

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)

GPD



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* The sitting of the House for 16.08.2013 was cancelled, hence the Starred and Unstarred Question listed for that day have been included in the debate of 19.08.2013

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 19, 2013/Sravana 28, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Dilip Singh Judev, who was a sitting Member, representing Bilaspur Parliamentary Constituency of Chhattisgarh and also a Member of Ninth Lok Sabha representing Janjgir Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Judev was a Member of Rajya Sabha for three consecutive terms from 1992 to 2009.

A distinguished parliamentarian, Shri Judev served as Union Minister of State for Environment and Forests in 2003. He also served as Member of several Parliamentary and Consultative Committees.

Shri Dilip Singh Judev passed away in Gurgaon, Haryana on 14 August, 2013 at the age of 64.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Dilip Singh Judev and convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that the Indian Navy submarine INS Sindhurakshak at the naval dockyard in Mumbai is slowly submerging due to an unfortunate incident of explosion and fire on the intervening night of 13/14 August, 2013. Of the eighteen naval personnel, including three officers on board, six are confirmed dead, Rescue operations are still on.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident and conveys condolences to the families.

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

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Healthcare of Elderly People

*141. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:

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

(a) whether the number of people suffering from Alzheimer's, Dementia and related elderly diseases is expected to increase manifold during the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such patients at present in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government for affordable treatment and healthcare of people suffering from Alzheimer's, Dementia and related disorders in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute of Aging for the promotion of research on specific elderly diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the other measures being taken by the Government for providing healthcare to the elderly population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the estimates of Dementia India Report 2010, there were over 3.7 million persons with dementia (2.1 million women and 1.5 million men) This figure is expected to double every 20 years, *i.e.*, to about 7 million persons by 2030 as the elderly population increases.

(b) In India, the number of people with Alzheimer's Disease and Dementia is increasing every year because of the steady growth in the older population resulting from increased life expectancy. The ageing population now accounts for 10% of the population and will go up with longevity to 12% in the next 5 years. The estimated and projected number of elderly suffering from dementia in the States/UTs as per the Dementia India Report, 2010 brought out by the Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of

India (ARDSI) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Dementia can be properly diagnosed and treated by specialist physicians like psychiatrists, neurologists and geriatricians. In India, general facilities for 'early diagnosis and management' of Dementia exist in Government Hospitals and specialized treatment for Dementia is available in Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

(d) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Madras Medical College, Chennai have been identified

for setting up National Institutes of Ageing during the 12th Five Year Plan.

(e) The Government of India is implementing the National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly which provides support to Regional Geriatric Centres, Geriatric Units, Rehabilitation Units and supports various other activities in accordance with the provisions of the National Policy for Older Persons. Under the National Mental Health Programme, the Government is implementing the District Mental Health Programme in 123 districts in the country for management of mental disorders which include treatment for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia.

Statement

States	Year	Projected numbers (in '000s) with dementia by age group					Total	Per centage of change in dementia's compared to 2006
		65-69	70-74	75-79	80+			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Jammu and Kashmir	2006	4.0	4.9	6.4	6.9	22.2		
	2011	4.6	5.8	6.7	13.0	30.0	35	
	2016	5.5	6.7	8.1	17.1	37.4	68	
	2021	6.9	8.2	9.5	21.7	46.3	108	
	2026	8.5	10.4	11.7	26.6	57.3	158	
Himachal Pradesh	2006	3.0	3.9	5.7	9.3	21.8		
	2011	3.3	4.3	5.5	13.7	26.8	23	
	2016	3.9	4.9	6.2	16.1	31.0	42	
	2021	4.7	5.8	7.0	18.6	36.1	65	
	2026	5.5	7.0	8.4	21.4	42.3	94	
Punjab	2006	11.5	16.8	23.3	35.3	86.9		
	2011	11.9	17.1	23.7	54.8	107.6	24	
	2016	14.7	17.8	24.4	67.5	124.4	43	
	2021	18.8	22.1	25.7	76.6	143.1	65	
	2026	23.0	28.5	32.0	83.9	167.5	93	
Uttarakhand	2006	3.8	4.9	6.3	7.2	22.1		
	2011	4.2	5.5	6.7	12.8	29.1	31	
	2016	4.9	6.1	7.7	17.1	35.7	61	
	2021	5.8	7.2	8.7	21.0	42.7	93	
	2026	6.8	8.7	10.3	25.1	50.9	130	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	2006	8.5	12.4	16.8	18.6	56.4	
	2011	8.7	12.7	17.6	35.0	74.0	31
	2016	10.7	13.0	18.2	46.1	88.0	56
	2021	14.2	16.2	18.8	54.0	103.1	83
	2026	18.3	21.5	23.5	59.8	123.0	118
Delhi	2006	4.8	5.7	7.1	8.5	26.1	
	2011	6.0	7.1	8.1	15.1	36.3	39
	2016	8.2	9.0	10.2	20.7	48.1	84
	2021	11.1	12.4	13.1	27.1	63.7	144
	2026	14.9	16.9	18.1	35.3	85.1	226
Rajasthan	2006	22.7	29.3	37.1	23.5	112.6	
	2011	24.5	33.1	40.8	66.6	164.9	46
	2016	29.0	36.2	46.7	98.0	209.9	86
	2021	36.2	43.1	51.6	126.2	257.0	128
	2026	44.6	54.3	62.0	150.7	311.6	176
Uttar Pradesh	2006	68.1	85.7	106.1	50.3	310.3	
	2011	72.0	96.5	115.0	172.7	456.3	47
	2016	83.1	104.4	133.2	259.7	580.4	87
	2021	102.0	122.4	147.0	340.4	711.7	129
	2026	123.7	152.1	174.6	411.0	861.4	177
Bihar	2006	33.3	40.9	40.2	19.6	134.0	
	2011	36.2	47.5	54.8	67.3	205.7	53
	2016	42.6	52.5	65.3	116.6	277.0	106
	2021	52.6	62.6	73.3	161.9	350.3	161
	2026	63.7	78.1	88.3	201.2	431.3	221
Assam	2006	9.0	11.0	13.6	9.3	41.9	
	2011	10.0	12.5	14.3	23.4	60.3	40
	2016	12.4	14.1	16.8	33.1	76.4	78
	2021	16.0	17.9	19.5	42.9	96.2	124
	2026	20.5	23.4	25.1	52.7	121.7	183
West Bengal	2006	33.5	41.9	53.6	53.7	182.7	
	2011	38.1	47.9	56.4	102.2	244.7	33
	2016	46.9	55.2	65.7	135.4	303.2	66
	2021	59.5	68.7	76.8	169.2	374.2	104
	2026	73.9	88.0	96.8	206.0	464.6	154

