible at all levels in this government. To hide huge scams that have exploded one after the other, such as Commonwealth Games scam, allocation of coal blocks scam, government is trying to divert the attention to various other issues during the current Session of Parliament. This attitude of the government is not good for the country as well as its financial condition. I wish to remind that it may also be dangerous to the future of our country.

Tiruchchirappalli is a major town in Tamil Nadu with a population of 10.27 lakhs. People can go to Chennai,

*English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

various southern districts and major towns of the State through Tiruchchirappalli. It is the connecting point. Union government has recently upgraded Tiruchy Airport as an International Airport. The district administration of Tiruchy and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* have sent written requests to the Union government to provide 164.68 acres of military land which is required for the expansion of Tiruchy Airport.

I urge upon, the Union government to pay attention to the demands of the State of Tamil Nadu and to provide the military land in Tiruchy to the Ministry of Civil Aviation on war-footing.

Tiruchy Municipal Corporation's limit has been expanded recently. In order to meet the infrastructural requirements in the expanded region as well as in the existing areas of the Corporation, I sincerely request that Tiruchy Municipal Corporation should be included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Part-II.

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funds in return as central assistance, should come forward to release additional funds to the State of Tamil Nadu, as requested by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*.

Union government should provide additional kerosene, additional electricity to the State of Tamil Nadu and should ensure protection of Tamil «. fishermen who are victims of attacks by the Srilankan Navy personnel in the international waters. Having in mind that Tamil Nadu belongs to the Indian Union, the government at the Centre should act on war-footing and respond accordingly.

I urge upon the Union government to look into these matters.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2012-13. While participating in the discussion, I wonder whether we should support and vote for mismanagement of country's finance of colossal magnitude. Should we support taking the country to the brink of an economic disaster? Should we support and vote for these Supplementary Demands which fail the people of this country in fulfilling their aspirations? Should we support and vote for increasing the miseries of the common man, *aam admi*? Should we vote for the Government for taking the country to a paradise of unchecked corruption through its disastrous economic policies?

The Government has made people suffer from the unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities including foodstuffs. Unemployment is left unchecked. There is massive deprivation of the vulnerable people of our society.

Recent surveys appearing in the mainstream media show that nearly half of Indian working class people did not get their customary festival bonus this year. More than 60 per cent of Indians reported spending less this year than in the previous years. On the other hand, confirming the widening gap between the two Indias, only 20 per cent boasted of spending more this season.

There are many other important issues apart from the menacing growth of corruption and the looting of natural resources in our country. It is a very shameful thing that

it is going on unchecked. The impact of the economic slowdown is having a tangible effect on the people pushing more and more of them into growing misery.

The relentless rise in prices, which is called back-braking prices, especially of foodstuffs is leaving very little in the hands of the vast number of families after meeting their survival needs. This economic slowdown is leading to a larger degree of unemployment and salary squeezes. Factory output fell by 0.4 per cent in September this year. Exports fell by 1.63 per cent in October this year contracting for the sixth successive month. Job cuts and retrenchment are on the rise.

For the vast millions of rural Indians, the agrarian distress continues with farmers' suicides simply not abating. About 2.9 lakh farmers have committed suicide so far in our country. This is the most tragic thing. In Bengal, about 90 farmers committed suicide in the last one and a half years of the incumbent Government.

Unchecked starvation deaths in the tea garden area in Bengal are going on and no Government is by their side. The so-called GDP below the downgraded projection of 2012-13 fiscal year is just 5.23 per cent. Recently IMF did forecast that it will go further down to 4.2 per cent from 6.9 per cent as projected.

The UPA-II Government tries to tackle the economic slowdown by proposing to march along with the GenNext reforms of financial liberalization, to attract greater inflow of foreign capital, the so-called, FDI and to increase the level of investment leading to higher growth. But the fundamental flaw of this diagnosis is that no amount of increased availability of funds will lead to growth, unless people have the necessary purchasing power to buy what is produced. The Government is clearly in the opposite direction, hoping that the growth will increase, but this is nothing but an illusion.

At a time when the global economic crisis has deepened, especially after the crisis in Euro Zone, and the US is facing the fiscal cliff, a global economic devastation is in the offing in 2013. US is the largest indebted country presently with about 16.4 trillion US dollar internal debt burden. This is more than its annual GDP growth, amounting to about 15 trillion US dollar. With this impending crisis, the international financial capital is in search of newer revenues for its profits and survival. Permitting such

international financial capital to further enter Indian economy, through multi-brand retail trade, liberalizing to 51 per cent of FDI cap in the insurance and banking sector, in the pension funds, etc. would place humongous amount of working peoples' life-long savings at the disposal of the foreign capital and its speculative activities, thus making Indian people extremely vulnerable to international financial fluctuations which will have disastrous consequences. Instead of focussing on expanding domestic demands through increased public investments, to build our much-needed infrastructure, to generate substantial new employment, the GenNext reforms will only lead to further contraction of domestic demand, leading to further heaping up of misery of common people.

Our Finance Minister, in the IMF meeting at Tokyo recently expressed concerns saying:

"Should the economic situation in the US worsen, its impact on emerging market economies will be much more severe than in the case of the situation in the Euro Zone."

This is the factual position of the internal economic situation in our country. So, against this backdrop, recently in a reply to a question in the Upper House, the Finance Minister stated that an amount of about Rs. 1 lakh crore, and to be exact, Rs. 99,000 crore which was allotted for priority sector like infrastructure building in the rural areas, housing for the poor and flagship employment generation programme of MGNREGA, was unspent in the last fiscal year. This is the existing situation. On the contrary, we have to bear this burden by raising the prices of petroleum products, LPG cylinders and de-subsidization of fertilizers and other inputs in the agrarian sector. Against this backdrop, the situation is very gimmick and grim, and the Government is boasting of so-called economic growth. The Government should rethink and review their entire economic policy to rejuvenate our economy, to render actual justice to the *aam aadmi*, by way of food security, by way of employment security and by way of other social welfare benefits. So, the Government should rethink about its policy.

I have to refer to the North Eastern Region. It has smaller States. The State of Tripura especially, and other States also, are in great economic distress. The Government is depriving them, for a long time. Even in the last 11th Plan Period, the Tripura Government did not receive the appropriate allocation. So, they have been

deprived. I request and urge upon the Finance Minister to look into this matter and the entire North Eastern Region should be given priority in their development of backward regions in different sectors.

With these words, I sincerely think that if the Government does not change the direction of policies in the economic front, it will be disastrous for our country. That is why, I am unable to support this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): As I rise to speak on the Government's Supplementary Demands for Grants, this august House must consider the context in which these Demands are made.

The hon. Finance Minister has been widely acclaimed in the past for his handling of the Indian economy, but the situation in which he has recently taken charge of this portfolio again is quite different. He has inherited a situation which is very different from what it was during his last stint. Rather than being fated and boasted about, this is an economy that is ailing. We can have people say that five per cent growth rate is still very high in the world. But that is not true. Five per cent is not high considering a country of India's size and level of development which is still aspiring to really become a middle-income country.

Let us look at the impact that the current fiscal situation has on the *aam aadmi*, which this Government claims to represent so much. Look at the inflation figures. We are almost touching double-digit inflation. When you look at the consumer price index, the numbers have been discussed, but some inaccurate numbers have been stated. Let me cite the numbers as recently reported in a major national daily - November's report has just come out - it says that the inflation is at 9.9 per cent, which is knocking at the doors of double-digit inflation. If you look at what was the case in September and October, it was 9.73 per cent and 9.75 per cent, which means that the trend is worsening, steadily, but gradually.

If you look at the items that particularly impact the average citizens, we have consumables like oils and fat, which every household requires for cooking. In November, it has grown on an annualized basis of 17.67 per cent; it is totally beyond the means of *aam aadmi*. If you look at sugar, it was 16.97 per cent. If you look at pulses - 14.19

per cent; vegetables - 14.74 per cent; and for non-vegetarians, it is not very much better. Meat, fish, eggs have risen by 11.33 per cent.

Sir, if you look at rural versus urban, rural Indians are suffering even more. While urban inflation and Consumer Price Index was 9.69 per cent in November, rural was 9.97 per cent. It is almost touching double digit. In this context, the Government asked this august House to approve demands of a further Rs. 32100 and odd crore, out of which they will only bring about savings of Rs. 1314 and odd crore, that means a net cash outgo of more than Rs.33800 crore is there. We must look at some of these items but because of limited time, I want to highlight one or two issues.

The Air India issue has been talked about by some people. I want to put a different perspective on it. We know the civil aviation industry is going through a bad patch, not just in India but throughout. But even with that bad industry, you can distinguish which are the airlines that are genuinely trying to make a difference and which are not. Around Rs.2000 crore that this Government proposes that we approve for further infusion into Air India comes on top of the following. In 2009-10 - Rs.800 crore; in 2010-11 - Rs.1200 crore; in 2011-12 - another Rs. 1200 crore; already this year in the Budget of 2012-13 - Rs. 4000 crore; and now yet again Rs. 2000 crore. How long will this go on? This is a bottomless pit and it does not seem to have any end point. I do not think it will be wrong to describe this truly as a Maharaja's ransom.

I just wish to illustrate with an anecdote, the kind of difficulties the passengers and consumers are facing. Just two day's ago, one East Asian Airline have been negotiating for wages and their staff have announced a strike. Their version of a strike is a no smile strike. Their staff is threatening that they will stop smiling. I would venture to say that in India even if such a strike were announced, I think passengers could not feel the difference from normal times.

Sir, Air India's functioning has been criticised by the constitutional bodies such as the Committee on Public Undertakings. It has been criticised by the C&AG. This is a whole other matter and I do not want to go into the details but for the Government to simply come and ask us for Rs. 2000 crore as if it is petty change without actually putting forward a game plan for rehabilitating Air India is

not the right approach. Even in this economic condition, there are airlines which are doing well. Indigo Airlines is running efficiently and running a profit.

For somebody from Odisha and somebody who is in the opposition but wishes to take a rational approach to the Government's demand, they are not making it easy. Very recently, Air India has withdrawn flights from Bhubaneswar to Kolkata and Chennai. On the plan to convert Bhubaneswar into an international airport, the Government has been dragging its feet for years now. The new airport terminal which is under construction has missed several deadlines and is today lying stalled and construction is not going on. This Government does not make it easy for us to approve this kind of expenditure. Give us a rationale game plan, show us that you intent to do the right thing by us, it will make it easier for us to support these kinds of things. Air India is only one aspect.

If you look at the petroleum sector, this Government is not only not doing the right thing, I venture to say that it does not treat this House with respect in proposing these numbers to us. Let me point this out. The oil marketing companies have an under-recovery of more than Rs.28000 crore and Rs.28000 crore as compensation for under-recovery is proposed and another Rs. 500 crore to incentivize States for cash transfers for PDS kerosene. I want to point something out here. In this year's Budget, 2012-13, only Rs.40,000 crore was budgeted under this head by this Government. Despite the fact, if you look at the track record of the past few years, our actual subsidy on this account has always been high. So, there was really never any question that the Government could manage with Rs.40000 crore. Therefore, it has now come in with this extra demand. Sir, if you look at 2011-12, the subsidy was Rs. 65,000 crore. One can only draw the conclusion that despite having Rs. 65,000 crore in 2011-12, if the Government is now proposing only Rs. 40,000 crore this year, it was done only with an intention to window-dress the Budget to show that the deficit to be less which was never actually going to pan out. That is exactly what we are seeing now to have a very radically increased subsidy for this. Diesel subsidy which was only Rs. 2001 crore in 2004-05 has gone up to 81,000 crore in 2011-12. There are a lot of distortions that is happening. We all know what has happened to diesel and the approach that the Government has been taking has been piecemeal. Now, recently, an effort has been made to put an extra

cess on diesel passenger cars. There has to be a more comprehensive, more holistic approach to deal with this, not piecemeal and not taking an approach of one quarter or two quarters at a time, but to come up with a proper solution.

I know time is of essence and so I will come to the conclusions. I want to point out that there are so many things that we have been demanding and if the Government had been taking seriously some of our demands, then it would have made it much more easier for us to cooperate and support these kinds of Budgetary provisions. In the State of Odisha, we have been asking for upgradation of three medical centres to AIIMS like institutions under the PMSSY - Pradhan Mantri Swastha Suraksha Yojana. This has not been taken up. We have a desperate shortage of doctors in the State. In my own constituency, in Kendrapara and throughout the State of Odisha we have a 50 per cent shortage of doctors. It is impossible to get enough doctors to go to rural areas. We need more medical colleges. We want to raise the number of seats for admission to MBBS courses from 150 to 250 in the three medical colleges. In agriculture, there is a proposal to set up a Central Agricultural University to serve the needs of Odisha, particularly the KBK districts about which from the time of the former Prime Minister, Late Rajiv Gandhi so much of Crocodile Tears have flown down the Mahanadi.

Projects relating to flood management, a large number of them, are pending without getting attention from this Government. About Railways, the less said the better. We have unmanned crossings that endanger lives; we have projects that have been going on for 32 years and we have one of the lowest density of rail track to either geography or to population. I urge upon this Government to keep these demands in mind and take some concrete steps to make it easier for us to support such Budgetary Demands.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The discussion on the Demands for Grants (General) is going on. After the Independence the development of the country should have been equal in all the states but a lot of disparity is seen. Maharashtra and Gujarat have developed from industrial point of view, agriculture developed in Punjab, a network of canals is laid and water is available in abundance. But in North-East States a lot is to be done

*Speech was laid on the Table.

in the field of education, industry, agriculture, transport. More funds are needed to be allocated for connecting the rivers and for digging canals for irrigation in Odisha and Madhya Pradesh. The job of connecting Ken-Betawa rivers of Madhya Pradesh was taken up during the period of NDA government under the first phase of connect Rivers Movement, but after the change in power, the Government did nothing in this direction. Hence, initiative should be taken in this regard. Land has been acquired for the proposed NTPC thermal Power Plant in Chhattarpur District. Power generation should be started by installing the plant. With this power could be provided to Bundelkhand district of U.P. alongwith Bundelkhand of Madhya Pradesh. This would help not only irrigation of agriculture but also increase the possibilities of industrial development. There is need to increase allocation for Lalitpur-Singhauli rail line, for which work upto Tikamgarh has started. It should be extended upto Khajuraho and Panna, Singhauli via Satna. It will help in removing backwardness of these areas and will boost industrial development. Chhattarpur and Tikamgarh districts are far away from all the medical colleges of Madhya Pradesh. Keeping in view airport at tourist place Khajuraho, the Central Government should sanction a Central Health University at Chhattarpur at the earliest. Jhansi-Chhattarpur-Khajuraho Highway which is a national highway was approved to be converted into four lane expressway, the process of land acquisition was also started, but then it was stopped by the Central Government. The famous tourist and religious places of Khajuraho and Orchha are situated on this highway. Therefore, funds may be allocated for four lanning of this expressway. The condition of Jhansi-Harpalpur Mirzapur National Highway, Kanpur-Chhattarpur Sagar National Highway and Jhansi-Chhattarpur Highway is very miserable. Therefore, all these highways may be rebuilt at the earliest by allocating more funds in the budget. The subsidy on Gas cylinders should continue. The employment opportunities should be increased.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, their supplementary budget, supplementary Demands for Grants are of 32 thousand crore of rupees. It seemed to me that they brought this for additional work because supplementary budget comes only when the government wants to do some more work. If we see it item-wise it will take time, therefore I would like to say about 2-4 items.

It is 150th birth anniversary of Ravindra nath Tagore ji, Swami Vivekanand ji and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji. For the birth anniversaries of Ravi Babu and Vivekanand ji you have made the demand of Rs. 50 lakh for each therein and for one you have asked for Rs. 22 lakh then why Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji has been left, will anybody tell? It is 150th birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya ji, he played leading role in freedom struggle, his photograph has been put in Central Hall, then where his name has been left? Secondly, you are spending Rs. 50 lakh, where this amount going to be spent? Recently 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand ji was celebrated in Ramlila ground, earlier Ramlila ground was used for politics. First National Book Fair is being organized by Rashtrakavi Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Smriti Nyas without any expenditure. Madam Speaker has just gone to inaugurate it, we also have to join it.

Literary persons, dance artists of the country, Shri Birju Maharaj of Kathak dance, Dr. Namvar Singh, Hindi literary person, critic, famous cultural artist all are participating. The government should tell as to why a national cultural policy has not been formed so far? There is a saying of "Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam" in the culture of our country India, we are "Jagadguru" in the world, but we have no National Cultural Policy. By when a National Cultural Policy is likely to be formed? It began from Bihar that we want library not bar, we want book not liqueur. We want job for poor, unemployed persons. This movement is going on. What happened for National Library Mission? What happened for library? Regarding prohibition, article 47 states that prohibition should be enforced, Mahatma Gandhi had said that prohibition should be enforced, Pagamber Saheb said to enforce prohibition, Jesus Christ had said, written in Bible, everywhere it was written that prohibition should be enforced, Sir Narayan Committee had said in 1953, Justice Tek Chand Committee had said in 1963, Supreme Court had said in 2006, but what happened for prohibition? One hundred people had died by consuming spurious liqueur in Gay a of Bihar, recently 24 persons died in Arrah, twelve to fourteen persons died in Muzaffarpur by consuming liqueur. The government is getting killed the people there, large number of liqueur shops have been allowed to open. That is why "We want library not bar" movement was launched. The government has increased the budget, I would like to know as to what

action has been taken by the government to check the price rise, what action has been taken to check the corruption, what action has been taken to check extravagance, what action they have taken to remove unemployment, where is demand, where is supplementary? What is most in the rupees 32,600 crore? Rs. 28,600 crore have been demanded to expand oil companies. On one hand subsidy is being reduced and say that you manage the whole year with only 6 subsidized gas cylinders. How it will go? Why the demand of Rs. 28,600 crore is being made? This should not be passed. On one hand, you are minimizing the facilities provided to the people and say that now only six cylinder will be provided and on the other, you are saying to provide Rs. 28,600 crore to them.

Sir, there is a Barauni Refinery in Bihar. There are seven refineries in the country as a whole. The refinery at Barauni has the capacity of 6.5 million tonnes. The capacity of all the refineries in the country is going to be expanded to one hundred million tonnes but the capacity of Barauni refinery is proposed to be increased from 6.5 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes, it is being ignored by the government. Why should oil companies get Rs. 28,600 crore? The setting up of phynile unit is pending here, there is none to listen about it. It is against us. As far as the work related to capacity expanding of Barauni refinery, setting up of phynile factory is concerned, the government is discriminating in this regard. Panipat will expand, Mathura will expand, Haldia will expand, Paradip will expand but Barauni will remain the same. It will not go. It seems, we have to fight for this.

So far as the civil aviation is concerned, Baijayant Panda ji has left the House, two thousand crore of rupees demand has made for this, there is losses after losses and the government should make the provision to meet it, will anybody reply to it? 400 pilots went on strike. It was decided that all should join, we people had also said in the House that don't make it prestige issue. Air India is drowning, save it. Keeping the bad intention, why 13 pilots have not been allowed to join so far? Who will answer this question? They are demanding two thousand crore of rupees from the House that it should be granted. What has been done wrong by these 13 pilots, why they have not been allowed to join? Those people came to us and told that they are being asked to come today and tomorrow again and again. The person who is expert of flying planes in the country and abroad is not being allowed to join. How the work of Air India will increase?

For steel, they have made the demand of one hundred twenty five crore of rupees. When Ram Vilas Paswan ji was minister, he had laid foundation stone in Mehnar to set up a steel factory there. Foundation stone was laid in the year 2008. The year 2012 is going on, four years have been elapsed. Why one each of Mehnar, Gaya district and three in district Betia, and at various places of U.P. steel factories have not been set up? This is the demand that one hundred twenty five crore of rupees should be enhanced. Somewhere two lakh rupees, four lakh rupees or five lakh rupees have increased. Their increase will be made by one hundred twenty five thousand rupees then where our three factories left? Please tell me this.

Sir, the question of farmer comes. No buyer is available for paddy and rice of farmer. Where is minimum price? Their godown have been filled and they are bound to sell it at cheapest price. The farmer is under severe distress. Sugarcane price has not been fixed. Sugarcane price should be fixed at the rate of Rs. 400 per quintal. Taking this in account price has not yet been fixed. Fertilizer is not available to sugarcane farmers. They are bound to purchase it in black. Sugar mills are lying closed and fruits and vegetables are being sold at cheapest prices. Fruits and vegetable cooperative should be formed on the line of milk cooperative.

In the post and Telegraph Department, "Gramin Dak Sewak" Rural Postal Workers made their strike but nobody is there to listen to them. Food security is a big name, where is that. We will provide food security, where is food security Bill? Where it has been stuck? Why it has not been brought? Who will reply to this?

Sir, just now demand for Rs. 365 crore has been made for external affairs. For what purpose it should be granted? In Tibet, more than one hundred people committed self immolation. This is the question of human right. Where is foreign policy? Where is Government of India? China claims that we are discussing Indo-China, China border. The question of autonomy of Tibet comes. We should raise the question relating to freedom of Tibet. There is a need to raise this issue strongly at every forum by the Government of India.

Sir, similarly the demand of Rs. 104 crore for education sector comes. There is no teacher in schools and colleges. 11 lakh teachers are short. How can the

education be provided without teachers, government should tell this. Rs. 104 crore should be increased for education in the supplementary budget. Teachers and Professors are not there. The engaged teachers in my state are agitating for this thing as to when they will be made permanent?

The demand of Central University at Patna is age old. When this will be opened? Whether Central University in North Bihar has been opened, no. Mahatma Gandhi Central University should be set up in Motihari and Gautam Buddha central university should be set up in Gaya. This is the question. North-South university is not acceptable to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, there should be five AIIMS in Bihar. The population of Jharkhand is 2 crore, one AIIMS has been provided there. The population of Chhattisgarh is 2 crore, one AIIMS has been provided there. The population of Uttarakhand is 85 lakh, one AIIMS has been provided there. Bihar has 10 crore population, we have also been provided with one AIIMS. Five AIIMS should be set up there.

The Asha people working in Asha-Anganwadi, health department get no remuneration. ...*(Interruptions)* When will the people in Asha get monthly allowance? "Sewika-Sahayika" of Anganwadi are also agitating.

Sir, their Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana has also been failed. Small transformers have been burnt there, nobody is available there to replace them. Discrimination between APL and BPL should be abolished, when it will do? People have been killed in naxal affected districts. All the schemes of Ministry of Home Affairs have been failed. These are not being implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the question of pension is similar one. I demand that all the old age persons of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* The country-society which has alleviated the respect of old age persons those old age persons should be respected. Particularly farmers should be respected and other people are also there, they should be provided with at least Rs. 3000 as pension. This is my question. ...*(Interruptions)* All these demands should be met. The separately mentioned in the supplementary budget is all mixed up. Nothing has been provided for farmers therein. Nothing has been provided for education, medicine, removing unemployment and eradicating corruption. Where is black money, when the list of black money holders will be exposed, when it

will be seized, Black money has become the issue of discussion in and outside the country. When all these questions are resolved, only then this supplementary budget should be passed otherwise we are against this budget which are anti-poor, anti-farmers, disparity creating and extravagance boosting budget. The government should reply to all these issues.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2012-13.

I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to put forth certain grievances pertaining to my parliamentary constituency, which is situated in the most backward area in the State of Tamil Nadu.