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	2006	10.2	11.6	11.0	5.5	38.3	
	2011	11.8	14.2	15.3	18.6	59.9	56
	2016	14.5	16.9	19.2	32.6	83.1	117
	2021	18.1	21.0	23.3	46.7	109.1	184
	2026	21.8	26.5	29.4	61.3	139.0	262
Odisha	2006	17.5	22.1	27.1	28.9	95.6	
	2011	18.3	24.4	28.8	51.7	123.3	28
	2016	21.0	26.2	33.0	68.7	148.9	55
	2021	26.0	30.7	36.3	85.9	178.9	87
	2026	32.0	38.5	43.4	101.8	215.8	125
Chhattisgarh	2006	9.2	11.1	12.7	7.1	40.0	
	2011	9.9	12.7	14.3	20.9	57.8	44
	2016	11.4	14.1	17.0	31.4	73.9	84
	2021	13.8	16.5	19.3	41.9	91.4	128
	2026	16.8	20.2	23.0	51.9	111.9	180
Madhya Pradesh	2006	24.8	31.3	37.8	21.4	115.3	
	2011	25.8	34.6	40.8	63.0	164.3	42
	2016	29.5	36.9	46.6	92.6	205.6	78
	2021	36.8	42.8	50.9	119.6	250.0	116
	2026	46.6	54.2	60.2	142.8	303.9	163
Gujarat	2006	21.6	26.8	32.5	42.6	123.5	
	2011	24.7	31.7	37.0	69.0	163.1	32
	2016	30.7	36.8	44.7	92.8	204.9	66
	2021	39.3	46.1	52.6	118.3	256.3	107
	2026	48.9	59.6	66.6	145.5	320.6	159
Maharashtra	2006	47.7	67.5	80.0	82.8	277.9	
	2011	47.7	68.2	89.2	155.0	360.1	29
	2016	56.4	69.1	92.2	211.8	429.5	54
	2021	71.2	82.7	95.0	252.1	501.0	80
	2026	88.8	105.4	115.3	282.3	591.7	112
Andhra Pradesh	2006	35.6	43.5	50.3	54.0	183.4	
	2011	38.7	50.6	57.6	99.0	245.9	34
	2016	46.3	55.9	68.9	136.8	307.9	68
	2021	56.7	67.9	77.5	176.4	378.5	106
	2026	68.3	84.0	95.3	213.5	461.1	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	2006	23.9	29.9	38.2	47.8	139.8	
	2011	26.8	34.7	41.1	80.5	183.1	31
	2016	33.3	39.4	48.4	104.6	225.8	61
	2021	41.3	49.4	55.8	130.3	276.8	98
	2026	49.4	61.8	70.5	156.7	338.4	142
Kerala	2006	18.4	24.7	33.0	58.1	134.3	
	2011	20.1	26.8	33.6	77.6	158.1	17
	2016	24.5	29.7	37.3	90.9	182.5	35
	2021	29.6	36.6	41.9	104.8	212.9	58
	2026	33.9	44.6	52.2	120.3	251.0	87
Tamil Nadu	2006	34.0	40.9	49.4	85.2	209.4	
	2011	38.2	48.3	54.3	114.6	255.4	22
	2016	45.0	55.0	65.4	140.0	305.5	45
	2021	53.4	65.8	75.9	171.9	366.9	75
	2026	61.8	78.8	92.0	207.0	439.5	110
North East States (Excluding Assam)	2006	4.1	5.1	7.1	8.5	24.8	
	2011	4.9	6.0	7.3	15.8	34.0	37
	2016	6.3	7.2	8.6	20.7	42.9	73
	2021	8.1	4.7	10.5	25.7	49.0	97
	2026	10.1	12.2	13.8	31.6	67.8	173

[Translation]

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

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

(a) the details of the loan schemes operating under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) and the eligibility criteria for availing loans including the number of beneficiaries under the schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether involvement of certain fake/bogus Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) in the implementation of the various schemes under RMK has come to the notice of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such NGOs; and

(d) the mechanism put in place for effective implementation of the various schemes under RMK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The details of the loans schemes operating under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), the eligibility criteria for availing loans and the number of beneficiaries under the Schemes during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are annexed as Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise

(d) For effective implementation of the Schemes under RMK, a pre-sanction and post-sanction appraisal study is undertaken and utilisation of loans is monitored through quarterly progress reports as well as utilisation certificates.

Statement-I

The important Schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) are as under:

- (a) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** Under this Scheme loan is provided to new and smaller organizations with experience of atleast 6 months in thrift and credit. The organization can avail a maximum loan upto Rs 10 lakhs.
- (b) **Main Loan Scheme:** Under this Scheme loan is provided to organizations having minimum 3 year experience in thrift and credit activities. An organization can avail loan under the scheme for a maximum of 3 States at a time, however subject to a maximum loan amount upto Rs. 2 crores for one State *i.e.* to say if the organization avails loan for more than 1 State, then the maximum loan amount that can be availed by the organization would be upto Rs 6 crores.
- (c) **Gold Credit Scheme:** This Scheme is meant for organization which has in the past availed loan from RMK and have not defaulted in repayment. The organization can avail a maximum loan upto Rs 5 crores, which can be given as loan to the organization in a single installment.
- (d) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Under this Scheme loan is provided for construction/repair and maintenance of houses to women who are members of Self Help Group (SHG)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs). This loan is provided through IMOs. The Organization can avail a maximum loan upto Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary for construction of low cost house.
- (e) **Working Capital Term Loan Scheme:** Under this Scheme, working capital term loan is provided to the intermediary organization for backward and forward marketing linkage of product of Women SHGs/Individuals and Group Entrepreneurs including technology transfer, education and skill up gradation.
- (f) **Franchisee Scheme:** Under this Scheme, bulk finance is provided to Intermediary Organizations,

Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) and NGOs to undertake RMK activities in a franchisee mode.

- (g) **Re-Finance to Urban Cooperative Banks/ Mahila Cooperative Banks:** Under this Scheme, 100% re-finance assistance is provided to Mahila Cooperative Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks which provide financial assistance to the urban/rural poor women living below poverty line. The normal terms and conditions of RMK loans in respect of unit cost, repayment period and rate of interest are applicable in such re-finance.
- (h) **Nodal Agency Scheme:** The Nodal Agency (NOA) Scheme was introduced in the year 1996-97 with the objective of taking help of reputed and experienced organizations, which may not necessarily be borrowing partners of RMK, for identifying and assisting new NGOs to eventually link-up with RMK for extending credit facilities to women for their income generating activities.

Statement-II*Rashtriya Mahila Kosh*

The common Eligibility Norms/features of all loan schemes are as follows:-

1. Minimum three years of registration as a Society/ Co-operative Society/Voluntary Organisation/Sec. 25 Company (Not for profit).
2. Women Development Corporation/Cooperatives/ Suitable State Government Agencies such as District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Federation, Municipal Corporation are also eligible.
3. Three years' experience in thrift and credit management (Six months for applying under Loan Promotion Scheme).
4. Above 90% recovery performance during last three years.
5. The organization should have proper system of accounting, which should have been audited and published every year.
6. The application should clearly reflect the source of funds utilized earlier for credit.

7. The bylaws of the organization should have provision for getting loans from various funding agencies.
8. NGOs seeking loan assistance of Rs. 1 crore and above, at the time of application should be rated by any reputed credit-rating agency like Micro Credit Rating International Ltd (MCRIL) etc.
9. If the loan amount of the borrowing organization exceeds Rs. 1 crore, it has to provide 10% of the sanction amount as security in shape of Fixed Deposit.
10. In case of State Government organization, the organization/department has to arrange State Govt. guarantee if their balance sheet shows deficit/loss.

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State Name	Beneficiaries		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	850	2500	
2.	Assam		200	
3.	Bihar	900		240
4.	Delhi			214
5.	Gujarat		168	450
6.	Haryana	132		300
7.	Jharkhand	200	200	
8.	Karnataka	360		1233
9.	Kerala	460		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1165	2587	840
11.	Maharashtra	450	3040	550
12.	Nagaland	70		
13.	Odisha		1400	3603
14.	Punjab	200		
15.	Rajasthan	3309	670	2425
16.	Tamil Nadu	1454	3058	1855
17.	Uttar Pradesh	535	410	
18.	Uttaranchal	845		
19.	West Bengal	2432	3949	9755
	Total	13362	18182	21465

Note: So far no loan has been sanctioned during 2013-14.

[English]

Weakening of Indian Currency

*143. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the weakening of Indian rupee and its impact on various sectors of the economy;
- (b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to arrest weakening of the currency;
- (c) whether any specific action plan has been drawn by the Government to sustain economic growth in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The fall in value of rupee in the recent period can be explained by the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of elevated levels of Current Account Deficit (CAD) and volatility in capital flows, particularly FII inflows.

The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. While theoretically exchange rate depreciation corrects the external balance through cheaper exports and expensive imports, in the current conjuncture, this may not hold good as global demand is weak. Rupee depreciation increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency. In situations where the higher import cost is passed on to the consumers, it would also contribute to inflationary pressures. The impact of rupee depreciation on domestic consumers, however, is mitigated to a large extent as the pass through of higher cost of imported items to the domestic market has been limited in view of the still substantial subsidy outgo on products like diesel, LPG, kerosene, fertilizer etc. Headline WPI inflation has remained at moderate levels in recent months and was at 4.86 per cent in June 2013. Non food manufacturing inflation (a proxy for core inflation) was 2.02 per cent in June 2013.

A number of steps have been taken to moderate demand of non-essential imports on April 12, 2013, enhance capital flows to augment supply of foreign exchange and curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem the rupee depreciation. Further, the Government has taken several steps to revive economic growth that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; fiscal consolidation through fiscal reforms *viz.* reduction in the subsidy of diesel, cap on the number of subsidised LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc.

[Translation]

Supply of CNG

*144. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of outlets of CNG being operated by the Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) whether the IGL has taken any decision regarding stopping the supply of CNG to certain consumers/ vehicles from August, 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the consumers; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) As per information furnished by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL), a total number

of 290 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations are currently being operated by IGL in Delhi, Noida, Greater Noida and Ghaziabad.

(b) to (d) Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi had issued a public notice in newspapers dated 23rd May, 2013 advising all CNG fitted vehicles to get compliance plates fitted by 31st July, 2013 in the interest of safety. It had also been clarified in the public notice that the compliance plate should be installed by the retro fitter without any extra cost and after 31st July, 2013 fuelling agencies would be checking the compliance plates before refueling.

With effect from 1st August, 2013, IGL has stopped dispensing CNG to all such vehicles which have not been fitted with a compliance plate near the filling point indicating a valid CNG cylinder. IGL has been spreading awareness to consumers about safety regularly from time to time through various campaigns *i.e.*, on FM Channels, display boards and distribution of leaflets at CNG stations.

Solar Energy in Rural Areas

*145. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide solar electricity through mini and micro grids to the rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total number of villages selected under the scheme in the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a capital subsidy of 30% of the cost for installation of solar micro and mini grid systems limited to Rs. 105/- per Wp upto 10 kWp micro grid (DC) and Rs. 90/- per

Wp for the systems having module capacity in the range of 10 kWp up to 250 kWp, in the rural and remote areas of the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has sanctioned to State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other implementing agencies solar, PV mini/micro grid projects in 174 villages in five States during 2012-13. State/UT-wise details including Jharkhand and Rajasthan are given below:—

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Villages
1.	Bihar	12
2.	Jharkhand	8
3.	Madhya Pradesh	29
4.	Rajasthan	24
5.	Utter Pradesh	101

[English]

Claims under Forest Rights Act

*146. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intended benefits under the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been given to the forest dwelling communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of claims for distribution of titles received under the Act and the number of titles out of them distributed, rejected and still pending including the total number of claims disposed of / per centage with respect to claims received State/UT-wise and the factors which are impeding effective implementation of the Act;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of eviction of tribals from forests and denial of rights over minor forest produce, if so, the number of complaints reported/ received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the action taken/ to be taken thereon;

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government

to monitor periodic review of implementation of the Act indicating the number of reviews made in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for early settlement of the claims?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was enacted with the objective of remedying the historical injustice done to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. The Act has substantially met this mandate through distribution of 13,09,424 titles to the eligible claimants under the Act till 31st July, 2013.

(b) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the enclosed Statement. Though substantial progress has been made towards implementation of the Act over the years, the Ministry had noticed several lacunae and bottlenecks, such as, convening of Gram Sabha meetings at the panchayat level, low recognition of community rights relating to minor forest produce, grazing areas, water bodies, habitats of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, pastoralists' routes, high rate of rejection of claims etc, that were impeding the intended flow of benefits of this welfare legislation to the forest dwelling communities. The Ministry has accordingly brought about appropriate changes in the Rules on 06.09.2012 and issued guidelines on 12.07.2012 to ease out the problems and hindrances encountered in the implementation of the Act, and to provide unencumbered access to rights already conferred by the Act.

(c) Yes, Madam. During the operation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 over the years, certain complaints were received by the Ministry regarding the threats of eviction from forest lands faced by the tribal people and other traditional forest dwellers without settlement of their rights and denial of rights over minor forest produce to them. These complaints were sent to respective State/UT Governments for taking necessary action as the onus of implementation of the Act as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder lies with the State/ UT Governments. During the current year, 11 numbers of complaints have been received by this Ministry and

the same have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for appropriate action.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is monitoring the implementation of the Act in the country by obtaining the monthly progress reports from the States and UTs. Progress of implementation of the Act is also reviewed in the meetings held with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations periodically. After the amendments in the Rules, the Ministry had organized five regional consultations and a National meeting on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 during 2012 in which the status of implementation of the Act was also reviewed. During these meetings, the State

Governments were directed to implement the Act as per an action plan in a time bound manner and to make special efforts to create awareness about community rights so that more claims are filed and recognized. During this year also, a two-day regional consultation was held at Ranchi on 30-31 July, 2013 to review the status of implementation of the Act in the Left Wing Extremism affected States.

(e) As mentioned in reply to part (b) above, the Ministry has brought about appropriate changes in the Rules on 06.09.2012 and issued guidelines 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.

Statement

Details of the claims for distribution of titles received under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and number of titles out of them distributed, rejected and still pending including total number of claims disposed off/per centage with respect of claims received, State/UT-wise.