My parliamentary constituency which is situated in Dharmapuri District, is one of the most backward region of the country. Considering its backwardness, the Central Government has decided to set up a Defence Research Centre of the Defence Research & Development Organisation. If this Centre is set up, it would provide both direct and indirect employment to at least 20,000 people, more particularly, youths will get employment opportunities. The percentage of unemployment in this district, is one of the highest in the country. That is why, the Government has come forward to establish this very important project in Dharmapuri District. The Central Government has also accorded sanction for land acquisition for this project. About 900 acres of land has already been identified for this purpose. But, I see no funds have been allocated in this Supplementary Demands for Grants for this project. In fact, not even a token amount has been included in it.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to include this item also in the Supplementary Demands for Grants so that we can start this DRDO project.

Another thing which I would like to mention here is that we are in the midst of discussion for increasing the LPG Cylinder cap. In this connection, I would like to mention here that preparation of food and having food is the right of every human being. It is undesirable to have any

restriction on the preparation of food or on food. Therefore, it is not correct to fix any cap on LPG Cylinders. Of-course, we should prevent misuse of subsidy but at the same time, it should not have any obstacles in the case of genuine users. Therefore, I urge upon the Government, to take a wise decision in this regard.

Another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister to include this in the ensuing budget. Dharmapuri district is an agricultural based, fruits and vegetables and also flowers are grown here in large quantities. If a Food Park is set up in my parliamentary constituency, Dharmapuri, it would not only generate adequate employment but also can put to optimum use of the produce.

It would also generate considerable foreign exchange by way of export. Moreover, the industrial development in the district would also be hastened. In fact, there have been demands for setting up of a Mega Food Park in my parliamentary constituency, Dharmapuri.

So, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate adequate funds for setting up of the Defence Research Centre as well as to set up Food Park in Dharmapuri District.

With this, I conclude and support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): I want this Supplementary Grants should -be utilized for giving subsidy to Domestic Cooking Gas, so that the cap put on supply of only 6 cylinders per year to a family, could be removed. Common people, especially low income people are hard pressed due to this reduction of Cooking Gas Cylinders and unable to purchase them with higher market price-rise. Inflation and skyrocketing price-rise of food grains and food materials are making aam aadmi's lives miserable and more over this gas cylinder cut will push them to further crisis. Subsidies also be increased to Diesel, kerosene, Fertilizers, Sugar and Food grain supply. During placing the Budget in this fiscal, the then Finance Minister told growth will be nearly 8% which has been assessed to be around 5.5%, of late, by present Finance Minister. Should we call it that the earlier Finance Minister belied

*Speech was laid on the Table.

the House and the nation in terms of financial growth? The world over, there is economic depression, and as a part of crisis ridden capitalist economy India can not escape its effect. Growth in industry and agriculture sectors have reduced in India, despite claim on the contrary. Fiscal deficit and current deficit cannot be remedied by inviting more FDI in multibrand Retail, Pension, Civil Aviation, Telecom and other sectors. It will not create employment generation rather destroy our Retail sector and perish our farmers. Within a decade 18 to 19 crore families of India would be jobless and impoverished by entry of FDI. PDS should be revitalized to give benefit to low economic people. Black-marketing and hoarding could be stopped by all out state trading of essential commodities. Corruption, Scams, tax evasion must be checked and terminated for the interest of common man. The brunt of such looting of public money finally hit poor people.

Indian corporates and industrialists are hand-in-glove with foreign corporates and exploiting the people world over. Their capital are increasing by leaps and bounds whereas the gap between rich and poor is gradually increasing in India. Unless there is employment of the unemployed, their purchasing power will not increase and market can never be stimulated. In the present form of reforms, there is no guarantee of employment. Thus, India economy cannot be enriched with the reform measures. Unless farmers get subsidized fertilizers, seeds, diesel, electricity and Minimum Support Price of their produce, they will increase the list of suicides in India. In Jute industries, Government must roll back its decision of reduction of use of jute bags for sugar and food grain packaging. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) should purchase total jute production from the farmers, at the minimum rate of Rs. 5000/- per quintal. Equally, Tea Garden employees are suffering and living inhuman life in West Bengal. Closed Tea Gardens be opened and employees be re-employed with adequate salary, wage and other facilities.

Government should increase budget in Education and Health, 10% each at the minimum. Privatisation and commercialization of both the sectors be stopped and Government should take entire responsibility of education and health of the people of India. Union Government must stop giving economic stimulus, Tax Relief, Relief for Bank Loans in the tune of 5 lakh crore rupees. Non-performing Assets (NPA) of nationalized banks is mainly (80%) due to receipt of loan by big industrialists and capitalists.

Government should not give any concession to these exploiters. Around 5 to 6% of G.D.P. is exempted as tax relief to industrialist -capitalists. And people are taxed further, to meet our fiscal deficit. This fiscal policy of benefiting capitalists, corporates and exploitation be changed in favour of common citizens of India.

*Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Hon. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grant (General) for 2012-2012. Sir, during my college days, if someone failed in any subject, he had to appear in the supplementary exam so that he could pass in that exam. Similarly sir, I feel that all the lacuna and shortcomings of the budget are done away with in the Supplementary budget. The General Budget was presented in the House by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who now adorns the post of the President of India. Now, it has been left to our Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram to improve the condition of that Budget and do away with the shortcomings.

13.59 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, the General Budget depends on three things. It should take care of the G.D.P. of the country. This budget, has only reduced our G.D.P. Secondly, the budget should take into account the fiscal deficit scenario. Hon. Deputy Speaker sir, this budget has led to an increase in the fiscal deficit. Thirdly, the budget should keep an eye on inflation. Sadly, this budget has led to sky-rocketing inflation. Prices have gone through the roof.

Sir, 65 years have passed since we attained independence. The Congress party led Governments have presented at least 55 General Budgets in the Parliament. However, these budgets have failed to improve the living condition of people of India. Poverty has increased manifold. We have failed to check the spread of illiteracy, and corruption has become the bane of society.

Sir, this is the 12th Session of the House. The 10th Session was washed out due to the 2G Spectrum scam worth thousands of crores of rupees. The 11th Session became a washout due to the disturbances generated by the coal scam.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, this Session has been hit by disturbances due to the FDI. The Government forced

*English translation of Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

the FDI down the throats of Indians. The alibi given was that it would improve the economy of India. The NDA and other opposition parties wanted a detailed discussion on FDI in both the Houses of Parliament under Rule 184 which entailed voting. At first, the Government refused to accept our demands. It agreed only when it was able to garner adequate numbers by any means.

Sir, the BSP and SP members became the saviours of this Government. By resorting to walkouts, they came to the rescue of the Government. During the discussion on FDI, both these parties condemned FDI. However, the irony is that their words and their actions were poles apart. They helped the Government from definite embarrassment.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Government should never compromise on the issue of economy of the country. The issue of bribes paid by Walmart to influence the decision in India in its favour is another scam which has rocked the nation. Who are the middlemen who have indulged in this malpractice? The opposition wanted a thorough probe in this matter. On our request, a judge will now probe the alleged bribery scandal. But, all this has resulted in frequent disruptions in Parliament as the Government did not agree to our demands at first. If the judge takes an year to submit his findings, justice delayed will be justice denied. We all know what is happening to the JPC probe on 2G Spectrum.

Sir, the Congress party wants to save its Government at all cost. It is always apprehensive that its Government may fall. The DMK is also against FDI but it bails out the Government. Sir, this Government is surviving only because different parties are bailing it out due to various compulsions although they oppose many policies of the Government.

Sir, the people of India do not want FDI. However, I don't know what are the compulsions of the Government. Why has the Government thrust the FDI upon us?

Our Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is an eminent economist. Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia is another eminent economist. And our Finance Minister Shri Chidambaram is the third eminent economist. The Indian economy is being spoiled by all these three men.

Sir, I hail from Punjab. Ours is an agricultural state. We are facing a lot of problems. Our paddy farmers are suffering due to drought conditions prevalent in the state.

The centre has provided financial assistance to many drought-hit states. However, it has not granted even a single rupee to Punjab. Our Chief Minister has requested several Central Ministers for financial assistance but in vain.

Sir, Punjab is reeling under severe drought. The Centre should provide relief and succour to Punjab immediately. The present Home Minister was the Power Minister before the recent cabinet reshuffle. I and our Chief Minister met him and appealed to him to provide uninterrupted power supply during the paddy season. However, he refused to grant us electricity.

Sir, despite this, our farmers were able to produce a bumper harvest of paddy. But, the Government agencies are not ready to purchase the foodgrain from the markets where it is rotting. Our godowns are full.

Sir, the Supreme Court of India had to intervene. It asked the Government to distribute the foodgrains free to the poor instead of allowing it to rot. However, the Prime Minister refused to distribute it free to the poor.

Actually, this is the Government that favours profiteers, black marketers, and corrupt people.

Hon. Deputy Speaker sir, our ground water level has dipped further. The prices of fertilisers and diesel have increased by leaps and bounds. But, the Central Government refuses to give remunerative prices for foodgrains to the farmers. I requested the Agriculture Minister to declare the MSP for foodgrains. Even that is not being done.

Sir, the population of Punjab is hardly 2% of the population of entire India. Punjab has hardly 1.5% area of the total area of India. Still, Punjab is contributing 60% foodgrains in the central pool. It is the food-basket, the granary of India. Sir, by the dint of their sweat and blood, our farmers are producing a bumper harvest of foodgrains. But, they are finding themselves in a miserable condition. Their plight cannot be described in words. Farmers are committing suicide. Their children cannot get education. They are dying of cancer and other diseases. But, the centre has turned a blind eye towards them.

Sir, our citrus fruit 'Kinnu' is being purchased at Rs.14/- per kg in Punjab. It is being sold for Rs. 50/- per kg outside Punjab. Middlemen are gobbling up all the

profits. There is no control on such elements. The farmers and labourers in the villages find themselves at the receiving end.

Sir, the industries in Punjab are in shambles. Neighbouring states like H.P. and Uttarakhand are luring away our industries as the Central Government has provided tax- concessions to industries in these states. However, no tax-concessions have been given to industries in Punjab. I want all our neighbouring states to flourish. But, why is step-motherly treatment being meted out to Punjab?

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, our farmers are groaning under the yoke of debt. There is a burden of debt on our state also. Time and again, we have asked the centre to waive off this loan but to no avail. The rise in diesel prices have become a pain in the neck of farmers. The Government has further aggravated the problems of the people by its faulty policies on cooking gas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, the people of our state are suffering. But the Government is deaf to their agony.

What is the logic behind putting a ceiling of 6 cooking gas cylinders in an year? We prepare mid-day meals for poor children. We have to use wood and coal to cook the food as we don't get cooking gas cylinders. Is this fair? No concessional rates for cooking gas cylinders are granted to even educational institutions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Now, the number of cooking gas cylinders 6 have been increased from 6 to 9. It is a drop in the ocean. Actually, cooking gas cylinders should be given on demand. There should be no limit of numbers. Why create confusion and misery for people?

Sir, our brick-kilns are shutting down. All construction activities have come to a halt as we are not getting raw materials for brick kilns. No clearance is being given for mining.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have spoken at length.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, let me ventilate our agony and grievances. If I do not air our pain here,

where else will I do so? Sir, the brick-kiln workers are sitting idle. The Central Government must permit us to extract raw materials that are needed for this industry.

Sir, Shri Chidambaram has a helpful nature. He must help the brick-kiln industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. The Hon. Minister will look into the matter.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Sir, the prices of medicines have gone beyond the reach of poor people. They cannot educate their children as education has become very costly. Hence, the Central Government must find a solution to these problems.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, although, there are many other problems that I want to highlight, you have compelled me to conclude my speech.

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): This being a constitutional v obligation, it has been laid before Parliament in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause (l) of Art 115 of the Constitution. The recommendation of the president, as required under clause (3) of Art 123 read with clauses (l)(a) and (2) of Art 115 for making the Demands has been obtained.

This Supplementary Demands include 56 grants and only one appropriation. The approval of Parliament is sought to authorize gross additional revenue of Rs. 29,429.22 crores to the Government. Of these, Net Capital totals to Rs. 2,547.84 crores.

Under the able leadership of UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the PM, Shri Manmohan Singh and the FM, Shri Chidambaram, the UPA is doing well. We have gradually come out from the undesirable effects of global economic slow down and recession. What is very encouraging is that the GDP growth rate is now around 6% and it is expected that the growth rate will further increase. Still, we cannot remain complacent. We have to do better in order to make our economy more strong and vibrant. No doubt, India is emerging as a global economic power.

I strongly feel and believe that if UPA rule continues India will become a super- power in the next 2 to 3 decades. This is not only my projection or our projection. Such kind of projections is also found in media of foreign countries.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Growth rate is steadily improving, inflation is being checked effectively. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves is in a very comfortable position. Recently we have purchased more gold/ bullions- more than what we had sold during Janta Regime.

India's emergence as a Global economic player is being acknowledged by all. Even the world Economy Super Powers like the USA and Japan acknowledge our potentials. Every one of us should be proud of it.

Yes there are areas of concerns like increasing price of essential commodities, Farmers' plight etc. the UPA Government is not running away from its responsibilities. Because of our loan waving policy, MGNREGA etc to mention a few, the number of farmers' suicides have gradually reduced. We have faith in the leadership of Hon'ble Finance Minister. He is a seasoned economist and strategist and he can handle any situation and eventualities. I am glad to inform this august House that in the last few months the prices of the essential commodities have stabilized.

The state Governments are also equally responsible. Both Central and State Govts, should share the responsibilities. The blame game will not help the common men. Something more needs to be done to check the price rise of essential commodities and also about farmers' suicides.

I would like to urge upon the Hon Finance Minister that there should not be any shortage of funds for the UPA Flagship programmes like MGNREGA, National Health Mission etc..

All the States have implemented the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations. It was extremely difficult for the poor states to implement it. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon Finance Minister to give financial assistance to the poor states to help them mitigate the financial burden faced by these states while implementing the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations. Without Centre's financial backing and assistance, it will be out of question for these poor states to fully implement it.

We have to go for an equitable development of all states or regions. We need to do away with regional imbalances. For this, a new approach, a new policy is necessary on the part of Govt, Finance Ministry and Planning Commission. If a state or a region is lagging

behind vis-a-vis development, there will be discontentment and revolt. Therefore, we need a new thinking and a new approach to our economic planning and financial management. More attention must be given to the poorer sections and disadvantaged sections of the society.

Finally, UPA Govt. is fully committed to inclusive growth for all. UPA Govt. is committed to the cause of common people-Aam Aadmi. UPA Govt. is committed to equitable development of all the states. Under the able leadership of Madam, Sonia Gandhi, Shri Manmohan Singh and Shri Chidambaram, we are confident that we will be able to overcome all financial problems and become an economic power. Once again, I fully and wholeheartedly support the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2012-2013.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Out of the Supplementary Grants, the hon. Finance Minister seeks approval of Parliament for appropriating an amount of Rs. 32,119.5 crore for all the 106 Ministries. The soundness of the economy depends on the growth of the economy of a country. The GDP indicates what is the actual growth that is taking place in India. Regarding the inflationary condition, the price rise, you know very well how the prices of essential commodities and consumer products are increasing. It is a very well known fact as to how the common man is suffering.

The Government is now proposing to bring Banking Law (Amendment) Bill in due course of time. They want more funds and that is why they want to bring it. It is already a known fact that all the banks are having sufficient funds. If at all the Minister says the funds are not sufficient, that shows that our bank reserves are low and there is low cash flow.

They have also introduced FDI saying that they want more foreign funds. The balance of payments is low. Therefore the GDP is also low; the growth is also low. Also, according to the Ministry, the cash flow is low in the banking sector. All these indicators show that the Indian economy is not in a sound condition. Most of the hon. Members in the House demanded that the Government should give more importance to the development of the States. The States need a lot of fund for their development. That is

what all the hon. Members are insisting. In the same way I am also insisting on that. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the request of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He knows very well about the financial conditions of Tamil Nadu. The previous Government had left a loan of nearly Rs. 1,35,000 crore for the State of Tamil Nadu. The State Government has to pay interest on that. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is facing with a lot of problems due to paucity of funds. As soon as our Government was formed, our hon. Chief Minister, hon. Arama, had come and met the hon. Prime Minister. She had requested him to give a special package for Tamil Nadu. Still it is not finalised. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this and grant more money to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Now, what is happening is this. Most of the financial authority is taken over by the Central Government in the form of income tax, 4 per cent cess for educational purposes and now the GST is going to come. By every possible way, the Central Government is earning money. The State Governments are fully depending on the Central Government for their activities. Therefore, most of the State Governments are coming to the Central Government, as beggars with bowl, to get the funds. This is the situation. But we are in a federal set up.

Why are we asking for more funds? Now-a-days, we have to implement most of the welfare programmes for the common people. In the same way, the State Governments have to have many welfare measures. For instance, if we take the State of Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister is implementing so many programmes for the poor people. You are discussing often about the Food Security Bill here. But, in Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister has already introduced free rice to all card holders - 20 kg. of rice is given to every card holder.

So many schemes are implemented in Tamil Nadu for educational purposes. Even for marriage purposes, the Tamil Nadu Government is giving free gold for *mangalsutra*. We all know the price of gold. She has come forward to help the poor people for marriage purpose also. There are so many schemes that we are implementing but we need more funds for them. At the same time the Central Government is announcing many programmes. I have requested the Central Government to release the fund for all the programmes and let the State Government to implement them. Why are you interfering in their activities?

There are so many issues that you have to tackle. You have to spend more money for our defence purposes. That is more important. We have no objection if you want to raise more funds for that. You also have to develop good relationship with our neighbouring countries. Our relationship with Pakistan is not good; our relationship with Bangladesh is not good; on the Nepal front, we are suffering; and in relations with Sri Lanka also, we are suffering. The duty of the Central Government is to defend the country and to develop the foreign relations. That is more important. You concentrate on that, and allow the State Governments to develop their local activities.

When Rajaji was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he had introduced the Sales Tax at that time. That was the only revenue that he thought would be best to raise funds for the State Government. But you have indirectly taken that away by introducing GST even though there are controversies about it. There is also Service Tax. By all measures, funds are coming to you. Then, where is the source of fund for the State Governments? Why are the regional parties coming in more numbers? You are not respecting the feelings of the State Governments. Even our hon. Finance Minister also had floated his own party T.M.C. Why? It is because to develop his own State. That is the demand of the situation now. That is why, I am requesting you to allow the State Governments to implement their own programmes. You concentrate on other issues which are more necessary.

You are telling about *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. It is a good scheme. We are not denying that fact. You are giving funds in the ratio of 65:35. That is not enough. Education is in the Concurrent List. It is also a State Subject. You have to give 100 per cent assistance to all the States. That is very important. You are taking away the rights on the issue of Anganwadis. Even for fixing the salary of Anganwadis, you are bringing it to the Cabinet. Why can you not allow the State Government to do all these things? You provide all the money to the State Governments directly and let them do it.

You are levying education cess of three per cent. With that money, you are starting some IITs and IIMs. It is a good suggestion. I am not against that. For example, take Tamil Nadu. In Thiruvavur, you have started a Central University. Who are the people serving there? Even the Syndicate members are coming from outside. Even take the people who are serving there. They are not from Tamil

Nadu. Even, the Vice-Chancellor of that University does not belong to that area. In Puducherry it is a different issue. When you are setting up so many institutions, you are not. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Why, is it a different issue? It is also the same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: You are having many Syndicate members from Puducherry. But in Tamil Nadu, it is not like that. ...*(Interruptions)* What I am suggesting is this. Even though 'education' is in the Concurrent List, you can leave it to State. Also you are bringing in the Common Entrance Examination.

You are spending crores of rupees for education, even for elementary education, and the students are studying. When you are bringing in the Common Entrance Examination, what will happen to the students studying there? In Tamil Nadu they are studying in their mother tongue. We are advocating mother tongue. They will have to write the Entrance Examination in English or Hindi. You should see whether the students studying in the rural areas are capable of writing the Entrance Examination in the language other than their mother tongue. Therefore, to support the students studying in the rural areas, I am suggesting that the Central Government must not come forward to have the Common Entrance Examination at the all India level. Let the State Governments have their own way of running the programme.

In regard to electricity, we are facing a lot of problems. That is the main crisis. For modernizing the existing electricity units, we need funds. Also we need to connect them with the Central Grid. Now the corridor is not sufficient. Only now, the Central Government has decided to have one more corridor and they have started it. It will take some more time. Therefore, we would like to make a request to the Central Government that the entire power that is generated in Kudankulam should be given to Tamil Nadu. That is our request.

When we started this Atomic Energy unit, some States objected to it. When it is given to them, they did not like to have that unit. Then, it had been given to Tamil Nadu. You have invested nearly Rs. 12,000 crore there, and now

you are facing a problem. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has come forward to give a lot of protection for maintaining law and order there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I have to make one more point.

We know that law and order is a State subject. What is the condition? Most of the States are facing the problem of terrorist activities. The present Finance Minister was the Home Minister also, and he knew the actual problems which the Home Ministry is facing. When he was the Home Minister, he needed money. Now, he is the Finance Minister, and he can allocate more money for modernizing the Police system in India. Without money, we cannot modernize the Police Force. Now, the technology is developing. Many crimes are taking place. Therefore, what I am humbly requesting the Finance Minister is to consider the demands of the State Government because for maintaining law and order in the State they need a lot of money. The State Government of Tamil Nadu needs a lot of money also for modernizing the Police Force and also for generating more electricity.

Already the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal Special Package to the hon. Prime Minister, and that has to be sympathetically considered. During the 'Thane' cyclone, Cuddalore, Villupuram and other places have suffered a lot. At that time the State Government demanded money from the Central Government but we could not get sufficient funds, and a meagre amount of Rs.500 crore was sanctioned. After that, we are going on requesting the Central Government to provide more funds. We have already spent Rs. 2,000 crore. Therefore, when such a kind of calamity takes place, where will the State Government go?

Now, the farmers in the Delta region are suffering a lot because they could not get sufficient water from the Cauvery river. The Cauvery river dispute is going on and the farmers of Tamil Nadu are suffering now. Therefore, we need money from the Central Government to provide assistance to the farmers. The Minimum Support Price, which the Central Government has fixed, is not sufficient. Therefore, I am requesting that, considering the plight of the farmers, the Central Government must come forward to give more money and also enhance the Minimum Support Price for paddy.

I would request the Finance Minister to consider these things and try to do whatever is possible. For solving the problems in Tamil Nadu, we need the financial support from the Central Government. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to consider these things.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It is very essential, because with the passing of this, the people who are engaged in developmental works will get their salaries.

I have some suggestions to make and there are some problems with regard to my constituency, which I would like to narrate. You please judge that my constituency is the largest constituency of India. It is spread over 25 thousand sq. kms, it has 17 MLAs, Seven districts, 1500 Sarpanchs, 11 thousand Panch, 1360 councillors.

[*English*]

You tell me how can I justify this constituency.

[*Translation*]

All of you have constituencies, I had mine. We all are equal MPs. The constituencies which are fully developed get Rs. Five crore under MPLADS. The constituencies which have only one or two MLAs also get Rs. Five crores. But the one whose constituency has 17 MLAs, and has an area of 25 thousand sq. kms. Also gets the same amount of money. You may not have idea, that there is only 10 per cent connectivity in my constituency.