(As on 31.7.2013)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Claims received	No. of Titles Distributed	No. of Claims Rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed off/ % respect of claims received	No. of Claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)	1,53,438	3,21,235 (97.20%)	9,244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)	57,975
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)	1,258
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual and 4,736 community)	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)	2,72,664	4,88,107 (99.19%)	3,961
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	42,752 (40,994 individual and 1,758 community)	18,399 (13,252 individual and 5,142 community)	61,151 (31.91%)	1,30,441
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,692	346	2,160	2,506 (44.02%)	3,186
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)	9,749

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	1,68,718 (1,65,638 individual and 3,080 community)	6,577 (6,487 individual and 90 community)	1,56,031 (1,53,820 individual and 2,211 community)	1,62,608 (96.37%)	6,110
11.	Kerala	37,535 (36,140 individual and 1,395 community)	23,167 (23,163 individual and 4 community)	4,252	27,419 (73.04%)	10,116
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,80,541 (4,63,859 individual and 16,682 community)	1,75,941 distributed (1,66,533 individual, 9,408 Community and 9,515 ready)	2,77,561	4,53,501 (94.37%)	27,040
13.	Maharashtra	3,45,975 (3,40,927 individual and 5,048 community)	1,03,225 (1,01,356 individual and 1,869 community)	2,33,689 (2,31,689 individual and 2,000 community)	3,36,914 (97.38%)	9,061
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Odisha	5,30,559 (5,25,452 individual and 5,107 community)	3,20,910 distributed (3,19,047 individual and 1,863 community)	1,39,432 (1,38,818 individual and 614 community)	4,60,342 (87.76%)	70,217
18.	Rajasthan	68,501 (68,031 individual and 480 community)	33,645 (33,586 individual and 59 community)	31,441	65,086 (95.01%)	3,415
19.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	(3,723 titles are ready)	—	—	21,781
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,473 (1,20,418 individual and 55 community)	21,384 (21,164 individual and 220 community)	1,41,857 (77.68%)	40,760
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)	1,700
23.	Uttarakhand	182	—	1	1 (0.54%)	181
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 (1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community)	29,852 (29,744 individual and 108 community) and 2,969 titles are ready)	79,891	1,09,743 (79.94%)	27,535
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
Total		32,62,795	13,09,424 and 16,207 ready	15,19,672	28,29,096 (86.70%)	4,33,699

[Translation]

Visit of Tourists

*147. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and the number of Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) in the country, State/UT-wise along with the earnings of foreign exchange therefrom *vis-a-vis* the target fixed in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, country and destination-wise including Shilp Gram Utsavs;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the growth per centage in the tourists inflow into the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on foreign exchange earnings and employment in the tourism sector;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide State specific special package to Himachal Pradesh and other States on the lines of the North-Eastern States and to provide group travel package to boost tourist inflow into the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Government has been successful in achieving the target fixed for tourist inflow along with the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost tourist inflow into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTV) to different States/Union Territories (UTs), during 2010, 2011 and 2012, compiled on the basis of data received from States/UTs, are given in the enclosed Statement. This information for the year 2013 is not available.

The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism for the country as a whole are estimated at Rs. 64,889 crores (Provisional) in 2010, Rs. 77,591 crores (Provisional) in 2011, Rs. 94,487 crores (Provisional) in 2012 and Rs. 50,448 crores (Provisional) in January – June, 2013. State/UT-wise estimates of FEEs from tourism are not

compiled. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile country-wise and destination-wise number of domestic and foreign tourist visits, including to Shilp Gram Utsavs. Though no specific year-wise or State/UT-wise targets were set for the Tourism Sector, the 11th Five Year Plan had set a target of 10 million international visitors by 2011. For Domestic Tourism, the target to be achieved in 2010 and 2011 was fixed at 725 million and 812 million, respectively.

(b) and (c) Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs), which are different from FTVs, and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) have registered a positive growth during 2010, 2011 and 2012. The number of FTAs and FEEs along with the growth rate over previous year is given below:—

Year	FTAs (in million)	Growth Rate in FTAs	FEEs (in Rs. crore)	Growth Rate in FEEs
2010	5.78	11.8%	64,889	20.8
2011	6.31	9.2%	77,591	19.6
2012	6.58	4.3%	94,487	21.8

There is no decline in FTAs in absolute terms. The decline in the growth rate of FTAs may be due to various reasons including global financial slowdown, H1N1 pandemic and terrorist attack. There is no overall decline trend visible in FEEs either in absolute terms or in the growth rate. As per the 2nd Tourism Satellite Account of India 2009-10 and subsequent estimations, the contribution of Tourism towards employment generation in the country during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 10.2%, 10.8% (Provisional) and 11.5% (Provisional), respectively.

(d) There is no proposal for providing a special package to the State of Himachal Pradesh or other States on the lines of North Eastern States. The Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

With a view to encouraging foreign tourist arrivals, the Government has decided to provide collective landing permits. According to the revised procedure, foreign tourists in groups of four or more arriving by air or sea,

sponsored by Indian travel agencies approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and with a pre-drawn itinerary may be granted collective landing permit for a period not exceeding 60 days, with multiple entry facilities to enable them to visit neighbouring country. In order to avail of this facility the tourists or travel agencies concerned shall mandatorily fill in the applications online on website www.indianvisaonline.gov.in. A complete list of group members along with printed visa applications and their itinerary should be submitted by the tourists or travel agencies to the FRRO/FRO concerned, 72 hour in advance. The tourist or travel agencies shall also give an undertaking to conduct the group as per the itinerary and extend a further assurance that no individual would be allowed to drop out from the group at any place.

(e) For the Tourism Sector, the 11th Five Year Plan had set a target of 10 million international visitors by 2011, whereas the actual foreign tourist arrivals in India during 2011 were 6.31 million. For Domestic Tourism, the target to be achieved in 2010 and 2011 was fixed at 725 million and 812 million respectively, whereas domestic tourist visits during 2010 and 2011 were 748 million and 865 million, respectively.

To boost tourism, the Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote the various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry; publication of brochures; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; organising road shows, workshops and participation in travel fairs and exhibitions.

Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism to boost tourist inflow include promoting Safe & Honourable tourism, improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of budget accommodation and trained manpower, etc.

Statement

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2010-2012

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010		2011		2012 (Provisional)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16	2.39	0.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65	2068.18	2.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05	3.17	0.05
4.	Assam	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16	45.11	0.18
5.	Bihar	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72	214.47	10.97
6.	Chandigarh	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37	9.25	0.34
7.	Chhattisgarh [§]	5.66	0.02	143.21	0.04	150.37	0.04
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01	4.69	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04	8.04	0.05
10.	Delhi*#	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60	184.95	23.46
11.	Goa	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46	23.37	4.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Gujarat	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66	243.79	1.74
13.	Haryana	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30	67.99	2.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	128.12	4.54	146.05	4.85	156.46	5.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72	124.27	0.79
16.	Jharkhand	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72	204.21	0.32
17.	Karnataka	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74	940.53	5.95
18.	Kerala	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33	100.77	7.94
19.	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70	531.97	2.76
21.	Maharashtra*	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15	663.30	51.20
22.	Manipur	1.14	negligible	1.35	0.01	1.35	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05	6.80	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.64	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02	0.36	0.02
26.	Odisha	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61	90.53	0.65
27.	Puducherry	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52	9.82	0.53
28.	Punjab	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51	190.56	1.44
29.	Rajasthan	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52	286.12	14.51
30.	Sikkim	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24	5.59	0.26
31.	Tamil Nadu	1191.88	28.05	1375.13	33.74	1841.37	35.62
32.	Tripura	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06	3.62	0.08
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1447.55	17.33	1554.30	18.87	1683.81	19.94
34.	Uttarakhand	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25	268.27	1.25
35.	West Bengal	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13	227.30	12.20
Total		7477.03	179.10	8645.33	194.97	10363.47	207.31

Note: # : DTVs and FTVs figures of 2011 have been revised.

* : Figures of DTVs to Delhi and DTVS & FTVs to Maharashtra have been estimated using all India growth rate.

: Figures of FTVs to Delhi have been adjusted using information available with Ministry of Tourism.