[*English*]

How can you justify it?

[*Translation*]

You must have seen that I roam around in Delhi in my sports shoes. I am habitual of travelling on foot. I am unable to understand when will I be able to travel in vehicles in my area. You come to my area in District Doda, Ramban, Riyasi, Kishtwad, Kathua and Udhampur. All these are my districts. I want justice from you. What does your Planning Commission say when you give funds.

[*English*]

You must see the condition of my constituency.

[*Translation*]

You must also think about the people who are sitting on the last corner of high mountains. When you will be able to provide him water. Here we see taps, which are beautifully shown on TV. They advise us to drink clean water. But we don't have neither water nor taps. There are schools where there are swimming pools, but we don't have even drinking water in our schools.

[*English*]

What is the justification?

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell you that there are places in our region where we have to find out whether electricity has come or not by burning the candle. I mean to say that there are remotest areas which we have not been able to connect with electricity. Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme was introduced in the country. The most exploitation of this scheme has taken place in Jammu and Kashmir. You see my scheme and my district Kalhwa was handed over to NHPC which they further handed over to L&T. L&T got the work done through common people, but what the people got. I want to ask. It is my humble request as to who will monitor the schemes and the money spent on them in reality.

Chidambaram Saheb, I would like to say something to you, you are a good human being and very experienced also. But I would like to know whether you have ever taken account of the money given? Whether you have ever ascertained that the money given to me for electricity, water and tubewells has been actually spent on them. Whether those have been installed and if installed whether they are at all functional. Mr. Chidambaram, this is bound to happen if you don't go there. You take up any village of the country or for that sake of my constituency. When someone comes to J&K, where does he go? He goes to Srinagar or Jammu City. He goes to both places. At one place he eats Wazwan and at other he goes to temples. It is what he sees in J&K.

Sir, I will narrate the story of other districts of my constituency. There is one district Riyasi, where 47 percent people are illiterate. Out of 200 villages, 95 villages are illiterate. What a big progress. There are big colleges, such a big world-class university. But I have a question of

Primary education, question of middle education. I have a question of high school education and higher secondary education. What type of infrastructure is there? There is no jute strip to sit, chalk stand or black board. There is one room for one primary school. The five classes are held in one room. The teacher teaches one class and the other classes also listen. It becomes only one class.

[English]

This is the position of far-flung hilly areas.

[Translation]

You give us MNREGA Scheme. Gave cards to labourers and said it is a very good scheme. They were assured work within fifteen days. I can give you examples where people did not get work for even fifteen months. There are thousands of such cases. I would like to say who would come here and deliver speeches? You pack up your bag and go there and ask a labour whether he got his wages or not? How much daily wage they get. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he gets 131 rupees. Whether 131 rupees are sufficient to make both ends meet? Whether his children would go to school?

[English]

You tell me.

[Translation]

They say it is a policy matter. My child will get good education, your children will get good education, but the children of those, whom we represent will not be able to get good education.

[English]

What is the fun of that?

[Translation]

Because he has been Home Minister also, therefore, he knows all this. He is aware that security related fund goes there. He knows village Defence Committees are there. He knows that Special Police Officers have been made. They receive Rs. 3100 as honorarium. Five thousand people out of them become martyr. Their dependents did not get job. Their children have no future. They made recruitment. But who were those whom they have appointed. They made recruitment of new people. Those who fought for the country are deprived of jobs. Those who uttered anti things were invited to be adjusted.

[English]

You do justice and justice for all.

[Translation]

Sir, they mentioned gas. Earlier nobody was habitual of using gas. Nobody wanted that. You said don't cut the forests. We have forests to be used as firewood. You made the people understand and they understood its importance. You know how many children does a man have in the villages? There are joint families having many children. There was only one gas connection and you give only six cylinders. You ask a woman who cooks, whether she would keep the gas on after cooking her food? Whether she gets one cylinder or six, she would never keep it burning after finishing her work. Even if she has one, ten or twenty cylinders she would burn only what is essential for cooking.

[English]

How do you restrict it? This is the only exploitation.

[Translation]

The result was that gas agencies started looting them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude. Shri Prabodh Panda, you please start.

...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Comrade, before you start, please listen to what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you are saying is not going in record, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going in record, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not going in record. Stop speaking.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prabodh Pandaji, you please speak.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise not to support this Supplementary Demands for Grants rather I rise to oppose this one. The Government seeks the approval of this House for the demands for Rs. 32,000 crore. I am against this proposal not because of Rs. 32,000 crore, I am against this proposal because of the concept of this Government itself.

The Government brings this proposal when the economic scenario of our country is gloomy. What are the main features? Firstly, the GDP growth has slowed down considerably. The Asian Development Bank had earlier projected it to be seven per cent, but, now, it has come down to 5.6 per cent. It has decelerated from 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.6 per cent this year. Secondly, industrial production has decelerated sharply along side lackluster investment. Thirdly, agricultural growth is below target, and mostly came to the stagnation stage. The inflation pressure persists. In today's newspaper it has appeared that in retail the inflation is touching the two digit mark. In food materials and foodstuffs, the price hike is very alarming and it is galloping out of reach of the poor people. In this scenario, what is happening? The farmers are committing suicide. Not less than 2,76,000 farmers have committed suicide. Even after whatever the Government declared in its package for farmers, the trend could not be checked and it is continuing particularly in some States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Retrenchment of the jobless particularly in textiles is more than five lakhs. They have lost their jobs. Unemployment problem is a matter of great concern. In this scenario what proposal has the Government brought before us for approval? Though this is not a complete Budget, this is first batch Supplementary Demands for Grants, what is the concept, what is the idea? Look at the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Not a single rupee in capital expenditure; there is proposal for only Rs. 1 lakh in revenue expenditure. In the case of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the proposal for capital expenditure is nil. In the case of the Department of Rural Development also it is nil, only Rs. 2 lakh revenue expenditure. On the other hand, in the case of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, proposal for capital

expenditure is Rs.2,000 crore. In the case of Ministry of External Affairs, it is Rs.365 crore. It shows that this Government is very insincere to the masses - the *Aam Aadmi* - to the farmers, to the workers, to the unemployed youth and to the 80 per cent people of our country who are the suffering lot. That is why I am opposing it.

The problems of farmers have been rightly highlighted by the previous speakers. It is said that the Minimum Support Price has been increased. How much has it been increased? It is increased by 13 per cent only while the import cost has gone up by not less than 40 per cent. What is the match? As rightly mentioned by Dr. Flaghuvansh Prasadji - I support his point - that we are providing pension in different sectors like industrial sector and service sector. Why not make a provision for providing bonus for farmers, who form 70 per cent of our population? They are the real base of our country. Why not pension be provided to them? My request to the Government is to please think over it, please restructure it. If it is not possible right now, at least immediately increase the Minimum Support Price.

We are talking about the rural credit to agriculture - subvention and all other things have been talked about. Four per cent interest is the recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee. The Government is saying that they are also making provision for four per cent interest for the poor farmers who will timely repay their loans. But, it has not been allowed in the term loans - not in the long term loan and not even in the medium term loan. Please extend this provision not only in the case of crop loan, not only in the case of short-term loan, but also in the case of term loan, particularly the long term and medium term loan. All these points should be considered by the Government. I think the Government will consider this as the Demands for Grants do not reflect the interests of the people properly, particularly the farmers, agricultural workers, workers in general and the unemployed youth. So, I oppose this proposal and I think my observations deserve consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): I have been in this Parliament for the last 4 years. Since the very beginning, it was being said by the leaders of the

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

country that India would become a country to take note of; it would become a developed nation in no time. But the ground reality is something different. If we check the parameters of development, we will be able to know how developed the country actually is - fiscal deficit is 6%, inflation is double digit, export is pegged at 1.6%, import is rapidly increasing and growth of employment is 1% >, value of money is diminishing. Subsidy is being withdrawn from the agriculture sector. So what kind of development is this?

With decreasing subsidy in agriculture, price of fertilisers is on the rise. The farmers are not getting credits from the financial institutions. The Swaminathan Commission had recommended that loans should be provided at 4% interest rate to the marginal farmers, but that has not been implemented. MSP to the farmers has been raised by 13% while production cost has increased by 40%. Like the organised sector, the cultivators do not get bonus and their pension is also very less. This is a problem that needs to be addressed.

Irrigation facilities must be extended and expanded, otherwise agricultural production will not be augmented. The income of the farmers will also not increase. If there is crop failure, the poor farmers are forced to commit suicide. In North Bengal, so many tea garden workers have been driven to suicide because many tea estates have been shut down. The Teesta project of North Bengal is still pending. If the project is not completed in time, one crore people will die out of starvation.

In the Budget, every time the corporate houses, big industrialists are given tax benefits but the poor people are given no relaxation at all. When the prices of medicines shoot through the roof, the common people face the music. They cannot afford costly drugs and thus die without proper treatment. Such is the plight of the ordinary men in our country. The rural population are worst affected but the Government is highly indifferent.

When on one hand, subsidy is being withdrawn, on the other hand allocation for the airline sector is touching Rs.2000 crore. In spite of such huge allocation, the condition of Kolkata airport is extremely poor. There is no cleanliness, no proper place to sit or even to stand. There is no shop which sells tea or food items at reasonable rates. The runway is also very risky. So these should be looked into.

Number of people in the BPL category is increasing day by day while tons of foodgrains are decaying in state godowns. The Supreme Court had passed the verdict that these foodgrains should be distributed among the poor farmers but that order is not being followed.

29 thousand crore rupees out of 32 thousand crores are the non-plan expenditure of the Government whereas only the remaining 3 thousand crores are earmarked for plan expenditure. Corruption is rampant in this country and black money is stashed away in foreign banks. If that money can be brought back, it can be put to good use and developmental works can be carried out. The Government is inviting FDI but that will shrink job opportunities more and more.

Therefore, Deputy Speaker Sir, the Government should consult all quarters before preparing the budget. All funds are in the hands of the centre which should be released and given to the states also so that the State Government can carry out welfare activities. The poor people, common men, farmers, labourers should be allowed to live a life with dignity. They should have food to eat, homes to live and it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure their livelihood.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate and I oppose this supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-13.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about Rs. 32,000 crores of Supplementary Grants is going as Revenue Expenditure which is a matter of concern for the country. Out of it Rs. 2,000 crores for Air India and about Rs. 20,000 crores is for our oil companies. Prior to me, our colleagues have also discussed this point. With these 2000 crore rupees if you construct a pond in every village of a district in Jharkhand, then this work can be done in about 20 crore rupees. It means you can improve the condition of 200 districts. The matter of concern is that most of the expenditure of Government of India is of expenditure revenue. If we save this money, it can be utilized for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Sir, N.H. 33, from Jamshedpur to Ranchi is an important road. The condition of that road is so bad that last year 200 accidents took place on this road and these were not head-on collisions. There are so much pit holes on the road, that the vehicles turned over. It is the condition

of a national highway. In the same way if you see the condition of schools, we always talk about Universal Education (Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan). There is a Kudaduga Adivasi village in our area. There has been only one teacher there. I am unable to understand as to why the recruitment of teachers can't be made at local block level? You can see this in every rural school. A mid-day meal scheme has been made, but there is no arrangement for education. As far as important expenditure is concerned, it is the expenditure of NRHM. It is in the shape of a small story that there was a boy Shrikant Giri. He was playing football tournament in our region. He developed a small infection. He went to health centre. Doctors were not there. He was treated at home. After a few days the news came that his leg below knee had to be amputated at Tata Memorial Hospital. It is the situation that there are no doctors in the villages but the budget is going on increasing.

Everybody is aware of the condition of electricity in the villages. I would make a humble request to the Finance Minister. There is huge leakage in Public Distribution System. Therefore, we should sincerely think about Universal Food Scheme in the budget. When we go to villages, we can't find out as to who is BPL and who is not. Through you, I would request that this matter should be taken care of. Sir, our friends have discussed the issue of farmers' suicides. I won't waste much time over this, but I have a small request to make. There are many things in the hands of Government which can improve the condition of farmers. Such as abolition of Agriculture Price Marketing Committee, inclusion of GST, Private Crop Insurance for farmers. There is no marketing of products of jungle especially in Jharkhand.

Sir, there is small example of sugarcane molasses. You don't undertake its movement. You have ensured only one thing that how liquor mafia can earn money. There was an article in the newspapers that molasses worth about 70,000 crore has gone waste due to non-movement. If we get the movement of molasses across state borders, then at least farmers would get right price of their produce. But through this law we have ensured that farmers should not get right price and liquor mafia earn a lot of money. I would request that there is need to study this aspect.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Sir, in just two minutes, I conclude my speech. I always obey you. Sir, I would say that in India there are good and bad billionaires like in any modern economy. If people are becoming billionaires only through allotment of natural resources, then it is a matter of concern. There was report of Chawla Committee. I would request the Finance Minister to submit the Report of Chawla Committee, so the country should understand how the auction of natural resources of the country should be done.

Sir, in the last there are one-two points more. We all talk about organized labour. 94 per cent labour in the country is unorganized. Nobody cares about ESI and P.F. We wrote to a Commissioner there are one lakh unorganised labourers in Jamshedpur. Everybody says that they have ESIC card. But the fact is that less than 2 per cent or 3 percent have ESIC cards. But people say our coverage is 100 per cent. There is 94 percent unorganized labour in the country and if the government give them ESI card and P.F. Card, they will not have to face financial problems if any member of their family falls ill. New conservator of forests are there, but there are no forest guards in Jamshedpur and Jharkhand. There are D.G.s but not constables, there are secretaries but not BDOs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, through you I would request the Finance Minister, leave aside white paper and constitute a committee. We should somehow manage cost reduction in the country. There is 20 per cent loss of food in FCI. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR: If you have to reduce the fiscal deficit, then you must at least show that we can effect cost reduction, otherwise only the number of officials will go on increasing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. Through you, I would like to apprise the hon. Finance Minister that MINREGA is being implemented in the country. It is very ambitious and important scheme of the Government. People praise it very much, but I would like to enumerate its short-comings I would like to draw Government's attention towards it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can enumerate as much as you can in two minutes. Not more than that.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have yet not started and it is a subject of utmost importance. I won't take much time, but my request is that you would let me complete.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would say in simple and clear manner that the agriculture in the country is being affected as a result of MNREGA. It is not creating any permanent assets and is affecting the agriculture. I would suggest the hon. Finance Minister that the work given under MNREGA be linked with the work given under Agriculture. Even today agriculture is being affected, everybody can understand as to what will happen after ten years from now. It was my first suggestion. The second thing which I want to say is that earlier Finance Minister was the Home Minister. He expressed a lot of concern over terrorism and held meetings two times in this regard, invited the MPs and obtained their views in this regard. He started a scheme of road construction - LWI in the districts identified as terrorism affected. Its first phase was started, but its second phase remains proposed for the last one and a half year. The states have sent their proposals and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have forwarded it to the Ministry of Finance but it has not been implemented so far. It is your policy that we can control terrorism by giving boost to development. You launched this scheme, then why are you not starting its second phase? I would request that you please accord sanction to the second phase so that roads could be constructed and the problem of terrorism be controlled in affected districts. There is one more very ambitious scheme of the Government. Food Security Bill - is the dream of the head of Government. I am at loss to understand when you get the Food Security Bill passed from where you will bring the foodgrains? I want to draw the attention of Government by simply giving an example. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Be brief.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I will speak in brief. There is an irrigation project in Bihar and Jharkhand. Its name is Uttar Koel Irrigation Project. Nobody will believe this project is going on since 1975. Its initial cost was mere Rs. 30 crores. In the last 35-37 years thousands of crores have been spent on this project and it is still incomplete. *...(Interruptions)* The Forest

and Environment Ministry of the Government of India has imposed a ban on this since 2007. *...(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going in the record. You please stop your speech. You have said who you had to say. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going in the record. Please conclude.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you very much for giving me time to speak on the Supplementary Demands of Grants 2012-13. Every person has needs. In the same way our country today needs additional money and we are discussing it. I think being an agriculturist country everybody knows that if agriculture sector makes progress, the farmers become prosperous and our country can also march forward. Our efforts and discussions become fruitful. Keeping all these things in view the hon. Finance Minister had made an increase of 18 percent in budget for agriculture sector and the total Plan outlay for the Department of Agriculture and Cooperative for the year 2012-13 was allocated 20,208 crores rupees and the budget of National Agriculture Development Scheme was also increased to 9217 crore rupees. To benefit the farmers directly, a provision of Rs. 5.75 lakh crore was made for giving loans in Agriculture sector, which was one lakh more than the previous year.

15.02 hrs. *(Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair)*

I appreciate the Government for keeping the public and farmers in mind while taking decisions. Many a time the opposition says strange things, as a senior BJP leader while discussion on the Supplementary Demands of Grants was saying that there is no coordination between Ministry of Finance and RBI, a cold war is going on. When the Government cannot manage here, how will it manage the economy of the country? When we work with cooperation, they say that we have colluded and when in the interest of nation we express different opinion, they say that we are unable to manage. I would only like to say that the UPA Government truly understands the democracy and takes decision in public interest and gives priority to the public.

*Not recorded

A demand of Rs.32,119.5 crores has been made in Supplementary Demand for Grants and though this various sectors as Agriculture, Health, Family Welfare, Rural Development, Social Justice, Water Resources, Woman and Child Development have been taken care of, which is essential. I support this and through you, I would like to place some facts before the house and the hon. Minister. What are the requirements of farmers - electricity, water, perhaps diesel, seeds, fertilizers, land and his labour. In the last it is also necessary that his produce is sold at remunerative price, but actually what is happening? It is a major question. There is no dearth of rural and agriculture related schemes of the Central Government and the money has also been allocated in adequate amount, but these are not being implemented properly. Whether its benefits are reaching the farmer. I am remembering Smt. Indira Gandhi, when at a time she allotted five bighas or say three acres of land to farmers throughout the country, including my constituency Unnao and she made the farmers non transferable land holders.

After fifteen years, the then regional parties of opposition governments converted these non transferable lease holders into transferable land owners and the result was the farmers sold their land at throw away price and again became landless. Thus a good scheme failed without any reason.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: I will take only two minutes.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has to reply. He has to reply.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: I am asking for just two minutes. Two minutes will not make a difference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is there but what to do? The time factor is there.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: I am just asking for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he has to reply and we have to pass the Bill. There is no time. Please cooperate and wind up.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: I do not think Sir that it is possible to just wind up like this. If I have known, I would have laid the whole speech on the Table but I will lay the rest on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay the rest of the speech on the Table.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: It would have been better, if any state government was not in agreement, it should not have implemented, so that the scheme may not have flopped and hope would have remained alive for future. Same thing applies to FDI. There is misunderstanding among the people about FDI that it is anti-farmers or it can harm the small traders. It is simply a misunderstanding.

The permission for opening multi-brand retail stores will be granted only if 50 per cent investment is made in back-end and rural areas.

It proves that the intention of the Government is in the interest of farmers and they will be able to make use of FDI in many ways. For example, new technique, better yield, remunerative price, cold storage and other storage facility etc. and most of all the damage to our food grains will minimize to a great extent. The good thing is, the State Governments, which are unable to understand it fully are free not to implement FDI in retail.

Remunerative price is very necessary for farmers. Despite minimum support price, all are aware of frauds at procurement centres. This year wheat was to be purchased at Rs.1285 in comparison to Rs. 1170 of last year but at some places it was procured at Rs. 900. How will the poor farmers bear this loss? There is no problem if these centres function properly, but farmers should have alternative. In addition to middlemen of market, there can be big traders who have brought FDI. More the alternatives, better would be for farmers so that they are not cheated and can sell their produce at the place of their choice. An additional amount of Rs. 235 crore has been earmarked in Supplementary Demands for Grants for implementation of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme for the loss which farmers have to bear due to floods and rains and I support it.

*This part of Speech was laid on the Table.

But the additional Grants in Aid (General) of Rs.100 crore set aside for development of oil seeds/oil palm/pulses and corn is very less in my view, and it needs to be increased.

Growing paddy and wheat in rotation damages the quality of the land, especially the nitrogen. The air there becomes polluted due to methane gas which is a major cause of climate change and we will have to control it. The best way out is that we should go in for cultivation of pulses or legumes, which will enhance nitrogen supply in our farms and green house gas emissions will also reduce. Not only for farms and farmers but also to control the pollution I demand for Grants-in-aid. The money being allocated for pulses and oil seeds is very meager and for that also I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. There is need to give attention towards coarse grains like Joar, Bajra and Ragi. Not only giving attention but a budget in good quantity is needed for this. The United Nations have declared the year 2013 as the International Year of Kunowa. The United Nations have taken initiative to conserve not paddy, not wheat but the traditional foodgrain of the aboriginals of Andes, which is Kunowa. The farmers do not produce our coarse foodgrains as Joar, bajra and Corn, because no facility is available for their use, procurement and conservation.

Hon. Finance Minister, I would like you to give attention to this sector and allocate some funds for it.

There is need to allocate additional funds for irrigation.

A decision has been taken to allocate 14,242 crore for irrigation by increasing 13 percent in AIBP. There is need to increase it more. For water, whether it is water Resource or irrigation, no demand has been made in Supplementary Demand for Grants.

I appreciate the policy of the Central Government to provide loans to farmers at low interest rates but I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that due to their ignorance, the farmers are cheated. Bank and other officers do not cooperate with them and generally exploit them. Many farmers of my constituency Unnao complain me about this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir through you, I would like to request that a special Central Advisory Committee may be constituted in the banks of rural areas or at district level

to look into the issues related to loan, interest. Farmers Credit Card etc. so that not only for farming but also for animal rearing or cottage industry farmers could get interest free loans or at low rates without giving any commission. This move will help especially those farmers who are not educated or are unable to know about their rights.

In the last I would request the hon. Finance Minister that if the farmers are prosperous, our country will also prosper. Therefore, this sector needs to be given more attention.*

[English]

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I whole heartedly support this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

The United Progressive Government-II is moving ahead under the stewardship of leaders like Dr. Manmohan Singh, Smt. Sonia Gandhi with more and more pro-poor schemes to ensure that every citizen of the country could have a sigh of relief and get two square meals a day. I can roll out schemes, which the hon. Members from both Houses too know. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Programme, Right to Education, etc.

I would not hasten to add that there are issues in the implementation; there are complaints against certain schemes but if one takes the overall views and the success of the schemes being implemented by the United Progressive Alliance-II Government, one can deny its contribution in uplifting the poor and providing succour to the needy and depressed sections of society, both in rural and urban areas.

Here, I would like to stress that my opposition-ruled States like Gujrat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka are claiming and usurping the good name that is there because of the schemes of the Central Government. This is not proper to say the least. People who are the beneficiaries across the country know the Central Government is behind all these Central Schemes which are being implemented at the State level. No opposition party can snatch away the good governance, decent performance and excellent job being provided by the UPA-Government during the last 8 years.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Since efforts are being made to bring in real change in rural India and to ensure benefits reach the poor.

Kindly allow me to highlight a few flagship schemes which have brought in a sea-change in the employment scheme in the rural parts of the country. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, National Urban Health Mission, which aims at fulfilling the needs of urban populace. Not only that, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana has been a success in country. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana which aims at development in agriculture is also a huge success and we can see marked improvement in agricultural sector in the rural areas. Likewise, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund took care by exclusively creating warehousing facilities in the rural areas.