[English]

NBFC Frauds

*148. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) in the country are operating without requisite registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of NBFCs against whom complaints regarding non-payment of investors' money have been received or noticed by the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and company-wise including West Bengal;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to scrutinise these NBFCs in the wake of the recent scams noticed therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Government to keep a check on the activities of such NBFCs and protect the interest of the investors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that at this point of time, it is not possible to State categorically whether or not, there are a large number of Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) operating without requisite registration, since an exercise in this regard is underway. However, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) had recently forwarded a list of 34,754 companies which are registered under Companies Act, 1956 and classified/categorized as "NBFC" in the records of MCA and these companies may be carrying on Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) activities without mandatory registration as required under Section 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934 as only 12,375 companies are registered with RBI as NBFCs (as on February, 2013). MCA has requested RBI to initiate action against such companies. While several companies in the list were not registered with RBI as NBFC, the list also did not contain some companies already registered with RBI.

(b) RBI has reported that there are 355 NBFCs operating in different States/Union Territories including the State of West Bengal, which are not registered with RBI, against whom the complaints have been received regarding non-payment of investors' money during the last three years. Further, RBI has also informed that there are 50 NBFCs which are/were registered with RBI operating in different parts of the country including the State of West Bengal, against whom the complaints for non-payment of investors' money were received. The information provided is based on the registration of NBFCs with Regional Offices of RBI and complaints received in the Regional Offices of RBI.

(c) and (d) It has been decided by RBI, that as a one-time measure, the financials of all these 34,754 companies, whose list was sent by MCA to RBI (other than those registered with RBI), will be examined to ascertain their eligibility or otherwise for registration with RBI. The main objective is to determine whether, among these companies, there are NBFCs that ought to have been registered with

the RBI for carrying on their NBFI activities. The RBI is also trying to access from the list of companies registered with the MCA and classified as 'NBFCs', whether these are required to be registered with RBI in terms of Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934. Further, the process of scrutinizing the balance sheets of the NBFCs is underway, and based on the outcome of the exercise, the action to be taken against companies that were required to be registered with RBI as NBFC, but had not done so, would be finalised.

RBI has informed that as and when any complaint about un-authorised activities of NBFCs / un-incorporated bodies is received by RBI, prompt appropriate action is initiated and if necessary, such complaints are also forwarded to the Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State for appropriate action. RBI also issues public advisory/ notices, in the public interest, clarifying/cautioning members of public about activities of companies/NBFCs/other entities in widely circulated newspapers. The members of the public are also advised to refer their complaints against such activities to the Economic Offences Wing of the State Government.

KYC Norms

*149. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of some public/ private sector banks allegedly being involved in money laundering and violating Know Your Customer (KYC) norms have come to the notice of the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government/RBI has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

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

(e) the other remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The media reports dated March 14, May 6 and May 9, 2013 regarding the allegations

made by an online media portal against various banks had come to the notice of Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI had carried out a scrutiny of books of accounts / internal control, compliance systems and process of 39 banks at their offices during March-May, 2013. However, the investigation did not reveal any *prima facie* evidence of money laundering. The scrutiny of these banks revealed violation of certain regulations and instructions of RBI, namely non-adherence to certain aspects of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and Anti Money Laundering (AML) guidelines like customer identification procedure, risk categorisation, periodical review of risk profiling of account holders, periodical KYC updation; non-adherence of KYC for walk-in customers including for sale of third party products, omission in filing of Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs) in respect of some cash transactions, sale of gold coins for cash beyond Rs. 50,000; non-adherence to instructions on monitoring of transactions in customer accounts; non-adherence to instructions on classification of accounts as 'in-operative' /dormant and lapses in monitoring of transactions in dormant accounts; non-adherence to instructions which prohibits acceptance of cash above Rs. 50,000 from customers for sale of gold coins and issue of Demand Drafts etc.; not-obtaining of Permanent Account Number (PAN) card details or form 60/61 as required; non-verification of source of funds credited to a few Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) accounts; failure to re-designate a few accounts as NRO accounts though required, non-submission of proper information called for by the Reserve Bank, etc.

(d) Based on the findings of the investigations, the RBI issued a show cause notice to these banks and also came to the conclusion that some of the violations were substantiated and warranted imposition of monetary penalty. The details are as under:

		(Rs. in crore)
Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Penalty amount
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	5.00
2.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	4.50
3.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1.00
4.	Andhra Bank	2.50
5.	Bank of Baroda	3.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Penalty amount
6.	Bank of India	3.00
7.	Canara Bank	3.001
8.	Central Bank of India	3.00
9.	Deutsche Bank A.G.	1.00
10.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	1.00
11.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	2.00
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	3.002
13.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1.50
14.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	2.501
15.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	1.501
16.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2.00
17.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2.50
18.	Punjab National Bank	2.50
19.	State Bank of India	3.00
20.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	3.00
21.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	2.50
22.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0.50
23.	United Bank of India	2.50
24.	Vijaya Bank	2.00
25.	Yes Bank Ltd.	2.00

In respect of seven other banks, no violation of serious nature has been established and as such no monetary penalty was imposed on these banks. However, cautionary letters were issued to these banks. The details of these banks are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank
1.	Barclays Bank PLC
2.	BNP Paribas
3.	Citibank N.A.
4.	Royal Bank of Scotland
5.	Standard Chartered Bank
6.	State Bank of Patiala
7.	The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.

(e) As part of the Monetary Policy Statement 2013-14, it was announced that by June, 2013 (i) draft guidelines on Wealth Management Services offered by banks (ii) detailed guidelines on marketing and distribution of third party financial products and (iii) detailed guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) would be issued. The draft guidelines on Wealth Management/Marketing/Distribution Services offered by banks have been issued by RBI on 28.06.2013 for comments and feedback. RBI has issued circular dated 12.07.2013 on KYC norms/AML standards/CFT to reiterate and strengthen existing guidelines on KYC/AML/CFT for strict compliance.

A meeting of the representatives of RBI with other financial sector regulators like Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and agencies like Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), Directorate of Enforcement and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) was also convened to discuss the ways to plug the loop holes and bring about further harmonisation as far as formulation of KYC/AML guidelines by different regulators is concerned.

[Translation]

Fake/Counterfeit/Sub-Standard Drugs

*150. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether manufacturing and marketing of fake, counterfeit, sub-standard and expired drugs have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of raids conducted, samples tested and those declared fake, counterfeit and sub-standard 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 during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to effectively deal with the menace of fake, counterfeit, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. Some cases of manufacture and sale of spurious, substandard and time expired drugs have been reported. Appropriate action has been taken in all such cases by the concerned enforcement agencies as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. A statement showing the States/UTs-wise details indicating the raids conducted, drugs samples tested, declared spurious and substandard, prosecutions launched, cases decided, persons arrested, approximate value of drugs seized during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13 as provided by the State/UT Drugs Control Authorities is in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has also taken the following steps to prevent the sale of spurious/ adulterated drugs:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 has also enabled setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 16 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this Scheme, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

5. On the basis of an Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008 - Brahmaji vs State of UP and Others, the Government had constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer to secure the entire supply chain and detect spurious drugs available in the market. Different options through the use of information technology were considered by the Task Force, including providing bar code on the label of the drugs, for identifying and tracking their movement from the manufacturer to the consumer. On the basis of the recommendations of the Task Force and further consultation with the stakeholders, the Government conducted a

study with the help of the National Informatics Centre to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer by the use of modern information technological tools to detect spurious drugs available in the market.

6. Overseas inspections of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs were started in 2011.
7. 381 additional posts have been created since 2008 for strengthening CDSCO headquarters and ports/ zonal offices.
8. During the 12th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 3000 crore has been earmarked for further strengthening of the drug regulatory system of the country, both at Central and State level.