No right thinking person can deny that impact MGNREGS has on the livelihood security in the rural areas. This is a massive scheme which has brought in much needed solace to the agricultural sector and brought about a synergy in the rural areas. Even the BJP's top leader, Shri L.K. Advani while speaking in the United Nations in October, 2012 appreciated MGNREGA. Such is the success of this scheme.

Right to Education-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is making a great impact in the field of education. It is heartening to note that 6,000 schools are proposed to come up at block level as model schools in 12th Plan. This would further give fillip to the education sector. Sir under Rajiv Vidhya Mission, I demand to set up special schools for differently abled people particularly where the PHC population is high like in my constituency Vizianagaram.

The UPA2 Government is aimed to get it cleared the National Food (Security Bill. When this is implemented, it would be an historic decision of the Government which would cater to the needs of crores of people in our country, who find it difficulty to make both ends meet. I am hopeful that the Government would study in depth as to who should be benefited out of this National Food Security Programme, when it becomes a reality.

We can go on highlighting major breakthrough and achievements of our UPA2 Government in the last 8 years. There is no dearth of data to show case the successes of our Government. In every field - be it education, health, textiles, agriculture, IT, -the UPA2 Government has performed excellently.

Another feather in the cap of the UPA2 Government is completion of enrolment of 20 crore persons under UID mission. Another 40 crore enrolment is expected to be completed, for which adequate funds have been allocated.

I would like to urge upon the Government to waive off the interest part on the loan given to unemployed youth. This act of the Government would in the right perspective and give relief to the students as well as unemployed youth of the country.

Concerted and sincere efforts are being made by the Government to ensure inclusiveness under these trying circumstances.

Our UPA Government has made great strides in every conceivable field. But one cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that we face the problem of shortage of drinking water, population explosion, inadequate health care, malnutrition, shortage of power, floods and droughts ravaging States, year after year, etc. But the UPA2 Government, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and our UPA Chairperson, has the resilience to steer through all these problems and that there is no doubt this Government will go a long way. This Government has stood the test of time in these 8 long months trying to solve the impending problems of the country with dexterity and finesse with the given situation and finances, surrounded with problems galore that crop up from time to time.

Another important problems we face is shortage of drinking water, particularly in cities during summer. The stark reality is that in India water problem would continue to haunt us as long as we depend on monsoon. We should develop a fool- proof rain harvesting system in each and every household to solve the problem of water. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would look into this aspect with the seriousness it deserves.

Farmers face a lot of problem in their lives. Most important of all is that when their produce is ready, the Minimum Support Price offered is not adequate and there is a gap between the MSP and the Market price. The gap between the two should be bridged taking into consideration the contribution of farmers in feeding the country and indulging in producing food grains in trying circumstances.

Health is one area in which, I firmly believe, the government should show considerable importance in

improving the general health condition of the people. It is reported recently that even after 65 years of Independence, and after achieving all round development, more than 26 crore people in the society I urge upon the Government to sanction the trauma care center in my Vizianagaram District for saving and treating the people in road accidents in National Highways.

Our Government is making efforts to improve the lot of rural areas. I welcome such noble effort.

Education is another area, where we have to lay more emphasis in the years to come. Dropouts from schools have not reduced over the years. Innovatives and effective steps should be made to ensure that each and every child, particularly from the underprivileged sections of the society and people living in despicable conditions attend the school. If we provide education to one and all, there is no doubt that our country would become a developed country sooner rather than later.

Power is another subject which is to be treated with utmost seriousness. We should give emphasis on power thefts to ensure that same is stopped. Emphasis should be given to the use the renewable energy sources like wind and solar energy to overcome huge shortage of electricity in various parts of the country, particularly when summer sets in.

Kindly allow me to raise a few important issues concerning my parliamentary constituency, Vizianagaram. There is an urgent need to construct a permanent building to run the ICDS in Vizianagaram. Secondly, there is no hostel for girls studying in the Post Graduate Centre of Andhra University in Vizianagaram. Building Ladies Hostel would go a long way in helping the girls from economically lower strata of society to pursue higher education. I urge upon the Government through you Sir kindly sanction women university in our most backward district in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

I would like to humbly request the Government to launch SABALA programme under ICDS to the backward district of Vizianagaram also. There is an urgent need to introduce SABALA programme under ICD so that there would be improvement in the nutritional standards of adolescent girls and pregnant women in Vizianagaram.

Likewise, I would request the Government to think of conducting a study to ensure that milk routes in Andhra

Pradesh are demarcating for the distribution of milk which would help the farmers ultimately and kindly upgrade veterinary dispensaries across the country where cattle population is high like in my Andhra Pradesh State.

We, in Vizianagaram, have a National Highway No. 5 which passes through Maharani-peta or Rajapulova, Vizianagaram, Gajapathinagaram, Bobboli, Ramabhadrapuram, Salur in Andhra Pradesh. This is a 4-lane National Highway. Due to huge traffic on this National Highway particularly en route above places in Andhra Pradesh including Rajapulova Palasa via Etcherla, there is an urgent need to convert 4-lane into 6-lane. I hope the Government would look into constituency, Vizianagaram.

In the end, I would like to congratulate the Government for granting equity infusion of Rs. 2000 in Air India as part of the turn around plan and reconstructing package. This would undoubtedly be of great help and would be a much awaited flip for the national carrier. Likewise, Government has sanctioned a total additional outgo of Rs. 28,500 crore to compensate oil marketing companies. I have no hesitation to say that this would lead to removal of pressure and overburden on oil companies, which would consequently result in the benefit to the general public. Sir Finally, I request the Hon'ble Minister for enhancement of LPG Cylinder to at least 12 per year so that our women will be grateful to our Government, I support this Supplementary Demands for Grants, (2012-2013)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the 18 hon. Members who have spoken on the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants beginning with Shri Ananth Kumar and ending with Shrimati Anu Tandon. I am sorry that some of them may not have had enough time to speak. But there is some consolation. Even I do not have too much time to reply. I will try to be very brief and deal with the points.

Sir, in the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants which includes 60 Grants and two Appropriations, we are seeking authorization for gross additional expenditure of Rs. 32,119.50 crore. Of this, the cash outgo is only for Rs. 30,804 crore. Of the cash outgo there are two major items. One is equity infusion in Air India as part of the turn around plan of Rs. 2000 crore and the second is providing compensation towards estimated under recoveries on account of sale of petroleum products to oil marketing companies of Rs. 28,500 crore.

There was a lot of comment on the subsidies that are being provided. There was some criticism about Air India. Let me briefly reply. Today, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have under recoveries. We may call it under recoveries or losses. But they are not able to recover the cost of the products that they are producing because the selling price is much lower than the cost price. It is only in petroleum that we are able to recover the price at which the product is produced. Even there, the price correction does not take place immediately and sometimes there is an under recovery.

But as far as the under recovery is concerned, this is met from three sources. The first is the subsidy that is provided in the Budget. The second is the contribution of the upstream companies, namely, ONGC and others. And the third is the Oil Marketing Companies' (OMCs) own contribution. In 2010-11, the Government provided Rs. 41,000 crore, upstream companies provided Rs. 30,297 crore and the OMCs themselves provided Rs. 6,893 crore. Likewise, in 2011-12, the Government provided Rs. 83,500 crore and upstream companies provided Rs. 55,000 crore. In the current year, so far, Rs. 85,586 crore is the estimated under recovery. Of this, the Government has provided Rs. 30,000 crore, the upstream companies have provided Rs. 30,169 crore and OMCs themselves provided Rs. 25,417 crore. What we are now doing is that we are providing an additional Rs. 28,500 crore in the Supplementary Budget. It is my hope that the upstream companies can provide a little more and some money can come from the oil marketing companies.

We are in a very difficult situation. It is in such a difficult situation that we have to provide subsidies on kerosene, LPG and diesel. I know there is an intense debate on the matter. I share the concerns of the consumers. But I want this House to know that these difficulties are difficulties which have to be shared by everybody. Today what we are providing is only a part of the under recovery and a large part of the under recovery remains un-provided. We have to depend upon the upstream companies as well as OMCs themselves to meet the under recoveries.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, I want the hon. Minister to yield for a while.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no time for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I want to say that oil companies are telling that they have got only a comfort letter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why, we are providing Rs.28,500 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I have got copies of allocations made in the first quarter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, you please ask him to resume his seat. I am not yielding. There is no time. It is true that we gave a comfort letter. It is to replace the comfort letter that we are providing Rs. 28,500 crore.

As far as Air India is concerned, there is a turnaround plan. I am not happy with the way the plan has been implemented in the past. There have been several setbacks. But what do we do with Air India? If I do not provide this Rs. 2,000 crore, we will have greater difficulty. I do not think there is any consensus that we should do away with Air India. We have to find some way to deal with the problem, and I think the Minister is dealing with the problem. There is some indication of an uptick in Air India in the last quarter. But I sincerely hope that Air India employees and Air India management will be equal to the task of turning around Air India.

There are airlines in this country and in this world which are running on a profit, and there is no reason why Air India should not be turned around. If Air India is not kept afloat what will happen is, airfares will go up. Other airline companies will simply push up their airfares because so many seats will not be available, which is why we are providing Rs. 2,000 crore for Air India. Earlier also we have provided money. These are the two main cash outgoes. The rest are minimal outgoes.

An hon. Member asked me what I am doing about Shri Madan Mohan Malaviya's 150th birth anniversary celebrations. Money has been provided for Madan Mohan Malaviyaji's 150th birth anniversary celebrations. Rs. 10 crore has been provided for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's birth anniversary celebrations and a coin is being released on the 25th of December.

There were some questions about the fiscal consolidation. I want this House to recall that during 2004 to 2008 there was a determined and successful effort to bring about fiscal consolidation. The fiscal deficit was 5.9 per cent of GDP in 2002-03. In the first four years of UPA-I, we took determined steps; we brought it down to 2.7 per cent in 2007-08. Our Government has a track record of fiscal consolidation.

What happened thereafter is well-known. Thanks to the international financial crisis of 2008, we had to take counter cyclical measures. The counter cyclical measures meant that we had to suffer shortfall in revenue, increase in expenditure - thanks to the stimulus packages - in order to keep the economy going. Because of the counter cyclical measures that we took and the additional expenditure that we incurred in order to protect the flagship programmes and to insulate the vulnerable sections of the society, the fiscal deficit expanded.

The crisis is not over. The international financial crisis which began in 2008 is not yet over. The European zone technically today is in a recession with two quarters of negative growth. The United States is growing at a slow pace. Japan and Brazil, two large economies, are almost stagnant. It is only China and Indonesia which are growing at a rate higher than India's growth rate. There are only a handful of countries which are growing at over five per cent. We happen to be one of them.

I am not happy that we are growing at over five per cent. But the international financial crisis has its impact on the Indian economy. Our exports have suffered a decline of 6.8 per cent. Our imports have become costlier, thanks to oil being at 107 dollars a barrel and commodity prices being elevated. Therefore, the economy is challenged. But I am confident that with the measures that we have taken recently we will put the economy back on its rails. And when I present the budget on the last date of February, I am confident I will be able to present to this House a much better picture of India's economy.

Sir, I have announced a fiscal consolidation path. Some questions were raised - how confident are you? I am as confident as I am confident about the support that I will get from this House. If this House extends support to the measures that we have taken, I am confident that we will achieve the fiscal consolidation that we have chalked out.

The Budget estimated the fiscal deficit at 5.1 per cent. After I took over, our review showed that 5.1 per cent was difficult to achieve. At the same time, we have to bear in mind, what the rating agencies have cautioned us - that if we do not succeed in fiscal consolidation, there is a risk of downgrading India to 'junk' status. That will have terrible consequence. We cannot afford that; no developing country can afford that.

Therefore, taking note of our revenues, our expenditures and taking note of the difficult situation, we had asked Dr. Vijay Kelkar to do a study. He did a study. Based on the study, I came to the conclusion that while 5.1 per cent is not do-able, 5.3 per cent is do-able. Therefore, I have announced a fiscal consolidation path, where we will begin with 5.3 per cent in the current year and achieve the target of 3 per cent by the end of the Plan period. This has been welcomed widely around the world. They think that this is do-able, provided we take a number of measures. If we do this and if we are able to adhere to this fiscal consolidation path, there is no danger of downgrade for India, and we will put our economy back on the rails.

But I seek the support of all sections of the House in order to achieve the fiscal consolidation. Some bitter medicine has to be taken; this year, we have to take some bitter medicine and there is no other way. But this bitter medicine is a good medicine and it will restore the health of the economy. Next year, we can look forward to a much higher growth.

Sir, there were some comments about subsidies for petroleum products. Petrol is not subsidized. All subsidies that we are talking about are only on kerosene, LPG and diesel. Why do prices of petrol appear to be higher? It is because there are taxes on petrol, that is regarded as a source of revenue for the Government. This is not the first Government that had imposed taxes on petrol. Taxes on petrol had been imposed from the very beginning. The taxes on petrol are to the extent of about 14-15 per cent. There are also State taxes. For example, the State taxes are 16 per cent in Delhi, 21 per cent in Mumbai and Chennai, as a percentage of the retail selling price in the case of petrol. 12 per cent in Delhi and 19 per cent in Mumbai, in the case of diesel; 3 per cent in Mumbai and 5 per cent in Chennai in the case of kerosene and 3 per cent in Mumbai in the case of LPG.

All States impose taxes on petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG. Practically, no State is an exception.

If you look at the amount collected by way of taxes, in 2011-12, the Centre collected taxes on petroleum products only for Rs. 83,723 crore, whereas the States collected Rs. 1,12,899 crore. Before you point the finger and ask, why you are collecting taxes on petroleum products, the finger must also point to the States to ask, why the States are collecting taxes on petroleum products. The reason is, we need revenue. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. Why are you interrupting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the end, I will give you a chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If I am misleading the House, you may move a privilege motion. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down; I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding; please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Shri Aaron.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I did not interrupt him. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* I did not interrupt; he could show the courtesy of not interrupting me now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can continue now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down; I am not yielding. I did not interrupt you. ...*(Interruptions)* I could have interrupted you ten times yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. Why are you getting up? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding. If I am wrong, he knows how to correct me in the appropriate method.

Sir, questions were raised about drinking water. The Drinking Water Mission is an important programme of the Government of India. The total expenditure on drinking

water in the five-year period from 1999 to 2004 was Rs. 10922 crore. In the five-year period from 2004 to 2009, it went up two and a half times to Rs. 25923 crore and in the four-year period from 2009 to 2013, it has gone up to Rs. 43761 crore. No one can say that we are not providing enough for drinking water. I accept what you say. Nevertheless, there are parts of India which do not have drinking water. They have brackish water. Their water is contaminated by fluoride or arsenic.

One of my colleagues said this morning in the Question Hour session that the State Governments must deal with this. There are serious limitations on what the Central Government can do. We can frame a scheme. We can sit with the State Governments and design a proper scheme. We can give money. Ultimately, the implementation is in the hands of the State Government, the district administration and the officers of the line Departments. There is very little that the Central Government can do in actual implementation. Money has been provided from Rs. 10922 crore in the five-year period from 1999 to 2004 and in the nine-year period, we have provided Rs. 69000 crore for drinking water.

Sir, there were some questions about the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Again, this is a sharing scheme - 75:25 between the Centre and the States. In 2010-11, Rs. 9124 crore; 2011-12 - Rs. 9890 crore; 2012-13 - Rs. 11934 crore were given. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme is of uneven quality. It is not good in some States. But let me cite at the risk of being accused of being parochial a successful example of Mid-Day Meal Scheme is Tamil Nadu. Successive Governments have set great store by the Scheme. It was started by the late Shri Kamaraj. It was improved upon by successive Governments led by Shri Karunanidhi, Shri M.G. Ramachandran and now Miss Jayalalithaa. Every Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu has put great store by the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and everyone has improved upon. One Government added egg once a week. Then they added two eggs. Then they have added other protein items. Now banana has been added. It is for the State Government to use the money and provide a nutritious meal. What is it that the Central Government can do in looking at whether food is properly cooked or properly served? Therefore, I am saying that the money is being provided. This is the largest mid-day meal feeding programme in the world. Thirteen crore children have a mid-day meal and if in some States the child is not getting

a decent meal, all I can say is that I am deeply distressed that even a Scheme like Mid-Day Meal Scheme people are not paying enough attention. The States must pay attention, use the money and provide the meal. We have a successful example in Tamil Nadu which I would urge all the State Governments to emulate.

Sir, paddy procurement was raised. I do not have too much time but in kharif marketing season of 2012-13, the target of paddy procurement was 25 lakh metric tonnes - 50,000 metric tonnes to be procured by FCI and rest was to be procured by the State agencies. Actual procurement till date is 4.48 lakh metric tonnes. Last year, figures of the corresponding period was 7.29 lakh metric tonnes. This issue has been raised in the Rajya Sabha. The Minister for Food and Public Distribution is attending to it and I believe that he will answer a Question on this subject on Monday. We have enough stocks of paddy and rice. In fact, we have much more than the minimum buffer stocks. The actual stock of wheat as on 1.12.2012 is 376 lakh tonnes. The actual stock of rice on the same day is 306 lakh tonnes. So, a country which 30 years ago had to import food, today has 682 lakh tonnes of wheat and paddy together. Thanks to our farmers that we are self-sufficient today and we are even exporting them. *...(Interruptions)* Of course, we are exporting. We should export so that our farmer gets a better price.

There was a question about inflation. Inflation is a challenge. Inflation worries the Government The Consumer Price Index inflation is rather sticky at about 9.7 to 9.9 per cent but the good news is WPI inflation 'seems' - I am choosing my words carefully - to be trending downwards as against last month's number of close to 7.5 per cent. Numbers released today show that WPI inflation is 7.24 per cent. Our expectation is that it will trend downwards over the next two to three months. If it trends downwards, then I think there is reason for comfort. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Can the Minister say something on moratorium of loans? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, what about cap on LPG? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, GST is a matter that we are discussing with the g States. When GST is introduced, it will subsume not only the VAT of the State but it will also subsume the excise duty and the service

tax. So, it is a win-win for everybody. Just as VAT turned out to be a win-win for everybody, GST also will turn out to be a win-win for everybody.

The issue of MSP was raised. The MSP is decided on the advice of the CACP. We have rarely departed from the advice of the CACP. When the CACP gives its Report, the Cabinet will decide on the MSP.

With these words, I commend the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to any of my questions like price rise, inflation, fall in GDP growth, fiscal deficit and economic crisis in the country. *...(Interruptions)* The economic crisis of the country today is because of the UPA Government, the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Shri P. Chidambaram. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, he has not given any reply to the LPG cylinder cap raising issue. *...(Interruptions)* So, in protest, we are walking out. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister regarding moratorium. Hence, in protest, I am walking out. *...(Interruptions)*

15.28 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ananth Kumar, Prof. Saugata Roy and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-2013 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 to 14, 16, 19, 20, 27, 29 to 33, 41 to 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52 to 54, 57 to 62, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 77, 82, 85, 88 to 93, 96, 97, 101, 102 and 104 to 106."

Lok Sabha*Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for
2012-2013 voted by Lok Sabha*

No.	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for supplementary grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1		2	3
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.	1,00,000	...
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,00,000	...
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	2,50,00,000	...
1.	Department of Fertilisers	1,00,000	...
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	...	2000,00,00,000
10.	Ministry of Coal	1,00,000	65,00,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	2,00,000	...
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	3,00,000	...
13.	Department of Posts	1,00,000	...
14.	Department of Telecommunications	1,00,000	...
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	10,01,00,000	...
19.	Ministry of Culture	3,00,000	...
20.	Ministry of Defence	1,00,000	...
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1,00,000

	1	2	3
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	...	2,00,000
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	3,00,000	1,00,000
31	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	365,00,00,000
32	Department of Economic Affairs	118,35,00,000	4,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	2,00,000	1,00,000
41	Department of Revenue	2,00,000	1,00,000
42	Direct Taxes	230,32,00,000	1,00,000
43	Indirect Taxes	53,90,00,000	1,00,000
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,00,000	...
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3,75,00,000	...
48	Department of Health Research	1,00,000	
50	Department of Heavy Industry	1,00,000	1,00,000
52	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	...
53	Cabinet	20,00,00,000	30,13,00,000
54	Police	4,00,000	2,00,000
57	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	...
58	Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	...

1	2	3
59 Department of Higher Education	104,03,00,000	...
60 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4,71,00,000	1,00,000
61 Ministry of Labour and Employment	2,00,000	1,00,000
62 Election Commission	1,00,000	5,00,00,000
65 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,00,000	...
66 Ministry of Mines	1,00,000	79,46,00,000
68 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	110,26,00,000	...
72 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	30,00,00,000	...
73 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	28500,00,00,000	...
77 Lok Sabha	38,40,00,000	...
82 Department of Rural Development	2,00,000	...
85 Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	...
88 Department of Shipping	1,00,000	...
89 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1,00,000	...
90 Department of Space	...	1,00,000

1	2	3
91 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000	...
92 Ministry of Steel	125,68,00,000	...
93 Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	3,00,00,000
96 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76,72,00,000	...
97 Chandigarh	3,00,000	6,00,000
101 Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	...
102 Public Works	...	1,00,000
104 Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	...
105 Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	...
106 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	3,00,000	...
Total	29429,22,00,000	2547,84,00,000

The Motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2012*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2012-2013.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 14.12.2012

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 2012-2013."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may now move the Bill for consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-2013 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-2013 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.31 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION

Formulation of an action plan to rehabilitate persons displaced from Pakistan - Contd....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Item No. 27, Private Members' Business. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, this has reference to the discussion under Private member's business of the last but one week. I want to tell the House that this resolution relates the problems being faced by persons displaced from Pakistan who have settled in different parts of our country. This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to grant them Indian citizenship and formulate a time bound action plan to make available the facilities to them which are being made available to Indian citizens. This resolution has three points - Granting Citizenship to displaced Hindus who have migrated to India, make arrangement for their rehabilitation which includes all the means of livelihood such as food, shelter. There should be a time limit for their rehabilitation. This was the main part of the resolution.

I would like to inform you that a large number of displaced persons from Pakistan live in right from Jammu-Kashmir to Gujarat and in Rajasthan the area which I represent, My Parliamentary Constituency Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and even in Haryana they are everywhere. ...*(Interruptions)* You were telling about their presence in West Bengal also. Survey conducted by different agencies have presented different estimates about their number. Someone claims their number to be 3 lakh. While some other say it is 2.5 lakh. And some other say it is 4 lakh. They are all Hindus and belong to communities like Meghwal, Bheel, Bajri, Nalamki, Koli etc. They constitute approximately 90 percent of the entire population of displaced persons from Pakistan while 10 percent belong to Rajput, Sindhi and other communities. Recently when Jodhpur was visited by a group of 171 Hindus and made it known that they are not prepared to go back to Pakistan. The reason was that their daughters were not safe there. Their property caused to be looted there and they were made to work as bonded labour in the fields. When media persons interviewed them, they told in

*Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

clear terms that they were not prepared to go back to Pakistan in any circumstances. Our party has also constituted a committee. I was also there among them and visited the group along with them. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Ashok Gehlot also went there to meet them. When we talked to them and asked why they do not want to go back to Pakistan, they replied that their sisters-daughters are not safe there, we are not allowed to study. After making us work in the fields they ask us to have our meals and enjoy. Wages are not paid at all. In case somebody own's a shop, they subject it to looting. Today was reading Punjab Kesari, it carried the news that a senior Doctor- Dr. Laxmi chand who happens to be quite famous,-that- was shot dead in Pakistan. They said such incidents which we face there leave no option with us except avoid that country.