Statement

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

Sl. No.	State	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declined not of standrd quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of Persons arested	Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs)	No. of Raids conducted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6127	78	10	2	4	-	43985000	974
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	665	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar								
5.	Goa	637	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Regular inspection carried out to detect NSQ/ Spurious/ Adulterated
6.	Gujarat	6907	551	4	1	1	Nil	Nil	8
7.	Haryana	3713	52	25	1	Nil	Nil	100000	more than 250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1318	27	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2410	86	3	3	Nil	-	34916 Tablet	6
10.	Karnataka	6336	229	2	2	Nil	3	36570511	18
11.	Kerala	4569	189	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2049	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	7538	360	3	Nil		26	2198003	49
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	4	Nil	Initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	84	4	-	Nil	Nil	-	85000	Nil
18.	Odisha	4005	37	1	Instructed to file prosecution in spurious drugs cases	Nil	Nil	288	1584
19.	Punjab	3087	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	16140700	582
20.	Rajasthan	1625	81	15	36	Nil	2	329961	4
21.	Sikkim	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3906	210	4	9	1	Nil	271000	134
23.	Tripura	236	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1016	161	3	156	Nil	76	8248200	1731
25.	West Bangal								
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	109	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	475	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
31.	Daman and Diu	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshdweep								
33.	Chhattisgarh	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	38	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	212	13	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1337690	4
Total		57351	2327	70	212	6	107	109266353	5344

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	549	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	2955	48	27	41	Nil	26		13
5.	Goa	656	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	373	56	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
7.	Haryana	1517	36	8	10	Nil	1	30,000	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	326
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
11.	Kerala	4506	169	Nil	27	6		198000	4
					(3 spurious, 24 NSQ)				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	5877	378	9	9	Nil	9	13,260,300	3
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	1		Prosecution initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	75	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	1657	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	1968	112	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	611
20.	Rajasthan	1194	87	17	Nil	Nil	7	257,239	2
21.	Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3	2	Nil	8	150000	1
23.	Tripura	352	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27	57	Nil	109	16,246,360	1520
25.	West Bengal	1040	61	11	9	Nil	8	7500000	6
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9
29.	Delhi	539	22	6	2		5	245,000	4
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	investigation is in progress under the D&C Rules meanwhile the	Nil	5,500,000	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	186	36	2	1	Nil	Nil	19,340	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Total		39248	1942	117	138	6	173	100752807	2520

[English]

Rural Medical Services

*151. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is scarcity of medical professionals to provide medical facilities in the rural and remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has assessed the shortfall of doctors, specialists and paramedics for the purpose, if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for MBBS doctors to undergo one year rural posting to appear in the post graduation entrance examination;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the concern of various stakeholders in this regard; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to incentivise rural medical services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012, the State/UT-wise Statement showing the shortfall of doctors, specialists and paramedics at Sub-Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) is placed in enclosed Statement-I to VIII.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, to make one year rural posting in a PHC mandatory for becoming eligible to take admission in Post Graduate course. The modalities of implementation of the Regulation were discussed with the State Health Secretaries in the meeting held in Srinagar on 3rd to 4th July, 2013.

(e) Public Health is a State subject. Financial support is provided to States/UTs under the National Rural Health Mission to strengthen their health systems including engagement of doctors, specialists and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. The details of measures taken by the Central Government to encourage doctor/specialist to work in rural and remote areas include:

- (i) Provision of financial support to State/UTs for providing additional incentives and higher remuneration to doctors and specialists to serve in rural areas and improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas.
- (ii) Amendment of the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide:-
 - (a) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
 - (b) incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Statement-I*Doctors* at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8.	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16.	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17.	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20.	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21.	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22.	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23.	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*
25.	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
All India ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned".

Data for 2010 repeated.

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 Centre.

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

Statement-II

Total Specialists at CHCs Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	668	346	322	778
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	436	NA	122	NA	314
4.	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	596	596	71	525	525
6.	Goa	20	16	6	10	14
7.	Gujarat#	1272	346	76	270	1196
8.	Haryana	436	137	29	108	407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	5	NA	299
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	336	315	173	142	163
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	86	38	666
12.	Karnataka	720	694	495	199	225
13.	Kerala	868	640	774	*	94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	835	267	568	1065
15.	Maharashtra##	1452	649	514	135	938
16.	Manipur##	64	64	1	63	63
17.	Meghalaya#	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	0	NA	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75
20.	Odisha	1508	908	317	591	1191
21.	Punjab	528	492	279	213	249
22.	Rajasthan	1528	298	148	150	1380
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura+	48	NA	0	NA	48
26.	Uttarakhand	236	210	51	159	185
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1740	320	320
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	11	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35.	Puducherry##	16	3	0	NA	16
All India ²		19332	9914	5858	4325	13477

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

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 per centages 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-III

Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-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	1738	2798	2795	3	*
4.	Bihar#	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1798	1435	552	883	1246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat#	3384	4058	2705	1353	679
8.	Haryana	1210	1418	1698	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1004	546	376	170	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	984	991	867	124	117
11.	Jharkhand	1646	NA	976	NA	670
12.	Karnataka	3570	3401	4978	*	*
13.	Kerala	2328	2099	2014	85	314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2491	1232	996
15.	Maharashtra#	4352	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur#	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya#	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram##	120	NA	153	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	334	382	*	*
20.	Odisha	3865	903	867	36	2998
21.	Punjab	1373	2115	2062	53	*
22.	Rajasthan	4202	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim#	38	NA	24	NA	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	3922	7414	7046	368	*
25.	Tripura	163	NA	1098	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	670	240	243	*	427
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	164	168	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	8	32	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	25	42	50	*	*
35.	Puducherry##	52	121	207	*	*
All India ²		57880	67242	66424	11764	13521

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

NA: Not Available.

+ Data for 2010 repeated.

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-IV*Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	4608	2993	7914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	148	NA	138
3.	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4.	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	4784	2514	2270	2597
6.	Goa	205	150	137	13	68
7.	Gujarat#	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2520	NA	1682	NA	838
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2008	1183	825	882
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	957	NA	3001
12.	Karnataka	8871	5853	3148	2705	5723
13.	Kerala	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3733	1567	5136
15.	Maharashtra##	10580	10579	6665	3914	3915
16.	Manipur	420	469	469	0	*
17.	Meghalaya+	397	84	133	*	264
18.	Mizoram##	370	382	394	*	*
19.	Nagaland##	396	276	234	42	162
20.	Odisha	6688	4729	3827	902	2861
21.	Punjab	2951	2858	1694	1164	1257
22.	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23.	Sikkim##	147	147	143	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1266	1630	7440
25.	Tripura	719	NA	543	NA	176
26.	Uttarakhand	1848	920	184	736	1664
27.	Uttar Pradesh###	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	29	29	0	90
30.	Chandigarh#	16	17	8	9	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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##	51	0	0	0	51
All India ²		148366	82563	51705	36635	96734

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-V

Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24906	21853	3053	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	383	NA	395	NA	*
3.	Assam	5579	6413	8723	*	*
4.	Bihar#	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5866	6408	5468	940	398
6.	Goa	224	260	240	20	*
7.	Gujarat#	8432	7248	6431	817	2001
8.	Haryana	2967	5420	4973	386	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2537	2213	1951	262	586
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2303	2282	3941	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6574	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11181	16178	11434	4744	*
13.	Kerala#	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	8376	10204	*	*
15.	Maharashtra##	12391	21122	22135	*	*
16.	Manipur	500	1063	975	88	*
17.	Meghalaya#	506	667	787	*	*
18.	Mizoram##	427	388	650	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	522	NA	867	NA	*
20.	Odisha	7914	7442	8211	*	*
21.	Punjab	3400	4415	4199	216	*
22.	Rajasthan	13015	14348	17638	*	*
23.	Sikkim##	171	219	291	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9933	9995	9253	742	680
25.	Tripura	798	NA	1169	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	2105	2077	2016	*	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal#	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	222	193	29	*
30.	Chandigarh#	16	17	29	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	36	82	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	39	*	*
33.	Delhi	46	43	41	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	18	39	39	0	*
35.	Puducherry*	75	72	231	*	*
All India ²		172415	185961	207578	14084	6630

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated..