Now what is the situation in our country. After the partition in 1947 some people prepared to stay in Jammu-Kashmir, some went to Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. Those who stayed back in Jammu-Kashmir they are worse affected and do not even enjoy the right to vote. They cannot contest elections. They cannot be issued ration card and identity card. If they wish to get reservation for travel in railways, they face a dilemma. I want to say that Lal Singh ji will also endorse it.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Absolutely.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Hon. Member Madan Sharma who is present here will also endorse it.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Absolutely, it will be done.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: The people who stayed back in Jammu-Kashmir at the time of partition while some went even farther, two of them became the Prime Minister of the country. Late Indra Kumar Gujral and Dr. Manmohan Singh ...(*Interruptions*) Shri Lal Krishna Advani had also come. Now what I want to say is that what crime has been committed by those people who had chosen to stay back in Jammu and Kashmir. Why they could not be granted citizenship of the country. Whether they do not enjoy the right to live. What is this law, if some law is creating obstruction, in that case I would request the Government, through you, that the same should be amended.

I tell you something about my Parliamentary Constituency. Recently about 250 persons from Alanabad, Sirsa went to Jodhpur. We met them and asked as what problem they are facing and when did they come there? Some people belonging to border organization work there, they belong to scheduled castes. They told that they had come there in 1971 at the time of war. First they went to Shri Ganganagar in Rajasthan, then they went to Alanabad, Haryana. Here they were termed as foreign nationals (citizen). Since Jodhpur is a transit station, people from Bheel community came here, we also came here. When I asked them about the problem in going back to Pakistan, they told that they were not prepared to go back to Pakistan in any circumstances, the reason is that besides the problem of livelihood, they do not feel safe there. Even then cultural rights are not safe. Their sisters, daughters, shops are not safe. They are not allowed to do any job. That is why they said that they would not like to go back to Pakistan. This is their problem. They said that while they were in Pakistan, at that time people used to show disrespect to them by calling them Hindu-Hindu. Now when we have come to our country, here they call us Pakistani instead of granting us the citizenship of the country and providing other facilities, this is their problem. This problem of theirs should be solved in some or the other way for this is a serious matter.

In Rajya Sabha starred question no. 263 was asked which was related to Hindus migration from Pakistan. Whole answering that question the then Minister of External Affairs Shri. S.M. Krishna had said that according to Shimla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan we can not intervene in the internal matters of each other, that is provided in the Agreement. As per that provision we can not intervene in this matter. In this connection, I want to tell you that when any issue arise in respect of Tibbet, then that matter is discussed in the House. Mr. Chairman, you come from Tamilnadu. Whenever any crisis comes in respect of Tamil community in Sri Lanka, then also we discuss the matter in this House when some people from Bangladesh come here for earning their livelihood we discuss this matter in this House. In this situation when the persons displaced from Pakistan who have come here and they do not want to go back to Pakistan, why can't we discuss this matter of displaced Hindus from Pakistan in this House. Why should we say that it is the internal matter of Pakistan. This attitude of ours, it has to be corrected. It

is because of this an article was published in Dainik Jagran dated 13 August 2012 the writer of which was an independent commentator whatever he had written, I would like to quote that "Hindu families of Pakistan are coming to India taking temporary visa for the purpose of pilgrimage. While they relate their sad stories with tears in their eyes, but that does not move the Government of India who says that they will have to go back to Pakistan on the expiry of the Visa. So this is the strange attitude of Government of India." The writer of the article, an independent commentator also feels that the Government of India's attitude is strange enough. The Rinkle case of the year 2012 brought such incidents to light. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan admits that 40 to 50 Hindu girls are abducted every month. They are made to convert to Islam and their property is looted. Three Doctors were murdered at Shikarpur, Sindh and Rausam. The cases of Rinkle Kumari, Aasha Kumari, Manisha Kumari and Dr. Lata forcible conversion, kidnapping and other offences clearly suggest that Hindus are not safe in Pakistan.

The partition of India that took place in 1947 separated the family members. Some left in Pakistan. Some left in India. The area where I come from touch, the border of Pakistan. Some people left out there while some crossed over to this side. They trespassed on to Pak side for work, they were left out there. Government of India has made a rule for sponsorship. A person living in Pakistan while his family living India, in this situation when some marriage or death occurs then they may come here to meet them, it is required that some man in Pakistan should sponsor him. A further condition also has been added "Sponsorship should be endorsed by a Gazetted Officer". Mr. Chairman, in view of the conditions prevailing in Pakistan it becomes almost impossible to get sponsorship for coming to India to meet one's relations and getting that attested by a Gazetted Officer become another herculean task. The condition of Hindus in Pakistan is very poor, then who will come forward to sponsor and who will endorse that sponsorship which Gazetted Officer will attest that. This is my a very important question.

India has no policy with regard to displaced persons from Pakistan. Displaced persons from Pakistan are no infiltrators. They come to India on valid passport and visa. They come to India on grounds of religious, family and cultural relations. In Jaisalmer, Rajasthan there is a temple named Ramdevra Mandir which is visited by people from

all over India and Pakistan. There is Hinglaj Mata ka Mandir which is visited by people of India and Pakistan both belonging to Charan community. West Rajasthan had the influence of Sufi-Saints also who had similar cultural heritage. This area was also represented by people who believed in Nirgun Bhakti. I mean to say that these people visit India due to cultural relations also. Since they are not safe in Pakistan, they are compelled to live as refugee in India. Mr. Chairman, nobody likes to leave ones hearth and home. However one leaves behind these things under compulsion.

Sir, I would like to make a reference to the different sections of the Indian citizenship Act, 1955 under which the Government of India has sought to increase the fee. Government of India has provided under these sections that one person has to shell out a fee ranging from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 20000 at the minimum. If an average family having seven members then he will have to shell out Rs. 150000 to Rs. 200000 by way of fee for seeking citizenship for the family which is very difficult for the displaced persons since they do not have the source of livelihood. In that situation how come they afford the fee. Sir, the sponsorship rule which has been formulated by Ministry of Home Affairs and the provision in Citizenship Act which seeks to increase the scope of fee structure has been the road block for them as a result of which they would not be able to get citizenship even after so many years. Because they do not have the money. People in Sirsa, Haryana could not take citizenship so far. People in Shri Ganganagar could not take citizenship so far. Sumitra Mahajan ji is sitting here, one group has reached Indore also. Some people already living there. They also could not take citizenship. Some three to four thousand people are there in Indore who are not able to take citizenship. You made the fee structure very complicated. Sir, nobody comes here for spying. I through the challenge, let the MHA come out about any such incident where spying was involved. There is not a single case which has been identified as such. I challenge it, because I live in midst of them. When they come here in 1971, they were given some land which was in the name of head of the family. I am fighting for them- that you have given the land in the name of head of the family, that was 20 years back. Now the children in the family grown up. They also have their children, in that case mere 25 bigha land will not suffice. The land is in the name of head of the family other brothers fight saying divide the land.

The head says that if I divide the land which will be the source for my family members to fall back upon. I understood their problem, many of them have not been granted citizenship. In 1971 about 90 thousand people came to India among them those who have been granted citizenship but have not been given facilities. I know the cause of this citizenship, these two circulars of Government of India are responsible for the difficulty they are facing in getting the citizenship. It should be removed.

Sir, an organization known as Pakistan Dalit solidarity network has been formed in Pakistan recently, known as PDSN. I am saying this because it has been in the limelight in Pakistan Media. There are certain human rights organizations in Pakistan, they are raising their voice to the effect that Hindu minorities are not safe in Pakistan and recently formed PDSN has demanded from Pakistan Government that when Sachhar Committee can be constituted to improve the condition of Muslims in India. Why such committee can be constituted in Pakistan to improve the condition of Hindus there. They also raised the issue of constitutional reforms. Some media people say that all these people want to come here. This is not true. I am reading out PDSN statement. If they have the right conditions there, then they will not come. However if the efforts for religious conversion continues, rape of their children continues, their property is looted, then no Hindu will live there, they all will come here and we will be forced to grant them citizenship.

Sir, I would like to give some suggestions to you. There was a girl named Manisha in Pakistan. After conversion she become Mahvish. Manisha after becoming Mahvish has written in her autobiography that first they conspire to abduct Hindu girls and then they are made to sign on a blank paper in which false story of love and acceptance of Islam is written. Thereafter she is married to a Muslim boy. This has been written by the girl who was converted to Mahvish from Manisha. I want to say that Manisha has also stated this fact which was also published in the study report of the Pakistan National Commission for Justice and peace. To sum up, Hindus life and honour is not safe in Pakistan.

Recently refugees from Indore came, all of them were from Sindhi Community. They settled in Amritsar after leaving Pakistan many years back. Hundreds of people living in Kishoria Mohalla have not been granted

citizenship so far, 150 families are living in refugee camp. They claim that they came here on tourist visa. You please grant us long term visa, that is what they say. I would suggest the Government of India, through you, that first a survey is caused to be conducted to assess the number of displaced persons from Pakistan who lead a difficult life right from Jammu-Kashmir to Madhya Pradesh. There should be a survey. Just now people are simply making assessment someone says 30 lakh-some other say 35 lakh.

Some NGO's work in my area. They say that 70,000 people have taken shelter in Rajasthan and they have not got citizenship. The Government of India consider them as foreigners. All these people came by Thar Express and Samjhauta Express and their number is rising. It should be surveyed. A survey should be conducted as to what is their number. They may be living in any state but a survey should be done.

The incidents are not stopping. Recently a temple was razed in Karachi. Ramdevji Mandir and Mataji Mandir was also there. Some people have gone there. These incidents are not stopping and the people who have come they are facing difficulties in getting rail tickets, opening of Bank Accounts, Ration cards, Gas connection and driving licenses etc. and those who are living here are living on long term visas and residential permits. But they are facing problems. I want to give some suggestions.

I have to say that an organization by the name of SARCC has been established. First of all, you should raise it in the SARCC and why we cannot settle this matter. Then I have to say that

[English]

power of delegation to grant citizenship be delegated to DMs.

[Translation]

You have not delegated this power to DM's at present. How the people will go to MHA?

[English]

The newly introduced fee structure on citizenship should be waived off.

[Translation]

The other thing I have to say that time duration for nationality process should be subsidized to five year.

[Translation]

This you have done seven years. In most of the countries it is five year. Why it is seven years here? I do not understand this.

[English]

There should be no deportations by force, as these displaced groups are migrating from the country of origin due to religious discrimination and on cultural grounds.

[Translation]

For what purpose they come here marriage or otherwise. Therefore, when you deport them forcefully, it should not be done.

[English]

Visa extension/addition powers should be given to local FRRO and State Department of Home. Once any one submits the valid document for permanent settlement, they should be permitted by the State Government to go to other cities in India for livelihood, work permit, marriage, death or any other important work.

[Translation]

Now they live in Sirsa, they say that why you say to us Pakistan only? What we will eat and what we will do? You do not allow us to visit our relatives when there is any death. An advisory should be issued to State Government also. I come from a place which is between NH-15

[English]

State Government should issue the permission to visit the west of NH-15 as most of the Pak settlers reside in border areas. The situation becomes inhuman when a married girl cannot visit her parent's home who is just married a year ago. Secondly, I was saying that displaced people desiring to settle down permanently in India should be issued the driving licence, insurance and bank accounts. They should also not be deprived of basic services like health, education, electricity, ration card etc. No penalty should be imposed on overstay.

[Translation]

They are living here because they have no option. You penalise them. Promotion of the cultural rights of the refugees; the Government should make specific efforts for the preservation of the unique ethno-geographic history and culture of the people.

The Centre must constitute a review committee. It should include representatives from the Ministry of Home, Ministry of External Affairs, and Rehabilitation Department. They must constitute a committee and visit them. A permanent cell can be constituted with immediate effect to review the Status.

to say that time duration for nationality process should be subsidized to five year.

[Translation]

This you have done seven years. In most of the countries it is five year. Why it is seven years here? I am failed to understand this.

[English]

.....?

[Translation]

For what purpose they come here marriage or otherwise. Therefore, when you deport them forcefully, it should not be done.

[English]

....?

[Translation]

Now they live in Sirsa, they say that why you say to us Pakistan only? What we will eat and what we will do? You do not allow us to visit our relatives when there is any death. An advisory should be issued to State Government also. I come from a place which is between NH-15

[English]

.....?

[Translation]

They are told that they will not be given refugee status. What they will eat? The social organisation arrange for their clothing. It is the responsibility of the Government

to give refugee status to them.

I would like to conclude by saying one thing that

[English]

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

[Translation]

and Pakistan is also signatory in that. Why we cannot pressurize Pakistan? Why discrimination is done there? Through you I would like to say that a Parliamentary Team should visit there. They are living in Jodhpur, Indore, Sirsa. Parliamentary Team should be sent there.

In the end I have to say that they should not be alone. The Government of India should definitely improve their condition. I make this demand to Government of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"Taking into account the problems being faced by the persons migrated from Pakistan to India and settled in various parts of the country, this House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to grant them citizenship and formulate a time bound action plan to extend them facilities as are available to other citizens of the country."

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I thank Shri Arjun Ram Meghwalji also who brought this Private Member Resolution. A discussion is being done about the unfortunate people under this resolution. I also want to say through you and want to bring some points to the notice of the Government and House. Meghwalji has taken name of his state Rajasthan and some other parts of the country. The number of West Pakistani refugees is the largest in my state Jammu and Kashmir. They are refugees in their own country for the last 65 years. When partition took place and two nations came into existence, some people went there from here and some people come to India from there. They came to Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. Some people who went to other places got all the facilities and rights. Some unfortunate people who are

not big in number are residing in Jammu and Kashmir state. I can say that at least 20,000 families are residing in Jammu and Kashmir for the last 60-65 years. They are the citizens of Hindustan but state subject is not for them and they do not get any job. They cannot purchase land there and they can also not fight Panchayat or Assembly elections and cannot cast vote for Parliament. You can imagine that how they are living their life for the last 65 years. Their own people do not care for them and give them their rights. State Minister for Home Affairs is sitting here and through you, I would like to say that you should think over this matter rising above party line because they are our brothers. Children have born to them in the last 65 years and today their marriages are being solemnized.

16.00 hrs.

And they have relations with Pakistani people who migrated from here. But what is happening today, their children who have got education do not get jobs here. They cannot do any business and deprived of even small service here. We talk much in our country but do not give rights to the citizens. We say that we are doing justice with all the people and impartial. But it is proved that those who came here as refugees from West Pakistan in 1965 are facing a lot of difficulties and no one took care of them. We discussed about them dozens of time. We also raised this issue here in the last eight-nine years. Someone was saying to me that if a private Member Resolution comes here, no action is taken on that. I am a member from Jammu and represent them and when they come to me, they complain that I am not doing anything for them even after taking their votes. Some days back their delegation came here and met hon'ble Prime Minister, Home Minister and Sonia Gandhiji and they gave them assurances. I thank the Central Government that it has played their part and assured them that their children will be recruited in the para-military forces and Army. They also promised to provide Bank loans for starting industry and their business after verifying their domicile 6 certificate. They will not have to mortgage their property. I understand that casting vote is state subject here. But the Government of India should pressurise the Government of Jammu and Kashmir also. Why do you fear them. The people who went to Pakistan in 1947. Their rights are intact here. But you do not think about their property who left is there. Therefore, I would like to say that it is the responsibility of both the governments. They will have to cooperate with each other.

I will not hesitate to say that the Central Government has not been successful to make it clear to them in these 60-65 years and both the Governments did not try to solve their problems. It is mentioned in the election manifestoes only when the elections come that they will solve this issue and their problems. It is for 10-15 days only and when elections are over nobody talks about that. This is their right and they should get it. Many a times they come to Jantar Mantar and sit on dharna. Many members of parliament go to them and assure them about this. But I think that there is no place other than this august House where this should be discussed and solution should be found. The Home Ministry is working on it for some time. We thank the Home Minister.

There are refugees of 1947 also who are the refugees from Pak occupied Kashmir. Their number in Jammu and Kashmir is of 31 thousand families. Their matter is of one time settlement. They are not refugees, they are displaced persons. They have come from the part of Azad Kashmir which the Pakistan has forcibly and illegally occupied. I request from the Central Government for their one time settlement. I met hon'ble Prime Minister today in the morning and told him that if this matter is not solved this time then no Prime Minister in the past and in future could solve this. What they want is one time settlement. You give 15 lakh if not 25 lakh, one matter will be solved. What is the fault of refugees of 1965 and 1971 was? They faced four-five wars. It was in the year 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999. They have seen so many wars. Today the whole country is facing ill effects of those wars. What is the fault of people of Jammu and Kashmir. Hundreds of people died in those wars. But who left their homes and came here, our Government rehabilitated them. But no proper rehabilitation was done. Government of India and Government of Jammu and Kashmir fixed that this much land will be provided to them for housing but no assurances have been fulfilled. Therefore I say that a programme should be made and this shortcoming should be removed.

This is the matter of those people who live on the borders. Earlier also there were borders but today they are living at the border with the armed forces without wearing uniforms. We provide packages for many people. We should prepare special employment packages for them whether they are refugees of 1947, 1965, 1971 or year 1999 or West Pakistan, people to whom you do not give

land or who do not own land, do not have any business. The Jammu and Kashmir Government do not give them job, allot land and do not give the right to vote. But the Central Government can give employment to those people who are the refugees of 1947, West Pakistani, 1965 war, 1965 war and 1971 war and live along the border area by making an employment package. They can be given employment in para-military forces, Army or other Departments so that they can feel that they are the citizens of India and the whole of India is behind them. They should not feel themselves alone. I think that we should help them by rising above party politics and solve this problem.

I would like to say to the hon'ble Home Minister that we should talk to Jammu and Kashmir State Government. Why you are afraid? Whether the votes of twenty thousand families will become ten lakhs? I can also say that if there would have ten thousand families in Kashmir this matter would have been solved fifty years ago. Because they are in Jammu region and all those who became refugees in these 60-65 years have been settled in Jammu. All the Governments which have formed there fear that the trans Bharat people fear that the votes of Jammu will be divided and what will happen then. I say that this thinking should not be there and we should honestly work for providing the rights to the refugees of 1947, 1965, West Pakistani, 1971 and 1999 to whom we have not done justice and appeal to the Home Minister to direct his officers to do justice with them. Do not harass those people who are faithful to the country and love this country. They should not be compelled so much that they start hating this land and enemy of this country take benefit of this situation. The malafied designs of those people who want to destabilize our country should not be allowed to become successful.

Our Central Government and Home Ministry should try to solve this problem which is prevailing for the last 65 years. Thank you, Jai Hind.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Sir, I rise to speak on a very sensitive matter. I thank you colleague who has raised this matter today. It is a fact that it is a problems for them in a city like Jodhpur. Similar is the situation in Indore, Sindhi or Hindu refugees keep coming from Pakistan and often they have to face such problem.

Sir, I won't call it a problem. In fact what it is, what we can call them? How can we say it so, they are our own

people? How can we say it so, they are our own people? India is one, politics divided it into two nations. It is no one's fault. They are living there in Sindh province. We, too, say that we are Hindus, we talk of Indus culture. I do not merely talk of Indus river, we trace our origin in Indus valley civilization and therefore we are known as Hindus. Matter starts from Md. Bin Kasim, who attacked Sindh province. The daughters of King Dahir surrendered during the war. They fought in that war and finally sacrificed their lives. Even today we remember it as a story, but it is not just for saying, today we are sailing in the same boat. Every other day we hear of one or the other incident. Today it happens with one Lata, next day some Chanchal Kumar faces traumatic situation the other one Poonam and then one Gulabo becomes a victim. Though decades have gone by but our daughters are facing same plight. It is shameful for us. We talk very tall. We talk of violation of human rights, Amnesty International etc. If something goes wrong in South Africa, we cry over that. We are dismayed some people are touted as aborigines and forced to leave a country. We have sympathy for Yahudis. When certain communities, especially minorities face atrocities, we are pained and we take up such matters at international level.

Sir, a lot has been said today but I would not repeat. These matters are of international level. But I want to say that we were nation and after partition one part become India and another one as Pakistan. We have remained as brothers for very long period. But leaving a permanent place of residence is quite painful. It is not easy for a man to abandon his house. Even while we stay in rented accommodation we have attachment towards that one and when we change it we feel bad, pained. We will have to ponder over as to what is to be done, what is going on? They are our own people and who would talk of them? Every year, they are forced to abandon their homes and come here, why can't we raise this matter strongly? The Home Minister of Pakistan is present here, we have a 3-days schedule with him. I am sure, this issue will not even figure during talks with him. I urge the government to raise the matter during talks with him.

What is the reason, what is their fault? See the condition in Pakistan today. I am not against Muslims in India, but India's character is different. Whosoever, came from abroad, we happily accepted them. Shaks, Kushans, Hoons, Parsis came here, even people from Bangladesh

came here, whosoever came here, we adopted them, accepted them. Not only this even today we respect them as they are in minority. Our Prime Minister even goes on to say that 15 percent of our budgetary allocation should be earmarked for them. It is India's nature. But the same India targets that some of our dear and near ones, who opted to stay in that part of partitioned country are facing traumatic condition but see here, we respect them, call them in minority, though their percentage is increasing constantly. Though I have no objection to it. But, see there, the Hindu population in Pakistan, which was 20 percent at the time of partition, has drastically come down to 2 percent today. And even these are not safe. Their daughters have no right to go to schools. We emphasize for girls education, but my sisters in Pakistan have no right to go to school. They have no right to education. And at all, if she goes to a school or a temple, there is no guarantee that she would return. Lata's fault was only this much that she desired to undergo a nursing course. She wanted to go in service. If she would have become a nurse, she would have never asked a patient if he was a Hindu or a Muslim. She was kidnapped because she joined a nursing course. But the fact is otherwise. Their motto is to target only Hindus. This incident is reflection of ongoing tendency in Pakistan. The same Lata faces atrocities for 2-3 months and finally she gathered courage and fled to India with her remaining two sisters. It is Lata's case. Such people when they come here narrate horrific conditions, they have gone through. I do not want to repeat all this, these are so painful.

India's nature is good that it accept everyone. But there is something called self-respect. We should have the sense of safeguarding our men. We should feel their pain, they are not at fault. Today, this situation is such that we Hindus have no place to live anywhere in the world, no country accepts, allows us, except our own country India. I challenge it name any country which accept us. Under such circumstances if our brothers and sisters are compelled to come to India, what shall we do? Granting them citizenship is a distant issue, though it is one of our demands, but this attitude of our Indian Embassies is not good towards them. Earlier native Visa was available to such people. First native Visa used to be for 3 months and then it was extendable by one year. Today, one find it difficult to get a Visa. A Visa seeker has to furnish 2-3 Indian guarantors, their bank guarantee etc. Even then it is

difficult to get Visa. The Sindhis who come to Indore, have to fulfill a number of demands made by their Embassies while giving them Visa. Excuse me, I won't say more. The Government can inquire about it. But, why it so happens? Now, the problem is that they do not get Visa. They come here with great difficulties, and then for getting citizenship they have to prove their good behavior here during their seven years stay. Then, often they are asked to extend their Visa period. Now you tell me, Pakistan obtains written undertaking from people going there on religious Visa that they will go back and would not stay here beyond 35 days. Will they extend period of passport? No, it is not extended and consequently, they do not get citizenship and one has to live there in hidings as there is no option. Middle class families may have brought something with them. Otherwise, as you've said that in Jodhpur, the refugees have to stay on road-sides. Such conditions may not be in Indore as at the time of India-Pakistan partition, large number of Sindhi have come here who are well settled, doing their business well. So, they can definitely help their brothers. But, they would help for how long?

Recently an incident occurred, when NDA was in power. Some doctors came from there. Some people were jealous and said that they are doctors, have studied well and also may have practised well. As in India, doctors community may be getting good respect in Sindh. But on arriving here, they were unable to start their practice. They were forced to live secretly and were in trouble. Because, if they practised they would have to faced legal consequences. But the MCI allowed them to practise for years. I made efforts to help them and conveyed this matter to hon. Advani ji. The said doctors got citizenship and were also allowed to practice medicine. I would thank Shri Advani ji in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that what we are debating today has a humanitarian aspect. But, at this same time, I demand that they should be granted citizenship, as it is their right also. Efforts should be made in this regard. They face difficulty in getting Visa. They should get citizenship. They are all Hindus, the government can inquire about it. But granting of citizenships is essential for them. I think, the State Government of Rajasthan enjoys a special right to grant them temporary citizenship. If Rajasthan has such a right, the state of Madhya Pradesh too, should be given such a right. Now, the Central Government has come to their help and allowed them to stay temporarily on religions

Visa and then our Chief Minister told them that he will not ask them to go from there. Then permission was granted for stay on their request. But, as soon as possible, citizenship should be given to them. Secondly, we should raise this matter at international level as to what is going on in Pakistan? We in India, respect people of all the religion. But, in Pakistan people have to face humiliation. So, we should raise this issue at international level. Foreign Minister of Pakistan is here on a visit. We should strongly raise this issue with him. Secondly, security should be provided to the people of other religion living in Pakistan. Further, so far the issue of status of refugee is concerned, the people who are coming now, are refugees only. No one is happily deserting his home. They are leaving their homes under some compulsions. And the fact is that they are fleeing from there leaving everything behind just to protect dignity of their daughters and their lives itself. We have two temples over there. In Peshawar it is Gorakshnath temple and another one is Hinglaj temple. Security should be provided for these temples as well. In India, if a brick of a small dargah moves, great hue and cry is made. I do not say; no it should be. Hinglaj mata temples is associated with our dignity. Government of India should make efforts for its security. We should raise this issue at international level with force including the issue of gross violation in human rights over there. Their rights should be protected. And citizenship be provided to those who want to stay here in India. They are our own people. They have a right to live with dignity and I urge the government to take every possible step for getting them their rights even if the government needs to enact a law, it should do it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the resolution. Need for preparing an action plan for rehabilitation of persons displaced from Pakistan, moved by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal. I am thankful to Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji also. It is very sensitive matter before the Government of India. Just now I was listening to painful speech of Madan Lal Sharma and also speech of hon. Didi Sumitra ji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pakistani population is lesser than that of our Uttar Pradesh. It is approximately 17 crore. There is minority population of 27 lakh Hindus in Pakistan. I, too, remember that at the time of partition, Mohammad Ali Jinnah saheb had given an assurance that minority Hindus living in Pakistan will be protected. Their life and

property will be fully protected. Because of this assurance some Hindus, whose forefathers lived there, preferred to stay on there.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to another issue. Arjun Ram Meghwal ji raised the matter concerning Pakistan, but other side, see Bangladesh, which got independence by virtue of our help. Tibet is on our border. Poor Tibetians come from there, they are put up in a number of minorities. There is a need to rehabilitate them. When Bangladesh came into existence, that time also people came from there. Whichever party was in power, I do not want to get into it, but most of the years, congress has been at the helm of affairs. There was a plan to rehabilitate Bangladeshi refugees. We can produce examples of refugees who came here from Bangladesh, Nepal and Tibet and some other countries.

Sir, the condition in Pakistan is such that our Hindu brethren are living in fear. Whenever they come here, Visa for a period of one-and-a-half months or say maximum three months is given to them. They come to India for meeting their relatives. They come here for religious purposes also. Sometimes, when they come here, they get so much love and affection and such a nice atmosphere that they do not want to go back and instead they want to stay here. They try for extension of their Visa period. They even apply for long term Visa. But we don't accede to their demand. I do not know what are the compulsion in their regard? Our foreign Ministers also exchange visits.

What agreement is. I don't know. But their feeling and instinct is that they should do something to reach India. Even after some time they try that they should settle down here, they should get the citizenship of India. They are very laborious. There are so many Sindhis in Allahabad here. They have come from outside. By starting petty employment today, they have become big capitalist, millionaire and even billionaire. This is the position. The Government data tell this. Just now Shri Arjun Meghwal ji has told this in details that upto 2012 only two hundred people have entered here from Atari and Wagha border. But I, think the figures are much more. Today if they are there, they are threatened constantly, they are tortured. He has told this thing in details, I would not like to speak in details because you are going to ring the bell. If we speak on it, I think, lot of things can be spoken and it can take a long time.

In the year 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed between Pakistan and India and this agreement was made that we will not interfere or intervene in the internal matters of any country, but strong intervenes are being made. At times, those countries also make allegations that we don't know as to how the High Commission of India issued two hundred fifty visas, people were allowed to go. Here such a situation is arised that efforts are made to make them run and it is said that you go, your visa has been expired. They are harassed from both the sides. They neither can live here nor there peacefully. They are tortured from both the sides. Some people come making excuses that they will live there and if they get some employment there then they will settle down there and get citizenship there.

Just now, I was listening to the agony of Madan Lal Sharmaji that since independence so many people are living in Jammu and Kashmir. Today they are also trying, neither they are voters nor they are issued licence and get the benefit of all the schemes of Government of India. These are the difficulties they are facing. Duel politics should not be there. Our hon. Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here, he will take it seriously. I think, if Shinde Saheb would be here then it would be better. How much our Minister of State for Home Affairs would be able to struggle, to say. We expect this from you, you would have listened to the agony of hon. Members. Whether they are people of Baluchistan came from Sindh State. Jakobabad was also mentioned here. Just now Arjun ji had said that Chief Minister of that State Shri Ashok Gahlot ji also went to meet the people who came from Jodhpur Airport. Those people were given assurance also. All kinds of things were happened, but nowhere they are feeling themselves safe. If we see then the Sunni fundamentalist people there have made so oppression on the people. Just now, I was going through references, I would not like to go in it. But these poors go to Amritsar and go to Indore with Didi. They also go to Haridwar and Rishikesh also. They go to visit all the pilgrimages and archeological places. They came in our country as tourists, but we are not able to respect them. The Home Minister of Pakistan also doubts, High Commissioner of India in there. Why do you allow the people in so large number to come, what is the reason? All kinds of questions are raised. Sometimes, they also not allow to go, they are stopped at Wagha and Atari border. They uses to stay there for two or three days. When they become satisfied, then they release them in small number.

This tendency I saw. When Zia-ul-Haque Saheb was the General of Pakistan at that time atrocities were started. Such things were happened from Afghanistan and some from Sindh State. That is the local politics there, I do not want to go in it, but such kinds of things have been happened. Today such kind of situation is prevailing there that in the syllabus of Madarasas there, the lesson of hatred against Hindus are taught and written. Today the people living there feel themselves as slaves, this is the situation. Therefore, hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, we should think seriously over it and when you will give reply thereof you should put it strongly. Even today their lives are not safe, they do not feel themselves as honoured and living in terrorsome situation. Arjun Meghwal ji so far as the figures known to me, about five thousand families are still trying to come India, they want to come. I think slowly and slowly be it 50, 100, 150, 200 or 250 they are coming because they are not safe there. They are feeling unsafe there.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I, through you, would like to tell that Hon. Prime Minister should raise this point strongly in the SAARC summit to be held there. Just now from the very chair the point of human rights was mentioned. Just two or three days earlier all the people put forth their points to observe International Human Rights Day. At least Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs or Minister of Home Affairs of India should raise this issue with Prime Minister, Head of State, Home Minister, Minister of External Affairs of that country that people are living such kind of life there. I read the statement of Shri R.K. Singh, Home Secretary of India, therefore, I, through you. Sir, on behalf of my own party would like to make strong demand that it should be taken seriously and if the people who are living here want to get citizenship here then Government of India should grant citizenship to them and all the facilities of State Government should also be provided to them and they should be rehabilitated, I demand this strongly.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Thank you, hon. Chairman, for permitting me to speak on this important subject.

Sir, I fully support the Resolution moved by our hon. Friend, Shri Arjun Meghwal, that people who are living in

this country for quite a number of years should be naturalized and made citizens of this country.

Sir, as far as Pakistan is concerned, not all the people living in that area called Pakistan wanted separation. They might have liked to live as Indians, but it has happened and the country has become not a secular country like ours. It has become an Islamic Republic, a religious Republic, which means the minorities may not have their full rights. The Hindus, the Jains, the Sikhs, the Buddhists and the Christians may not have a say in the affairs. They might feel difficulty in practising their own religion; they might feel difficulty to have their own culture intact; and they want to come to India where they can have their own culture intact and practise their own religion.

The question is whether all Hindus can migrate to India. Maybe, there are strict rules not allowing migration from various other countries, but those people who are here in this country living for the past 30 years, 40 years, or even 50 years in some places, can be given citizenship.

The migration is of two types - one is illegal migration, and the other is 'refugees' allowed by the country; the country had accepted them and given asylum.

In Tamil Nadu, the Sri Lankan Tamils have come to India as refugees and they are living in the country for a little less than 30 years, that is, from 1983-84. I cannot call them as 'living' here. They are surviving; they are given some subsistence. Their children who now would be about 20 years of age or 22 years of age were not given proper or higher education. They live as refugees and they have their subsistence allowance given by the Government. They are made to live in the Camps without any rights, and their future generations have no good future. That is the condition of the refugees there. All I request is that the Government should ask them if anybody wants to become a citizen of India or they leave it to their choice. We need not make all of them as citizens. Let us leave it to their choice. Let us ask them as to whether they want to become citizens of this country. If they apply for citizenship, then we can give them the citizenship.

Sir, one more thing in this regard which I would like to tell is that there is a UN Protocol in which about 125 countries have already signed but India is not a signatory to that protocol. I do not know why India is not a signatory to that protocol. India should also be a signatory to the

protocol so that many of the issues can be resolved in a way which is acceptable to the world community. We must do something proactive to see that such problems are settled.

Sir, in the US or in the Western countries, an immigrant after 7 or 8 years can naturally become a citizen. But here, they lived as refugees for thirty years. They lived as illegal immigrants but still they are not given citizenship. They find it difficult. It is not difficult for those people who had actually migrated to this country but their wards, their children will suffer. They do not have a proper education. They may not have a proper employment in the future. So, we must protect the innocent wards of those people who had immigrated to this country 30 or 40 years back. So, the Government should look into all these things. With these words, I request the Government to immediately look into the affairs of the immigrants particularly, the Sri Lankan Tamils who are living in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I fully endorse the views expressed by our hon. friend Shri Arjun Meghwal and other colleagues.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I stand here to participate in the discussion on the Motion that has been moved by my friend Shri Arjun Meghwal. I would first refer to a news item which was published very recently relating to 300 Pak- Hindus who sought Rajasthan Government's help to get Indian citizenship. And there are a whole lot of issues that is mentioned here. The basic question that is put forth is that their cases are with the Union Home Ministry in order to get them Indian citizenship. Here I am reminded of another news item and I quote:

"Hindus are a weak segment in Pakistan. Hence they become an easy target for religious bigots."

It was said by Shri Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, the Patron-in-Chief and founder of Karachi based Pakistan Hindu Council, a registered society of Hindus of Pakistan:

"Mostly young hindu woman are abducted and converted. We have petitioned in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against forced conversion."

Another right-minded person Mr. Iqbal Hyder, a former federal Minister for Law and Justice, Information, Human Rights and Parliamentary Affairs echoes his views. Mr. Hyder currently practices law and is a prominent human

rights activist based in Karachi. Pointing out that social and economic security was at its worst in Pakistan, Mr. Hyder has said:

"Whoever gets a chance to flee irrespective of religion and destination is leaving. The minorities have been suffering more. A few years ago, the Christians were persecuted. I have dealt with their cases. The Sikhs were attacked 3-4 years back. Now, it is mainly the Hindus. In 2012 alone, more than 45 cases have been reported so far."

This is the version what I gathered from Pakistan.

Now, I come to the Motion which Shri Meghwal has moved. He mentioned that there are three basic issues that are entwined in this Resolution.

The first is, persons migrated from Pakistan to India; second is, settled in various parts of the country; and third, I would divide it into two parts (a) and (b), that is, to take immediate steps to grant them citizenship and (b) is to formulate a time bound action plan to extend them facilities as are available to other citizens of the country. My only amendment to this provision is this. Instead of insisting on citizenship, my request to Shri Meghwal, the Mover of this Resolution, is to make it for resident of this country. When I conclude this discussion, I would come to that aspect as to why I would insist on resident of this country and not citizen of this country. If they get citizenship, that is well and good. But, if they are to get other facilities that are being provided to many, then, resident-ship is necessary. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities not only Hindus but the Christians and the Sikhs also, are being reported time and again from Pakistan. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens including those from the minority communities. Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities including Hindus have come to India on valid visas and have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. That is a matter of concern for us and also a matter of concern for the Government of Pakistan.

Yes, it is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens including those from the minority communities. The Simla Agreement of 1972, which is being repeatedly

mentioned between India and Pakistan, specially provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs. But I would very humbly mention here one thing. When this clause was being included, we had Kashmir in view; Jammu and Kashmir was in view. We had never thought that we would be facing this type of a challenge of migration from Pakistan, especially the minorities from Pakistan. India perhaps never contemplated that the minority Hindus would be driven out of Pakistan. Now the Simla Agreement of 1972 will be repeatedly told to us saying that you do not interfere. Pakistan continues to interfere in our internal affairs and yet we are always citing the Simla Agreement of 1972.

The human rights are being trampled upon there. India cannot be a silent spectator. The Hindus who are migrated to India bring harrowing tales of harassment, violence and death at the hands of Islamists. Forced conversion, abduction and forced marriages of young girls by Islamist group in Pakistan is still going on. The Pakistan Government feels embarrassed when minority Hindus come out of Pakistan and express themselves in public. The trials and tribulations of Pakistani Hindus came to limelight when a 14 year old girl Manisha Kumari was kidnapped, forced to convert to Islam and married off. Earlier this year, Pakistan's Supreme Court heard the case of three women - Rinki, Asha and Lata -who also faced the same fate. Sunil, I would say, "converted" to Islam on TV during Ramadhan.

I am drawing the attention of this House and the Government about the plight of 2000 Sindhi families from Pakistan who are running from pillar to post for the last several decades to get long term visa to stay in India. These families are settled in different parts of the country. Nearly hundred families are settled in Chhattisgarh. Their long term visa applications have been kept pending for want of several documents which these families from Pakistan do not hold. During partition, the countries had signed an agreement and I would refer to that because that precedes 1972. During partition both India and Pakistan had signed an agreement, according to which, people who could cross the border should be entitled to the nationality of that country.

Why are we only turning to Simla Agreement? What does our Constitution say? India's policy on granting asylum is based on two fundamental rights in the Constitution

provided by article 21 and article 14. I need not read out what these articles say. These articles give any resident in India the right to life, equality and justice. Do we have an asylum policy? That is being always asked. I would say the Constitution provides that authority that any resident enjoys the rights provided by article 21 and article 14.

India does not generally turn away asylum seekers. By and large India does not send back people fleeing persecution. Many many years ago, I would say more than 1500 years ago, people who were persecuted because of their religious beliefs were embraced in our country. People who were persecuted because of their religious beliefs 2100 years ago in Middle East were also embraced, and Kerala coast had embraced them with open arms.

Very recently, say 60 years back, when religious persecution was being conducted in and around the subcontinent, India embraced those people. Even today, Rohingyas from Myanmar is an issue for us. Sri Lankan Tamils is an issue for us. Bangladeshi tribals, especially the Buddhists, are being persecuted and it is an issue for us. Whoever is being persecuted because of their faith and because of their religion, India has accepted them with open arms.

My earnest appeal to the Government is that we should not play with these words of asylum seekers and refugees. We should accept them and treat them as human beings. This needs to be tackled by both External Affairs Ministry and the Home Ministry through respective State Governments.

During the Partition of 1947-48, a large number of people had migrated to our country. They were settled in different parts of our country. Dandakaranya Project, I think the Home Minister is aware of how Dandakaranya Project came up. Even today large number of people get elected from there to the State Assembly, if not to the Parliament, because that is a reserved Constituency.

Applications of displaced Hindus from Pakistan were processed to grant them citizenship. This was done last in 2004 when NDA Government was in -power. Thousands of such migrant Hindus were able to get Indian citizenship in one stroke. But still, lakhs of Hindus are yet to get citizenship. Why are they being asked to pay between Rs.3,000 to Rs.20,000 as fee? I think that needs to be corrected. I think the Government can do that. This should be reviewed.

Citizenship has certain conditionalities. A person has to be born here and he has to ask for citizenship to get citizenship. However, a 'resident' as is being defined by the Aadhaar Card or the Unique Identity Card system I think would be more appropriate here. I think we should not fiddle with these two words - asylum seekers and refugees.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on very sensitive issue. In fact, our Indian residents who are in Pakistan are facing large scale atrocities. When our country became free, thereafter, first Government was formed in 1952. A separate Rehabilitation Ministry was set up for such refugees so that such refugees could be settled, they could be provided with employment, they could be provided loan. Today you see in the city like Delhi, be it Model Town or Azadpur or Connaught Place all the refugees were stayed there, the Government had settled them. India itself is so sensitive country that whenever the people met such kind of sufferings, whether it is Bangladesh or Tibet or the issue of Tamilians, India has fought the war of their liberation, worked to give them justice. Some days earlier, it was reported that the Statue of Buddha had been damaged. In this way, religious feelings are being hurt.

Therefore, I through you, Sir, would like to request the Government that the Indians who want to stay here, they should not only be provided with citizenship but also be fully settled. They should be given employment like facilities of industry or agricultural occupation for their livelihood. The people living in the villages of our country are also harassed and tortured. They live in the "Jhuggi-Jhopri" laying along "Ganda Nalas" of big metropolitan cities and near railway tracks leaving their homes. The Government acts to displace them instead of setting. Neither it is justified nor a good practice. They should not be met with injustice. Today we are talking of Pakistan. We all know the manner in which the girls in Pakistan are / being treated, how they are being kidnapped, how their marriages are being solemnized. Such kinds of incidents are taking place at large scale in the country also in which we are living. Whether any law should not be made therefore? Today the girls from all the poor sections are being kidnapped. They are being sent abroad. Why is so happening? Therefore, the Government should take full

cognizance in this regard. People coming from other states have settled in Delhi, Mumbai. The people belonging to Scheduled Caste have been settled for the last fifty years, but when they here to get issued the cast certificate then it is said that they would not get the caste certificate from here. They are deprived of all the facilities. Therefore, I would also like to urge upon the Government that such kinds of problems should also be resolved.

I fully support the motion moved by Shri Meghwal ji and demand from the Government that this type of discussions should be held at international level. Rules and legislations should be made everywhere, be it the citizen of any country if he/ she is facing torture, atrocity and injustice, then it should be checked. Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs should raise this issue at international level. With these words, I conclude.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, question is very important. Arjun Meghwal ji has put forth this issue in this House in a quite heartfelt and reasoning manner. Sumitra ji was also speaking about it, her voice was also reflecting the agony, reason and sympathy. Rest of the Hon. Members have also expressed their views in the House in a reasoning manner.

Before I start my point, I would like to quote the point made by world famous socialist, thinker Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in this very House on the same context on 3rd April, 1964. He had said:

"We should put a great ideal before the people of India and Pakistan both that how the right to live is the greatest right of the world. Muslim of India should live and Hindu of Pakistan should live. I totally deny this fact that Hindus of Pakistan are citizens of Pakistan, therefore, we should not care of them. Hindu of Pakistan whether he/ she is a citizen of any country, our duty to protect him/ her has the same importance as to protect Hindu or Muslim of India. Giving the plea that who is the citizen of which country is baseless. That distort the case. Right to live and protection of life, we have to provide to all."

It was said by the great socialist leader, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on 3rd April, 1964 in this very House. Question is not that the concerned Hindu is in Pakistan or in any part of the world, but I would say that he/she might be in any part of the world, in any country, if he/she is

subject of any economic, social, political, religious, cultural or any other atrocity, if their lives and property and honour are exposing to threat, action is taken to forcefully deport from their country, then in such a situation, the persons, people there say that person lives like an animal. I think the animal has no such awareness, that's why it tolerates it, but how a person can tolerate it. Only that person can realise it who has to live in that situation, no other person can realise his agony. There is a saying in our Bihar:

"Kaa Dukha Jane Dukhiya, Kaa Dukha Jane Dukhiya Mai,

Jake Pair Na Phate Bewai, So Kaa Jane Peer Parai."

Mr. Chairman Sir, such persons would not know it whose cultural rights are not interfered. When a Hindu in any part performs Puja, performs puja of lord Satyanarayan, perform pujas of Janmashtami, Ram Navami or Durga Puja, but when he is not allowed to carry procession of immersion of idol, then what kind of set back is felt by him only he knows it. Muslims make Tazia, if their tazia is stopped at the time of "Pahlam" then how bad they feel, only that Muslim knows it, no other person can realise it. Therefore, we should understand the importance of cultural rights and religious rights along with political rights and economic rights. If these points are discussed, it is unfortunate that it is put in the ambit of communalism, which should not be put, ultimately it is also a citizen's right. Performing "Puja" according to our religion, performing rituals according to culture is also a worship. If someone performs puja of lord Satyanarayan and he is not allowed to blow "Ghanta" and "Shankh", then is it not a crime? Is it not a breach of citizen's rights or fundamental rights? Fundamental rights contained in article of 19 of the Constitution says that everyone has freedom of speech. If the Hindus of Pakistan are going under cultural atrocity, religious atrocity, political and economic atrocities, social atrocities, then Government of India should discussed this issue strongly.

I would say if it is necessary, the Government of Pakistan should provide security, if it does not so, then the Government of India should break all the relations with Pakistan. Why will we say that we will continue our relations, is it a petty thing? It is not a petty thing. "Chir Haran" (unclothing) of Draupadi was made, then so big "Mahabharat" was taken place. Kaurava dynasty was destroyed. 56 crores of Yaduvanshis were put on stake by

Krishna. The history of India is describing of "Chir Haran" of Draupadi. The kidnapping of Sita was taken place, then Lanka was burnt to ashes. Domination of Ravana was abolished. Wherever such kinds of atrocities made in our home, woman was tortured, religion was hurt on, culture was hurt on, then revolution was made against the power of our own country, it was happened in the leadership of Shri Krishna. If foreigner Ravana had attacked on our honour, then revenge was taken making attack on Lanka. It has been our history but today the Government of India is silent by making it domestic- external, international issue, then I think, it is a symbol of feeling of our slavery.