* Data of 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned".

: Sanctioned data for 2011 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 & PHC.

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

Statement-VI

Radiographers at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
1	2	[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4.	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Haryana		109	82	142	*	*
9. Himachal Pradesh		76	71	72	*	4
10. Jammu and Kashmir		84	77	81	*	3
11. Jharkhand		188	188	58	130	130
12. Karnataka		180	180	172	8	8
13. Kerala		217	15	20	*	197
14. Madhya Pradesh		333	287	192	95	141
15. Maharashtra##		363	153	85	68	278
16. Manipur		16	13	12	1	4
17. Meghalaya#		29	21	22	*	7
18. Mizoram##		9	9	5	4	4
19. Nagaland		21	NA	0	NA	21
20. Odisha		377	61	55	6	322
21. Punjab		132	79	123	*	9
22. Rajasthan		382	208	260	*	122
23. Sikkim#		2	NA	2	NA	0
24. Tamil Nadu		385	265	151	114	234
25. Tripura		12	NA	7	NA	5
26. Uttarakhand		59	55	17	38	42
27. Uttar Pradesh#		515	NA	181	NA	334
28. West Bengal		348	366	226	140	122
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		4	4	2	2	2
30. Chandigarh		2	5	2	3	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	0	1	*	0
32. Daman and Diu		2	3	3	0	*
33. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		3	5	5	0	*
35. Puducherry##		4	3	4	*	0
All India ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-VII*Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2207	1851	356	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8.	Haryana	556	454	880	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13.	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20.	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21.	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25.	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	40	57	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		7	6	8	*	*
32. Daman and Diu		5	5	5	0	0
33. Delhi		5	5	5	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		7	16	16	0	*
35. Puducherry##		28	30	63	*	*
All India ²		28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated.

+ Data for 2010 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-VIII

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8.	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432
13.	Kerala	1026	238	268	*	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16.	Manipur	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Nagaland		147	NA	70	NA	77
20. Odisha		1603	476	371	105	1232
21. Punjab		581	580	482	98	99
22. Rajasthan		1910	1818	2639	*	*
23. Sikkim		26	NA	28	NA	*
24. Tamil Nadu		1612	1432	1073	359	539
25. Tripura		91	NA	72	NA	19
26. Uttarakhand		316	89	81	8	235
27. Uttar Pradesh##		4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28. West Bengal#		1257	984	525	459	732
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		26	26	25	1	1
30. Chandigarh		2	8	8	0	*
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		7	6	9	*	*
32. Daman and Diu		5	4	4	0	1
33. Delhi		5	5	4	1	1
34. Lakshadweep		7	10	10	0	*
35. Puducherry##		28	10	19	*	9
All India ²		28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Wealth Management Services

complied with the above directives; and

*152. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

(d) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

the Government/RBI in this regard?

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P.

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any directions/guidelines to the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to segregate their core business from wealth management services;

CHIDAMBARAM): (a) To address the issue of conflict of interest arising from the single entity conducting both the activities of advisory/fund management as well as marketing, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to segregate the two functions in its draft guidelines dated 28.06.2013 issued on the subject to stakeholders for their comments. As per the draft guidelines, banks may conduct all Wealth Management Services (WMS) activities either from a separate subsidiary or through a Separately

(b) if so, the details along with their compliance status thereof, bank-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI against such banks which have not

Identifiable Department or Division (SIDD) set up for the purpose and to comply with the following prescriptions in this regard:—

1. Such subsidiary/SIDD would require to be registered with SEBI.
2. There should be a strictly defined and clear demarcation between the other departments of the bank and the SIDD.
3. There should be an arm's length relationship between the bank and the subsidiary if WMS is being undertaken through the subsidiary.
4. Persons manning the SIDD/subsidiary should have suitable professional qualifications.
5. While the specific activity of financial advisory services/portfolio management will be regulated by SEBI, the RBI would continue to supervise the bank for all its activities including those undertaken through the SIDD.
6. The bank/subsidiary should set up robust internal grievance redressal machinery.
7. The bank/subsidiary should formulate a board approved customer compensation policy in case of complaints related to services offered.
8. Banks/subsidiaries should disclose to the customers, details of all the commissions/other fees (in any form) received, if any, from the various mutual fund/insurance/other financial companies for marketing their products. This disclosure would be required even in cases where the bank is marketing products of only one mutual fund/ insurance company etc.
9. The instructions/guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC) /Anti-Money Laundering (AML)/ Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) applicable to banks, issued by RBI from time to time, may be adhered to, in respect of customers to whom the services of referral/Investment Advisory Services (IAS)/Portfolio Management Services (PMS) are being provided.
10. Banks may, through the SIDD/subsidiary, provide services only in respect of financial services and products offered by regulated financial services entities.

11. Violation of the instructions regarding undertaking of referral/IAS/PMS business by banks/ subsidiaries will be viewed seriously and may invite deterrent action against the banks, which could include raising of reserve requirements, withdrawal of facility of refinance from the RBI and denial of access to money markets, apart from prohibition from undertaking referral/IAS/ PMS activity.

(b) to (d) Since the guidelines are at draft stage, the question of compliance by banks does not arise.

Prevalence of Malnutrition

*153. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in tribal/rural /urban/backward areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has carried out any study to ascertain the cause of malnutrition;

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

(d) whether the World Health Organization and UNICEF have pointed towards very high prevalence of malnutrition particularly amongst women and children in the country and have prescribed certain norms in this regards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or to be taken by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The National Family Health Survey provides information on prevalence of malnutrition. As per the last National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight. Prevalence of underweight in urban, rural, other backward class and among Scheduled Tribe children under 5 years are 32.7%, 45.6%, 43.2% and

54.5% respectively. 35.6% women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index). CED in urban, rural, other backward class and among Scheduled Tribe Women are 25.0%, 40.6%, 35.7% and 46.6% respectively. The State-wise details of the underweight children under 5 years and CED in women in urban, rural, other backward class and among Scheduled Tribe are given in Statement-I and II. Malnutrition levels, by UNICEF report in some regions/countries of the world is given in Statement-III (as explained with reference years varying from 2007-11 and recent data as available-in case of India, the data refers to NFHS-3).

The WHO Child Growth Standards are considered better than the earlier National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards as they are based on the growth of breastfed children and show that all children have potential to grow equally given the right Infant and Young Child feeding, appropriate feeding practices, health and nutrition inputs & environment. The WHO child growth standards for weight for age have been accepted by the Government. The Child Growth Standards are means for measuring the growth of children and useful for identifying early growth faltering to enable initiation of corrective steps.