In this very Parliament speaking on the feelings of Mastery and slavery what Dr. Lohia had said on 26th March, 1966, that is also a thing to understand for the people of India and the world:

"Coordination is of two types, one is coordination of slave and one is coordination of master. India has not learnt the coordination of master from the history of last one thousand years. It has been a coordination of slave. In this regard, I do not blame to foreigners only. I All the historians connected to them, forget this thing. There are only two history schools in India, one related to Dr. Tara Chand and other related to Dr. Majumdar. Both of them are this very coordination stream, diversity stream. What is India, forgetting it our sight goes on the date of various parts of India but we forget the coordination of the feeling of mastery of India."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is coordination of feelings of slavery and mastery. You have your own culture and I have my own culture. I also have my cultural heritage, recognition, tradition, dignity. Our culture is the way formed by our ancestors. Other culture also has its way and stream. The feeling of mastery is that by sitting parallel he should take our goodness, we should take his goodness, coordination will be brought through equivalence, that is coordination of the feeling of mastery. If coordination comes through bowing head then let me coordinate with you bowing my head for peace, for security and for harmony, then it is coordination of the feeling of slavery. Quoting example of same Dr. Lohia had said:

"Coordination of the feeling of mastery is in the history of India. When Alexander get win over Puru, then he asked calling Puru that please ask what kind of treatment should be made with you. That defeated king of India also says do just as a king treats to other king.

This coordination is the feeling of mastery and coordination of the feeling of slavery is that we accept ones way bowing our head before him, not to speak due to his fear. Anyway in the name of peace, in the name of international security, in the name of international issue, if we find ourselves unable to speak, then I think that it is national insult and it is national cowardness.

Therefore, I would like to request you that Government of India should be awoken and think over it."

I would like to place one point before you. Some time such issues related to India and Pakistan had come. Will it going to be rectified, the people who say this, speaking in this regard Dr. Lohia had said:

"The relation of Indo-Pak is such that we people cannot live in the situation I of general friendship. Either India and Pakistan will have enmity or India and Pakistan will become one country. There are so many destinations of one. First it would be Mahasangh then would be united."

I would like to say that how much distance we cover in this regard. Dr. Lohia was a socialist leader. He was not a communal, not a Hindu, not a fundamentalist, he was world known socialist, liberalist. But he had said in this very House that upto what extent we should go to solve a problem. If it is necessary, India and Pakistan will be kept on fighting with each other. The persons who say that India and Pakistan will become friend, it is impossible, they will never become friend. They will be kept on fighting, will remain enemies and either will be kept on fighting as an enemy or India and Pakistan will become one country only then the enmity can be eliminated. There is one way out to eliminate this enmity that India and Pakistan should be converted into a Mahasangh, which was said by Dr. Lohia and Pandit Din Dayal Upadhyay in 1964 through issuing a joint declaration that Indo- Pak Mahasangh should be formed. So, to be brief I would request the House and tell them why it is imperative to bring Pakistan's Hindu to India. It is because their daughter's were raped, why? Are they not human being? If they are human being and are facing injustice in that case what Government of India is expected to do? Why should the government of India remain silent? Even the smallest attack on Indian soil by Pakistan Army make the entire country loose their cool and make them ready to lay down their life for the

sake of the country. So in case a Hindu girl is abducted from Pakistan, we should act in the same manner as if we were attacked. Pakistan should be warned to desist from such activities. If it fails to do so, you should be prepared to face the music. It is because any such incident has its reactions. If Hindus in Pakistan face excesses then some of the fundamentalist, fanatic in India try to react giving it a communal colour. However this can never be in the interest of the nation. When reaction to such incidents starts in India it gives rise to mutual doubts so the Government of India ought to give respectable place to those people who have migrated from Pakistan to India. They should be granted Indian citizenship. Arrangements should be made for their livelihood. It should give sort of ultimatum to Pakistan Government either to give respect to Hindus there, provide safety to their life and property or if they wish to come to India, our gates are open. We respect them - they come and settle here. Lacs of refugees come here and get settled somewhere. Illegally occupy the land. We have land for them, they have every facility. However if Hindus from Pakistan come here, then we cannot provide land to them. If Government of India is not in a position to provide land to them, let it urge the people of India to give land for these people. Help them monetarily to enable them to make themselves employed. Indian people will come forward to give all possible help. They will donate money with open heart and thus excessive money will be collected here in Delhi. Hindus who come from Pakistan cannot remain hungry here. They will not have to live a life of disrespect here. But Government resolve is necessary. And in case it does not wish to do this, then it should go to the people of India and ask them. Simultaneously Pakistan should be warned and asked to desist from its anti-Hindu activities. If Pakistan does not oblige then we should immediately sever our economic and political relations with it. It will demonstrate India's manliness, with these words, I support the resolution.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, I am grateful to Shri Arjun Meghwal that he moved such an important resolution in the House. I have listened the idea of each hon. Member very carefully. Since it is a very important and sensitive issue. My friend there while talking was giving the impression that the Muslims all over the world are represented by Pakistan. My friends it is not so. Perhaps Pakistan came into existence on the basis of religion, but what happened to that existence subsequently.

If that existence could survive, Bangladesh would not have come into existence. So Indian leader's decision of secular democratic country was a better option as has been proved with the passage of time. That is not an option of time. That is not an option for theocratic State. So when you are pointing out at Pakistan, you are trying to give an impression that Pakistan respect the model of Islam. It is an example, it is not so. However, what Kayade Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah had said and Advani ji was punished for repeating his words. But he knew who was Jinnah when Pakistan was framed, at that time Jinnah had delivered a historical speech.

[English]

I want to quote that. He says, and I quote:

"From today onwards, you ceased to be a Muslim, you ceased to be a Hindu, you ceased to be a Sikh, you ceased to be a Christian; not in the sense that you will stop going to mosques, not in the sense that you will stop going to temples, but in the sense that you are all Pakistanis."

[Translation]

Sir, he had also felt that as a theocratic state, country cannot sustain its entity in the name of religion. Whom you are talking about? You claim that Hindus are not safe there. Who is safe there? A girl of 14 years of age who came out to speak the truth. What happened to her? She was shot in the head. She is struggling for survival, while the threats are continuing saying that they be informed as soon she recovers. We will shoot her again. So whom you are talking about and why you are equating yourself with them. Let there be minority or majority. This is the time when Pakistan is struggling for survival. Whom you want to compare yourself with? This is the country which stands for secular democracy. It has deep roots of secular democracy. It is a country where Mehboob Ali of Kashmir can come and put forward his point of view emphatically without fear and danger. You are comparing this country with that country. Indian Government is great. They are duty bound to take up this issue in international forum. There is no need for them to come here. They get their security ensured there only. Mightily Government of India. India earned name and fame all over the world and taking advantage of this it should inform all the forums that our minorities are not safe there, safety should be provided to

them there. So there will be no ground left for them to come here. Ours is a secular country and we are proud of it. And whenever a blot comes on secularism, as happened in Gujarat we cannot wash it despite our best efforts. ...*(Interruptions)* I will discuss Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)* I have heard them, they will also have to hear me. I would quote Gandhiji. These people perhaps do not recognize him. There was a time when there was a lot of bloodshed in India in the name of religion. Seeing that, we are proud what Gandhiji had said, that he finds the only hope in Kashmir, when the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh were brought on the same platform under Sheikh Abdulla's leadership. In the year 1989 when we could not safeguard our minority Kashmiri Pandit[^] and could not provide safety to them that was a blot on us. We deserve the blame which may be put on us on that account. Now we will wait for the day when we will be able to bring back those Kashmiri Pandits to valley. We are waiting for that to happen. Here I would like to mention the name of my friend Madan Lal Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)* I am just telling you the background.

[English]

I will tell you the background. There is a difference when you talk about Jammu and Kashmir and when you talk about rest of the country. There is a huge difference. They are not telling you that. They are misleading the nation.

Sir, the difference is, we have a State subject in vogue in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and that State subject was not given by a Muslim leadership. It was given by Maharaja Hari Singh. I do not know whether my friends know it or not. It was given by Maharaja Hari Singh and we were made the citizens of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. On whose demand was it done? The Kashmiri Pandits went to Maharaja Hari Singh and said: 'Please save us, our identity is in danrgers. They aid this because they thought Punjabi Muslims will come and they will finish their identity. So, when you become a citizen of this country, you do not automatically become a State subject of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. They can settle in any part of the country. But in Jammu and Kashmir, only those who live, only those who can vote in the Election to the State Assembly are the State subjects besides being citizens of this great country because the State of Jammu and Kashmir is the only Muslim majority State and we are proud of it.

We had an option to go to Pakistan, we had an option to go to India and our Muslim leader Sheikh Abdullah opted for a secular, democratic India and we did not go to a theocratic State like Pakistan and we are proud of it. But to preserve our identity,

[Translation]

There is no problem in that. When you can discuss about 'Goro' of Gujarat, we can also discuss Kashmir 'Goro'. This is the thing where greatness of the country lies.

[English]

But so far as the State of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we have signed a document when we forged our relationship with the Union and that document is known as the Delhi Agreement of 1952 and we stick to that. My Party, the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference always says with head held high: 'Please restore that status which has been granted and given to us by the great Constitution of India'.

So, I am grateful to Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal who moved this Resolution in this House which, in fact, gave us an opportunity to speak on this Resolution. These were the words that I wanted to express.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): With your permission I got this opportunity to speak on this subject. Meghwalji has brought a very good private resolution. He has said a good thing. I would like to say that I have been hearing all and the people who are the real sufferer in the country and Pakistan I will speak about them later. The most suffer if any, are the West Pakistani's in Jammu and Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that 2 hours time has been allotted for this Resolution and we have almost exhausted the time allotted. There are 5 more Members to take part in the discussion on this Resolution. Now the House has to extend the time for further discussion on the Resolution. If the House agrees, the time for discussion on this Resolution may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the next Resolution is also very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not completed yet. We have to complete this first.

So, the time for discussion on this Resolution is extended by one hour.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I wanted to say that Maharaja Sahib, my brother has given a very strong plea and placed very good arguments that Maharaja Sahib had left the Estate. He said we signed, Sekh Sahib signed, Sekh Sahib had saved all of us and I will also quote that when those people alongwith Hindus came from West Pakistan who were these people? Whether they were SC or OBC? Few of them will be from upper caste. Majority are of BPL. Their relatives and the other people have settled in other states of India. When they were passing through Jammu-Kashmir, Sekh Sahib stopped them and said to settle down there. The PoK people who were coming this side, were the people of our state and whatsoever facilities are given to the people of this state the same will be given to them and they will be given the same people. Those poor people stayed there on his assurance and are still there for the 60-65 years, but they have not been given any facility. Our government was there. His government was there. It is not the question of State-Centre. If it becomes a state subject, what will happen? Today we are paving our paths by removing all the obstacles. It has become state subject but these people have not been able to adjust themselves. What is this? I am a man from Jammu-Kashmir. I am MP from Jammu, Udhapur, Doda constituency. The second MP is Shri Madan Lal Sharma. He too is from Jammu. People in both the constituencies are settled but not in his constituency. We see those people round the clock. I am ready. They are using my land. I have no objection. The MLA of Jammu has no objection. 20,000 people will be settled down. Who is in trouble? Identify those people who are culprits. Who is upset for them? If a pregnant lady travels in a ship and she gives birth to a child in the midway. The citizenship to the child is given of that country though which the ship was passing at that time. Sir, whether these people even after the three generations will not get the citizenship of this country. Can the law not be amended? Is it not possible to amend the law? So many amendments have been

made in the Constitution of India, can it not be done? Who has the objection, when we all are ready, to keep them here. One who has not to keep them what they can do? How to keep? I do not think it is a matter of Hindu or Muslim was Kathuwa.

Few days back I organized a wrestling of Hindustan and Pakistan at Katra, Kathu a in my constituency I daily received phone calls from Pakistan wrestlers. We have friendship. I have no objection. People of Pakistan have no problem. I want to tell everybody that the people have no problems, it is the creation of government. I do not know what false notion they have in their staying here. The weak person, BPL person will stay. Can he manipulate anything? Will he encroach upon some one's property? The allotment should be made to the poor people, because he is lying in the ground. His children had no right to learn education in universities, colleges. Azad Sahib came last few days and get his domicile prepared. Without domicile, I think people cannot go to universities or colleges. This is the situation today.

Sir, the point of objection is that he cannot become Sarpanch and cannot cast vote for Sarpanch, cannot contest Assembly Election, cannot cast vote but for M.P.; he can cast vote to M.P, when he will cast vote to MP, will remain silence here. Will he not represent them? Will he not stand with Meghwalji? Why he should not stand? You have done a commendable work. I want to say to Home Minister to keep it in mind. Everyone has to write the history. It is crime against the helpless and innocent people and cruelty and sin against them. No crime can be bigger than it. I am sorry to say that these people have not been settled down till this time. I would also like to say that they cannot get house under IAY because it does not fall under Panchayat. Being BPL they are not able to get ration because they do not belong to Jammu-Kashmir. A person cannot take ration. His aged mother cannot take pension. You tell me, whether he is not a human being? We people could not treat West Pakistani as West Indians.

[English]

This is the shame for us and shame for those politicians.

[Translation]

who did not allow them to settle. So I want to say, it is nothing, if one government comes to power, and find

it has related to another government, I will see that government may not annoy. But there is no state bigger than India

[English]

India is our priority. Our country is not for to terrify Pakistan. Our country is not to terrify Srilanka and China. Country is to rule the states smoothly and those states who do not function smoothly, it is its duty to put them on the right path. It should not be said that it is a state subject. If anything comes it is said that it is a state subject. When you have to take money, rupees twenty four thousand crores then you say well let it come. If any power project is established there it should be but except the land. They were not allowed to settle here. What is this nonsense? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): You join BJP.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You please keep silence. What is your BJP? Your BJP was in power for six years in three terms ...*(Interruptions)* I want to tell them. I am telling about myself, now I will tell about you. You made the government three times and your BJP played how much drama in Jammu-Kashmir. Every time they voted to you. I did not get their votes you Sanghis got their votes, not to me for whom I am pleading. But it is the duty of a mankind. They gave you vote because you put tikka on your forehead. Meghwalji listen, it is a true fact. When your government was there you fell sick and thereafter it is of the 14th Lok Sabha. In 14th Lok Sabha the Deputy Speaker there was Atwal Sahib. The Government moved the bill, he said for whom the laws and SROs have been framed; the people from West Pakistan, who had come to India and we have facilitated them. To whom we have given everything, properties, school etc, we have given business to them. Today, all these people are matured and well established. From today we dispense with from all these laws that had been made. Meghwal Sahib, perhaps you may remember. I am talking of 14th Lok Sabha. He said, whether any one has to say something. I thought BJP people will definitely speak, but nobody stood from his seat. I raised my hand. I was the lonely person. Atwal Sahib said, it is your government, I said I am not standing against the Government, but what you are doing I will speak against it. He asked me to speak. I said the people who came from Pakistan, except the people of Jammu-

Kashmir, you have settled them and made different types of laws for them. You gave land to farmers, business to businessmen and educated students. You have done so many great things, but you have done nothing for the West Pakistanis of Jammu-Kashmir. He said how? I said, tell me when section 370 was imposed there, it was for you to see that they have come to India. They were not aware that they had not come to India, they came to know in the third generation that they had not reached India. If they would have reached India, then why the citizenship to those people had not so far been given? I the man of Jammu-Kashmir, the peasants the zimidars and the leaders there are if enjoying then where is the justice if the person who came to this country is deprived of the same enjoyment and is forced to move from one place to another place.

It is my request to you, the Muslims who live in our locality, our elders looked after them, saved them. It is not the matter that Muslims saved Hindus, but Hindus also saved Muslims. Our elders saved them. Those who wished to live in India and had love for India those Muslim remained here. They lived in this India and will live here. You would be having problems, two organization which were formed in 1947 are till today causing damages. One of them is the Muslim League of 1919 and the other is RSS. These both organizations have damaged the country. The Muslims who remained here were made to suffer and the Hindu who went there were made to suffer and it is still continuing.

I would like to say that the organizations whosoever play the role of religion should be banned. Whatsoever party it may be. The party which do not work in the interest of the country, which spreads regionalism in the country, that party has no right to work under the constitution.

My next point is that our people of Pak occupied Kashmir, they are our people. They had left their land? The people who came here after leaving their land have not been settled till today. They are not fully settled even today. They are of Jammu-Kashmir, but they have been deprived of the facilities, that were to be made available to them, whether it may be of this side or PoK, whether they are of 1971 or 1965 or 1972 or 1947, they are deprived even today.

So, I would like to say if the Government of India has courage, whosoever may be in the government they will have to take every decision strictly and would have to

decide to settle down these people otherwise take them to Madhavgarh by crossing Lakhampur. Settle them in any part of India. But do not make fun of them. If it is not possible, I am telling you that Wadhwa Commission was set up. Ayaz Sahib came. Ayaz Sahib had the knowledge what to do with whom while living in Delhi and in India. He came here and set up a commission. That commission prepared its report, but our government entered into alliance. Ayaz Sahib went away and the file of Wadhwa Commission is pending there. Why it is not being solved?

[English]

Mr. Home Minister you call for the file; you find out the report and solve the problems of the concerned people.

[Translation]

Sir, it is my request to save all these people. If you will not save you will be the partner of sin. In the last I want to say that Maharaja Hari Singh did nothing wrong.

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji for the Resolution that he moved for the formulation of an Action Plan to rehabilitate the persons displaced from Pakistan.

Sir, Pakistan was formed on the basis of two-nation theory. Unfortunately, Muslims under the leadership of the Muslim League wanted Pakistan and they got Pakistan, and the remaining persons remained in Hindustan or Bharatvarsh. Due to civil disturbance in Pakistan after the formation of Pakistan when Pakistan became a theocratic State, Hindus or the people belonging to other minority communities living in Pakistan were unable to stay there because of civil disturbance and they had to come over to India and took shelter. And naturally they became the refugees in that sense as they could not stay in Pakistan. Pakistan did not allow them to stay there. That is why they took shelter; and naturally so, they are refugees. Refugees were to be given shelter, rehabilitation and also citizenship observing all formalities. Unfortunately, we see that many refugees, who came over to India, did not get citizenship. They tried but failed. So, because of different causes, they were not given citizenship. It is said that they are foreigners and they are being disturbed continuously.

As per the Resolution of the UNO, the persons who are compelled to leave a State because of civil disturbance and take shelter in another State, are treated as refugees; and they are to be given all the facilities and necessary things as refugees. But this is not being done in many cases in India. I can particularly say so in the cases of Assam. You will be astonished to know that the people coming from East Pakistan, who are now living in Assam, particularly, have been suffering a lot.

I would give you some examples. There is no provision and/or definition of 'D' voter in any law of the country. Even there is no constitutional provision for making 'D' voters. 'D' voters means Doubtful voters. There is no provision in the Constitution. In any other State, this problem is not there. But in case of Assam, the matter of D' voters has been introduced/embodied in the Electoral Roll of Assam with effect from 1st January, 1997, *vide* Election Commission of India Circular No. 23/AS/96 dated 17th July, 1997. The term 'D' voter connotes Doubtful voters whose voting rights have been withheld. It is so unfortunate that there are more than 2 lakh people, who have been made 'D' voters and their voting rights have been withheld.

This 'D' voter problem has been introduced by the above-mentioned Circular of the Election Commission of India in respect of the State of Assam only like IM (DT) Act, 1983. This provision or the introduction of 'D' voters has not been found in any other State/Union Territory in the Union of India.

So, this problem of 'D' voters/doubtful voters will also be found not only in Assam but also in other international bordering/neighbouring States of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tripura, etc. There are also problems. There are also such doubtful voters. But this provision of 'D' voters is not present anywhere and no such Circular has issued by the Election Commission there. As such, it is a discriminating step taken by the Election Commission of India without any legal or constitutional background.

That is why I wanted to say that this Circular issued by the Election Commission cannot be held valid in case of only one State. There are 'D' voters in many States, but nowhere this Circular is given excepting Assam.

Regarding this, I can say one thing. The problem of 'D' voters has been dealt with for the last few years. You will be astonished to know that several lakhs of people have been made 'D' voters after this Circular of the Election Commission. All the District Commissioners of Assam were asked to go to the people, see their identities and ascertain whether their names are there in the voter list are not. They sent police personnel and others. They went and thus, they sought the information but wherever they did not find the persons or the persons who were absent, all those persons were made 'D' voters and they have been suffering. These things have been going on. Unfortunately, you will be astonished to know that there were many writ petitions in the Guwahati High Court and one hon. Judge, Mr. B.K. Sharma gave a verdict. According to the verdict, he declared that those persons, who are 'D' voters, have to be kept in detention camps. Many of them are in the detention camps also. There is no facility. Nothing is given there. This is the position of the refugees. In this situation, I want to say that these 'D' voters, who are there in Assam, should be totally abolished and the refugees should be given opportunity to become the citizens of this country or they should get the citizenship right; they should be made the real citizens; and there should not be any harassment to them.

[Translation]

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me two minutes time to speak. I would thank Shri Meghwal Sahib as he drew attention of the House to a serious issue. I want to congratulate him for the same.

It has been reported in the Press and media that in Pakistan our Hindu brothers and sisters are being harassed and their places of worships are being damaged. Their children are being..... I from the core of my hart on behalf of my community, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir totally condemn this act and urge that it is non-Islamic, in-humane and such activities are devil's activities. Everybody will condemn it.

In our secular country and in our religion there is no scope for such things that may damage or destroy any religion. I think such a religion is not good. It is bad. I want to assure you that we too are as much as in grief as you are. It is not the question of Hindus nor the question of Muslims, the question is of humanity. It is question of the

sons of God. Basheer Badra in a 'Sher' had said:

"Hindu vi Maje me hai
Muslma vi maje me
Insah pareshan hain
Yahan vi aur wahan vi"

We condemn it and want that Government of India should take such steps at diplomatic level that those people should have the realization of atrocities. Here many brothers have said that they are our people. They are not our people. They are Pakistanis and they have full right to lead a life of respect in Pakistan. Nobody can turn them out from there. If the Hindu there suffers any harm, it is harm for Pakistan itself. The state of Pakistan will be shaken if any harm is caused to the citizens there and.....*

Sir, the God may save our Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sahib and bestow him good health. When Babri Masjid was demolished, and was brought down to earth, he said it is a matter of shame for us. I too feel that whatever is happening there is a matter of shame for us.

And they should be. This is our unity. If the same atrocities has happened on Muslims in Gujarat, then Resolution should have come on that also. If the same atrocities has happened on Muslims in Assam, the same Resolution would have come then also, the same strong discussions should have been done. With this we have to create the feeling that Hindu-Muslim-Sikh all are one in this country. And as we all are one, therefore our country is strong. Whereas, we are ready to lay down our lives for the security of this country, at the same time we should be ready to lay down our lives for the security of every citizen of this country. I have to request you that as Bhai Lal Singh Sahab has said that entire Kashmir was ours during Maharaja Sahab and a part of which is now under some other's possession, the Hindu Bhai who have left Kashmir due to fear, they should be given the right of full state subject and they should be included in every affair of the state. We are against this, anti-state speech is given, those who were at the helm of affair at that time because they came after the abolition of state subject order of Maharaja Sahab, that is why it was ticklish. Governments should sit together to remove these hurdles. Secure the places of worship. This is the duty of Government of Pakistan and

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

State Governments there to do full security of all places of worship there, whether they are of Hindus', Christians', or Sikhs'. They should not show any laxity in their duty, but we have pity on their present condition, they are shaking. The government you see there is for name shake, someone else is running the government from inside.

I am sorry to state that those people themselves have not allowed to settle Pakistan, establish Pakistan, otherwise these issues were not theirs and the issues were not so many. Now when Hindustan and Pakistan are talking of friendship, they should see this thing that whatever hurts the feelings of India, should not happen there. I would like to request the hon'ble Home Minister that their Home Minister, Rehman Malik sahab is coming, you raise this matter strongly before him and take guarantee from him that the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities there should be safe and secure and live with honour.

If it is really a matter of kidnapping of girls then it is very shameful. As a Muslim I hate this, because my religion do not allow it. I understand and I have been taught that if a Hindu girl comes before me, I should see the face of my own daughter in her face. This should be our thinking. If it is not so, then something lacks in my being Muslim, something lacks in my Islam, something lacks in understanding my religion by me. Therefore, I want to state that we talk more while we express our feelings. Someone has said that the issue of Kashmir will not be solved unless Hindustan-Pakistan do not meet. These are the dreams of Diwans. The communal element of that time ruined the country, otherwise all of us wanted to be united, from that side also from this side also. Communalism may be of Muslims or non-Muslims. Communalism become the serious problem and it snatched away half of our country and wherever the communalism exists, Mahatma Gandhi will get murdered, every Mahatma Gandhi will get murdered. Therefore, the whole India should unite, whether they are Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and whatever they are, shall have to be united and combat with this problem unitedly, so that our country may remain safe and secure, our people may be prosperous, there should be communal harmony and we altogether sing that Saare Jahan Se Achcha Hindustan Hamara.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Chairman
Sir, we are discussing this motion from quite sometime

and first of all I thank my colleague, Arjun Meghwal ji that he has moved this motion on a very important and sensitive subject.

Sir, at the outset I want to state that what is the problem in the real sense on this subject. Whatever is said, we are believing that and we are overlooking that what is happening. This is not a thing of today only. Today this issue has been raised and this is not a matter of the year 2012 or 2011. This is happening from the day Pakistan came into being. There are proofs, stories, incidents of it and everyone has mentioned it.

Now, our hon'ble Hukam Deo Narayan Babu was speaking that Lohia ji has mentioned that. It is an old story. This is of the year 1960, 1964. As I have said earlier that what is happening, what has happened, we went on overlooking that and what is being said, we went on believing that. It is correct that Jinnah Sahab had said one thing. But Pakistan did not go according to what Jinnah Sahab had said. Even today when some diplomat, leader goes in UNO, he says today also that human rights in Pakistan are fully secured. Even today he claims this. But, should we believe in whatever they say or should see the reality. The condition today is that the population of Hindus which was 18 percent at the time of Pakistan's birth, is less than two percent today. Why it happened, how it happened? It is happening from the very beginning. Therefore, first of all I want to say that there is need to understand this problem in the right perspective. We should see whatever is happening there and we should not believe what is being said.

Sir, now I want to quote something. There is a

[English]

Sustainable Development Policy Institute

[Translation]

in Pakistan. It has submitted a report about ways and means of Pakistan. I am reading a little from it.

[English]

"Four primary themes that emerge most strongly as constituting the bulk of the curricula and textbooks are that Pakistan is for Muslims alone; Islamiat is to be forcibly taught to all the students, whatever their faith, including compulsory reading of Quran; the ideology of Pakistan is to be internalised as faith,

and hate be created against Hindus and India; and students are to be urged to take the path of Jihad and Shahadat."

[Translation]

I am quoting an institution of Pakistan, SDPI who has derived this conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)* this is a matter of shame. I want to say that whatever has been said, the same practice is being going on there in Pakistan and not different from that. I am not mentioning Chief Justice of their Supreme Court that how they treated with those girls in their decision. I will again quote. Now there is a mention of Rehman Malik Sahab. He is arriving here. In this regard there is a Humma Yusuf, who is a very renowned journalist of Dawn. He is written one thing. It has been written on 13th August, 2012.

[English]

"In the matter of Pakistan's treatment of its religious minorities, each week brings new shame. The latest is Interior Minister Rehman Malik's reaction on hearing a media report that several Hindu families from Jacobabad had chosen to emigrate to India to escape persecution: he termed the migration a "conspiracy" to defame Pakistan, ordered the FIA to investigate the situation before the travellers could be allowed to cross the border, and asked the Indian High Commission to explain why it issued visas to 250 Hindu citizens of Pakistan."

[Translation]

He was not ashamed. He treated it a conspiracy. This reaction shows their temperament. Therefore, I repeated what I have said earlier that the Government of India should not believe whatever Pakistan has said, but should see that what is the condition of Hindus in Pakistan. An agreement took place between Nehru-Liyaqat in the year 1950. We were made to believe that as the Muslims will be safe in India, in the same way Hindus will remain safe in Pakistan. But, what happened to that belief. People believing that, are completely in difficulty there, from religion point of view, economic point of view and from every point of view. The human rights charter of UNO is always violated there, it is not complied with. But why should we held them responsible? The position of our government is like this, which has been mentioned here that we have not tried to give them justice so far. It is our responsibility. They stayed there on our faith.

Sir, I want to say one thing in between my colleagues who have expressed such views here, may forgive me. I want to say that if some incident take place at Gujarat in India, then what happened? Everyone condemned it. India is capable to fight with this disease. But there is no system in Pakistan. There is no comparison of Pakistan-Hindustan.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal, you can continue your speech next time. Now, we will take 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Indian students who graduated from different medical institutes in Russia, Belarus and other countries in the year 2012 are facing problems in regard to their registration and practice in India. The Medical Council of India organised a screening test on 30th September, 2012 through National Board of Examination. Surprisingly, the NEB is not declaring results of these students, citing the reason that they are not eligible to appear in the examination due to the amendment made by the Medical Council of India on 16.04.2010. I quote the said amendment:

"Provided that he/she has studied for the medical course at the same institute located abroad for the entire duration of the course from where he/she has obtained the degree."

When this amendment was made, at that time these students were studying out of India and hence, they were totally unaware of the amendment.

Now, these students were forced to change universities because they had no other option other than leaving their education and to come back to India without completing their degrees. This transfer is as per the rules of the respective countries and even of the World Health Organisation. Indian students passing out from these universities without changing their universities are eligible to appear for the screening test and so, to practice in India, which means all of them are recognized by Medical Council of India, but when one student is getting transfer between the same universities, then he is not eligible.

Secondly, even if someone is willing to practice as a doctor in countries like USA, the latest policies of the

Government of India are not allowing an Indian citizen to do so. In any case, these students are willing to serve as doctors in India because they know how much our nation needs the medical services.

There are not only the students who are trapped in this case but there are more like them who have appeared for the screening test. Moreover, few hundreds of Indian citizens are going to complete their education in the upcoming months and they are also going to suffer, if the problem is not solved.

On behalf of all these suffering doctors, I urge upon the Government to intervene in the matter and resolve the problems of these medical specialists who are ready to serve the nation.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY(Godda): Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me the time to speak. I want to do discussion about Jharkhand i.e. the corruption prevalent in NAREGA. When Jharkhand came into being, you will see two things - on the one hand you will see richness in Jharkhand. Mines, minerals and coal is there. On the other hand there are fear, starvation and corruption. The amalgamation of both is Jharkhand. This is the reason that from former Chief Minister to former Minister there, are behind the bar.

Chairman Sir, through you, I want to state the mistake of Government of India is that it formulate schemes without consulting the states. Corruption is there in NAREGA. They have made NAREGA, gave guarantee to all, did a good job. The theory of Marx is very good that all laborer will unite, all will get the job. But the situation in Santhal Pargana from where I am a MP- particularly in Godda, Dumka and Devghara, is serious. I have met thrice to Minister Jairam Ramesh ji. I have given him all proofs that there is card in the name of dead person, there is NAREGA card in the name who is doing service, who has not done the work, the money comes back in his name. The money goes through bank, there is NAREGA card in the name of bank branch Manager. There is NAREGA card in the name of Post Master. This is not a question of one Panchayat. This is a question of at least 50 panchayats. There is FIR against their name. I have met the Minister three times continuously. No action has been taken in this regard so far. Central team has not gone, CAG and CBI has not gone.

Chairman Sir, through you I want to state that whether it is corruption or murder, both are equal, because poor is dying there everyday. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government of India that for NAREGA do something particularly for these three districts and Santhal Pargana. Make CAG, CBI case. Send the people behind the bar, register case against them under IPC 302 and send them in jails.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity. I would like to raise an important matter related to the problem of coconut producing farmers' of my constituency.

Sir, in my constituency, there are between 5,000 and 10,000 small and medium coconut growers with anywhere between 10 acres of land each and up to hundred acres of land. As all of us are aware, they are facing a lot of problems. The usage of coconut is there in the place of worship; it is used as medicine; and it is used as hair oil. But, today, coconut farmers are in very serious problem and they are struggling to survive for themselves due to frustration over the minimum prices offered for their produce. They are given Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 per coconut. Water availability is also very scarce for them for their produce. Earlier, the coconuts were very big in size, but due to water shortage it has become very small in size.

Diseases like Eurofit Mite, yellow leaves disease, and coconut water disease are affecting the coconut trees. The State Government is also providing some subsidy on pesticides, which is not sufficient for them. So, kindly increase the subsidy on pesticides.

Another problem is that the coconut plucking workers ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to mention only one point.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, another problem is that the coconut plucking workers are demanding Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per tree for plucking the coconuts, and a coconut is sold for only Rs. 3 or Rs. 5 only. Then how can they survive?

My humble request to the Government of India is to setup a direct procurement centre for coconuts as well as *kopra* through the Coconut Board. They have to fix a price

for it. The Central Government is also to give additional subsidy or increase the subsidy on pesticides and on automation of coconut plucking. In Kerala and Coimbatore areas, they have automatic coconut plucking machines ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. You have already mentioned all that you wanted to convey here.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, I only want to mention a couple of lines more.

If you give them this subsidy, then they can come out of the clutches of climbers of coconut trees. Coconut growers have to be given adequate compensation for the loss in felling of these leaves. Coconuts are becoming very small due to water shortage. The Government should give subsidy for drip irrigation system. ...*(Interruptions)*

Lastly, tree dogs are climbing on the trees and eating the coconuts when they are tender. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned that you want a procurement centre. So, that point is over.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, I only want to mention one more line.

Some methods should be adopted to prevent these dogs from climbing on these trees and spoiling the yield. The Government should come forward to help the coconut growers in the form of subsidy.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I actually had my assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you have two minutes and you have to be brief while speaking.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Chairman Sir, there was a timber factory in the side of Port Blair city in Andman and Nicobar Islands. In the year 2000 that factory at it's will stopped functioning. After that there was an agreement and there was a provision to give 2.73 crore rupees to 819 laboures in third installment. It was written in the agreement that 8.8 hectare land of Andman Timber Industries will be

purchased by the administration in the name of making dry dock and will give in 14 crore rupees to them. The administration purchased some land i.e. 3 hectare land and gave around three crore rupees. The 11 crore rupees of remaining 5 hectare land was not given. This fight continued and according to that in the name of taking land by the administration A.T.I, company went to the lower bench of High Court and then to the division bench. Court gave order to administration time and again that you take the land and give the money. We will make payment with this money to the labourers of Andman Timber Industries. There was this agreement between them. The employees of Andman Government spent two crore rupees in our Supreme Court, High Court. The labourer's demand was of 2 crore 73 lakh rupees. It was a promise made by the administration that company will purchase the land, but it is not taking the land. The owner of the country wrote to the administration that it had promised to purchase all 8 hectare land and will give 14 crore rupees. You took land partly and gave 3 crore rupees. One letter was given to administration and ATI company said that you take the rupees back and give land to us. ...*(Interruptions)* My demand is that an emergent meeting should be convened of labourer union, owners and L.G. and solve the problem, so that the labourers may get the salary.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Chairman Sir, in Delhi there are thousands of cases in which any land can be made of Gram Sabha by imposing section 81. Corruption is rampant on large scale due to this law. Several times it has been demanded that this section may be abolished. Most of the land is such which is not for any project, which is not of any use, even then government servants are using it to harass the land owners.

Through you, I demand from the central government to make amendments in the land use and its Act and abolish this section, because there is no such land in Delhi now which is used for agriculture. The green belt remains green belt. It is in your map and DDA planning. My demand is that the central government abolish this section and give relief to the residents of Delhi. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

India has recorded over 37,000 dengue cases, which is a water borne disease, including 227 dengue deaths in 2012, the highest number in a year so far.

An epidemic of dengue fever in India is fostering a growing sense of alarm and experts say that it is threatening the lives of several lakhs of people in India. India has become the focal point for a mosquito-borne plague that is sweeping the globe. The dengue problem is far worse than most people know, and it keeps getting worse.

During this year, Tamil Nadu has the most number of cases, at nearly 8,500, according to the provisional data of the National Vector Borne Disease Control. Tamil Nadu has recorded the most number of deaths in 2012–60—for want of proper medical care.

There is an urgent need to prevent the growing number of dengue cases, year after year, in India.

I am very sorry to say that our country is being referred to as a 'dengue nation' in some corners. Some foreign countries are preventing their citizens from visiting our country stating that the country is inflicted with dengue. Therefore, there is an urgent need to put an end to it.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to moot an action plan to control the menace of dengue and malaria in the country. We should initiate the action on a war-footing basis before it turns into an epidemic in the country.

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH (Bidar): Sir, Hyderabad-Karnataka Region (Amendment of Article 371) Bill has taken a shape and a Bill to amend the Constitution for the said purpose was laid on the Table of the House. This step has been overwhelmingly appreciated and the people welcomed the same.

However, the Parliamentary Standing Committee suggested its reconsideration after taking into account the latest query of the State Government. This is a deliberate attempt to delay. Consequently, this development and confusion ripped up resentment and the people from this entire region reacted sharply and angrily, and also burnt effigies, threatening the law and order situation in the State. Sensing the unfolding unrest, the Chief Minister of Karnataka hastily back tracked and presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for finalizing the Bill in its present form.

This has smoothened the angered people of the region.

On behalf of the entire north Karnataka region, I request the hon. Prime Minister and Home Minister to immediately get the Bill reintroduced for consideration and passing without further delay.

Since the opposition BJP Government in Karnataka itself has supported the Bill, there should be no difficulty in getting the majority in both the Houses.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): I would like to raise an important issue that concerns our athletes. Barely months after India came up with its best performance in the Olympic Games in London, the country is slapped with the suspension notice by the International Olympic Committee. This has put a question mark over the future of Olympic Sports in this country. Can IOC justify in penalizing the nation and its athletes for no fault of theirs? National Sports Board only seeks transparency and accountability from the Indian Olympic Association. The Government had proposed a sports code which bars from contesting elections those who are above 70 years of age and have completed two consecutive terms. In an order on dated September, 13, the Delhi High Court had directed the Indian Olympic Association to include the sports code in its election process. Certain questions need to be answered. Why did the Indian Olympic Association accommodated non-olympic sport bodies with voting rights which was against the Olympic charter? Why the adoption of basic universal principles of good governance of the Olympics and sport movements be not made mandatory for the Indian Olympic Association? Be it transparent elections, tenure limits, keeping corrupt officials out or representation of athletes in the management of sports? The charges of corruption in the conduct of the 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi which saw some going to jail had prompted the Sports Ministry to formulate a code.

Sir, while one respects the autonomy of national and international sports bodies, these should not turn into fiefdoms of select individuals. Should we withdraw like China only to come back stronger? China had withdrawn from Olympic Games in the summer Olympics in 1952 when IOC recognized Taiwan as Republic of China and returned in 1984 and stood fourth in the medal standing. It is high time to have a revamp of the Sports Administration in India.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to raise the matter of public importance in zero hour. Mahakumbh will take place at Allahabad from 14th January which will go on for about 50 days. People come from every corner of the country in Mahakumbh. I have been elected from the Bikaner parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan. Lacs of people from my constituency will also go in Mahakumbh due to their religious faith. At present there is no special train from Bikaner to Allahabad. In such a situation they will have to travel by standing even in reserved coaches in all the trains going to Allahabad. Bikaner is a divisional headquarter and the boarder of Siriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu and Nagour districts also touch Bikaner. In such a situation a special train should be started from Bikaner to Allahabad so that the passengers can perform their journey upto Mahakumbh.

In this regard, I have also to say that some coaches of special train can be run from Jodhpur, some from Bikaner and while converging there at Merta Road if the route of this special train could be made via Jaipur then the maximum people of Rajasthan can get benefit of this train. Lakhs of people also visit Ayodhya and Varanasi before and after Kumbh. Therefore, an arrangement for additional coaches in the Marudhar Express from Varanasi to Jodhpur during all these fifty days should be made.

I, through you demand from Railways Ministry of Government of India that these arrangements should be done in time so that the pilgrims going for Mahakumbh should not face any difficulty and could do smooth pilgrimage to Kumbh.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Virender Kumar may be associated with the issues raised by Shri Arjun Meghwale.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir there are Balia, Seewan, Chhapra, Champaran, Kushinagar, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Mau, Sant Kabeer Nagar, Maharajganj districts in Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh and Pashchimanchal of Bihar. The Deendayal Upadhyay University, Gorakhpur is there for the population of about 10 crore. This university was

opened on 1 September, 1957 by the efforts of many people including late Mahant Digvijay Nathji, Govind Ballabh Pant ji and Surendra Majethia ji. 123 colleges are affiliated to this university. This university is situated in 300 acres of land. When we attained freedom, then there were 20 universities in our country and today there are 610 universities. About 10 thousand youth are migrating from our area to other places for higher education. The migration by these youth is affecting the development of our area. Due to lack of resources, there is no desired progress in the field of higher education in our area. Therefore, I request the Government of India that the Deendayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University should be included in the list of Central Grants so that the students there should also get education.

[English]

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Sir, I wish to bring the following few lines for the kind consideration of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The National Highway NH-45C is connecting Vikkravandi-Kumbakonam-Papanasam-Thanjavur from kilometres 0/0 to kilometre 165. This is the road which is connecting Thanjavur, Papanasam and Kumbakonam. The world famous Brahadeeswara Temple is situated in Thanjavur and Kumbakonam is famous for Mahamaham Festival like Kumbha Mela in North India. Papanasam is also surrounded by ancient temples. There is a proposal for rehabilitation and upgradation of the existing two-lane of NH-45C under NHDP Phase IV. Due to heavy traffic, the above said road is in damaged condition and not fit for transportation resulting in frequent accidents. In order to maintain the existing road of NHAI, a proposal of Rs.5 crore has been sent to the authorities concerned in NHAI for attending to patch repair work.

I, on behalf of the general public, would request the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways, through this House to take immediate steps and to direct the NHAI to release the proposed financial assistance and to upgrade this road as a four-lane road instead of the existing two-lane road.

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Sir, even after 65 years of Independence, the quality of ground water has not improved due to excessive mining, industrialization and scant regard to disposal of wastes. Bolagarh is one of the Assembly constituencies of Hooghly Constituency in West Bengal, which is my constituency. Bolagarh has reported

heavy contamination of the ground water with arsenic content. Hon. Minister has stated in his response to the Starred Question No.2 dated 22nd November, 2012 that remedial measures are considered in providing alternative sources of water supply. I think, 'this is not the right approach to the arsenic content in the ground water.

I would urge the hon. Minister through you to please address the arsenic content in the ground water in West Bengal and help those suffered with it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India has sanctioned two new Central Universities for Bihar. But it is very unfortunate that these have been named as Uttar Bihar and Dakshin Bihar. The people of Bihar are very agitated due to this. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi became Mahatma Gandhi from Motihari where a Central University is situated. There is a demand of the people of Motihari that the Mahatma Gandhi Central University should be opened at Motihari only. Likewise, there is a demand to open Gautam Buddha Central University should be opened at Gaya where Bhagwan Buddha attained enlightenment. The demand of Patna University is very old. The third oldest university of the country Patna University is very famous. It has a big name in the country. The demand for Central University for Allahabad University and greater Patna University was made simultaneously. Allahabad University was declared as Central University but Patna University was not declared Central University. The people there are very angry that why government of India is doing this partiality in this matter? Allahabad University is a central university but Patna University is not a Central University upto now. The State Government has demanded three-four times for this from 1987 to 2005 and represented in writing. The vice-Chancellor of that University Dr. Sibhadri wrote a letter to prime Minister that Patna University should be made Central University and another Vice-Chancellor wrote to then Minister late Arjun Singhji also. We are writing to the present hon'ble Minister. Therefore, we demand that Patna University should also be declared central University like Allahabad University.

Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi Central University should be opened at Motihari and Gautam Buddha Central University should be opened at Gaya. The Government of India should not have any objection to it. The twelfth Five Year Plan is being prepared. Therefore, we demand that

Patna University should be included in the twelfth plan and be given the status of Central University.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Rajendra Agarwal associate with the issue raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Thank you very much, Sir, for having given me this opportunity for bringing this important matter to the kind attention of the Government of India.

These days we come across many advertisements luring the public in the name of herbal medicines in the name of Siddha or Unani or Ayurveda. These are advertised these days in different forms of media including newspapers and periodicals. Even by taking slots of half an hour to one hour on television the so-called herbal medicine doctors are asking people to reveal how the treatment proved to be beneficial to them and all that is a show without any truth. On watching those attractive shows, innocent and illiterate people, people living in remote areas are pulled towards such doctors and are made to pay huge sums of money for those so-called herbal medicines.

I would like to ask the Government of India what kind of mechanism is adopted by the Health Ministry to have a proper control and to manage the genuineness of the contents of these medicines. Several times these so-called medicines have been proved to be spurious and contaminated, and found to be prepared in unhygienic conditions. This kind of a practice is given complete freedom to continue in various parts of the nation. The Government should take very stern steps and put in place an adequate mechanism to find, check and control the practice of selling such false medicines over the country as this is affecting the health of the people adversely.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir at the time of NDA Government Member of Parliament Regional Health Melas were organized for the participation of Members of Parliament in view of providing medical facilities to the public. At the time of Hon'ble Sushma Swaraj ji, these Health Melas were started and a provision of Rupees 8 lakh was made in the Central Budget in which thousands of patients from rural areas were used to be brought with the cooperation of district

administration calipers of Unani, Allopathy, Homeopathy etc. all the medical systems were put there alongwith handicapped persons.

Through you, I request the Central Government that again such Health Melas should be organized in the areas of Members of parliament and the Central Budget of amount of Rupees eight lakhs should be increased to rupees 15 lakh in the areas of Members of Parliament. Thank you, very much.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Virendra Kumar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the common man is facing a lot of problems due to high tension wire of electricity in the populated areas at many places. These wires are there before the setting up these habitats and now people are living in a dangerous situation under these wires. When a demand is made to remove these wires the Electricity Department ask the' expense on removing these wires which is generally in lakhs. The habitats which are densely populated are of the economically weaker sections and they are able to manage that amount and become victims of accidents many a times.

Sir, I request the Government to arrange for the resources to solve this problem and identify these habitats to remove these high tension wires and in future it should be ensured that at the time of changing land use the expense on removing high tension wires should be charged from the institution or the person responsible for changing use of land so that there is no difficulty to face.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Aggrawalji.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 17th December 2012 at 11 a.m.

16.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 17, 2012/Agrahayana 26, 1934 (Saka).

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