Based on above data and global evidences, it is observed that the problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country 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 Scheme (MDM), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the Schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM, SGSY (now merged in NRLM) have been expanded post 2005-06. All these Schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country. Also the Finance Minister has announced for launching of a Multi-sectoral Programme.

The National Food Security Ordinance 2013/and National Food Security Bill, 2011 will also contribute towards food security. Government has also announced a pilot programme on Nutri-Farms for introducing new crop varieties that are rich in micro-nutrients such as iron-rich bajra, protein-rich maize and zinc-rich wheat.

The above measures together with other sectoral initiatives would bring a visible impact and improve the nutritional status of the country.

Statement-I*Prevalence of Underweight in children (under 5 years) State-wise in Urban, Rural, Other Backward and Scheduled Tribe areas-NFHS 3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)				
		Urban	Rural	Other Backward Class	Scheduled Tribe	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	34.8	32.6	41.5	32.5
2.	Assam	26.1	37.1	29.1	18.2	36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.0	36.3	52.9	29.6	32.5
4.	Bihar	47.8	57.0	55.0	---	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.3	50.2	46.5	52.8	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.5	22.5	27.7	---	26.1
7.	Goa	19.8	31.6	21.0	43.9	25.0
8.	Gujarat	39.2	47.9	46.4	64.5	44.6
9.	Haryana	34.6	41.3	46.0	---	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	23.6	37.8	57.0	25.0	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	27.9	28.1	35.7	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	38.8	60.7	55.7	64.3	56.5
13.	Karnataka	30.7	41.1	37.9	41.9	37.6
14.	Kerala	15.4	26.4	21.5	---	22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	51.3	62.7	57.8	71.4	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	30.7	41.6	33.0	53.2	37.0
17.	Manipur	19.1	23.3	23.4	24.2	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	39.6	50.3	---	48.5	48.8
19.	Mizoram	15.1	24.1	---	---	19.9
20.	Nagaland	19.3	26.6	25.8	23.0	25.2
21.	Odisha	29.7	42.3	38.1	54.4	40.7
22.	Punjab	21.4	26.8	23.3	---	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.1	42.5	36.7	46.8	39.9
24.	Sikkim	21.2	19.4	18.5	18.0	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.1	26.3	---	29.8
26.	Tripura	32.2	40.8	45.1	36.5	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	44.1	43.7	61.2	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	24.3	42.1	46.8	50.4	38.0
29.	West Bengal	24.7	42.2	22.7	59.7	38.7
	India	32.7	45.6	43.2	54.5	42.5

Statement-II

Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency (BMI below normal) in Women Urban, Rural, Other Backward and Scheduled Tribe areas (age 15-49 yrs),-NFHS 3, (2005-06), State-wise

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight Women (age 15 - 49 yrs) (BMI below normal)				
		Urban	Rural	Other Backward Class	Scheduled Tribe	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	39.4	35.7	43.5	33.5
2.	Assam	26.4	38.9	31.0	20	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	15.0	23.1	12.7	16.4
4.	Bihar	32.0	47.6	43.2	--	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	28.4	48.0	44.4	50.3	43.4
6.	Delhi	14.4	19.8	20.9	34.6	14.8
7.	Goa	23.8	33.1	26.3	41.2	27.9
8.	Gujarat	24.6	45.5	39.5	61.6	36.3
9.	Haryana	20.6	36.2	35.7	--	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	31.3	35.6	29.3	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.0	28.1	32.0	28.7	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	29.8	48.0	45.7	47.2	43.0
13.	Karnataka	26.3	41.5	33.7	48.7	35.5
14.	Kerala	15.2	19.4	17.5	42.6	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	45.4	42.2	49.8	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	26.6	45.6	35.4	51.6	36.2
17.	Manipur	13.0	15.6	15.6	11.9	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	16.8	13.8	20.8	12.1	14.6
19.	Mizoram	11.6	18.2	---	---	14.4
20.	Nagaland	16.0	18.0	17.8	16.0	17.4
21.	Odisha	28.6	44.1	39.3	51.3	41.4
22.	Punjab	17.2	19.9	19.8	--	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	30.9	39.1	33.1	49.3	36.7
24.	Sikkim	9.7	11.6	11.5	9.6	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.8	33.7	26.8	60.2	28.4
26.	Tripura	28.1	38.8	39.6	23.7	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	38.9	36.3	46.4	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	19.5	34.0	29.0	49.5	30.0
29.	West Bengal	23.3	46.2	36.9	55.6	39.1
	India	25.0	40.6	35.7	46.6	35.6

Statement-III

*Malnutrition Status in different countries of the World as per the UNICEF publication "the State of the World's Children 2013."***

Sl. No.	Country and Territories	% of underweight children under five years*
1.	India	43.0
2.	South Asia	33.0
3.	Africa	19.0
4.	Sub-Saharan Africa	21.0
5.	East Asia and Pacific	6.0
6.	Latin America and Caribbean	3.0
7.	World	16.0

** It may be mentioned that this data of UNICEF for the World excludes China for severe underweight children

* The data refers to the most recent year available during the period from 2007 to 2011 as may be recent for the respective region/country (for India, the data is referring to NFHS-3 (2005-06).

Rehabilitation of Rape Victims

*154. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) the number of alleged cases of rape reported to the National Commission for Women (NCW) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) whether the NCW has taken up the issue with the authorities including State Governments concerned;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response received from the authorities/State Governments on the issue;

(d) whether any scheme for the rehabilitation of rape victims in accordance with the directions of Hon'ble supreme Court has been formulated by NCW/Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the States for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State/UT-wise details of the number of complaints regarding rape registered with National Commission for Women (NCW) during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. As per the procedure of National Commission for Women for dealing with such complaints, depending upon the gravity of case and mandate of the Commission, inquiry is conducted if required and Action Taken Report (ATRs) are sought from the concerned authorities of States/UTs.

(d) and (e) As per Section 357A of the CrPC the State Governments have to formulate a Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in consultation with the Central Government. As informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, till date 17 States and 7 Union Territories have notified the victim compensation scheme. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 also mandates free medical assistance for victims of rape and acid attack in all private and Government hospitals. The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 provides free legal services to all women. The Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and rule provides for relief for atrocity victims which includes compensation of Rs 1.2 lakhs to women victims of sexual exploitation belonging to SC/ST.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is administering shelter based Schemes *i.e.* Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for providing immediate shelter to women in distress including women victim of rape. Protective and rehabilitative (P&R) Homes for the victims of trafficking are also funded by the Ministry under the Ujjwala Scheme. Under these homes free food, clothing, medical, counselling and basic skill training are provided to the beneficiary women. The Ministry also administering a Scheme of Family Counselling Centre (FCCs) through the Central Social Welfare Board (Central Social Welfare Board) to provide counselling, referral and rehabilitative services to women who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment, social ostracisation etc.

After taking the totality of support and service available for the victims of rape, including monetary compensation as per Section 357A of CrPC, the Schedule

Caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and rules thereto and the schemes being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development, the scheme for compensation for Rape Victim formulated by National Commission for Women (NCW) as per the direction of Supreme Court has been reviewed, as the intention of the Supreme Court behind issuing such a direction has been complied with in spirit.

Statement

Number of cases registered in National Commission for Women during the last three years and the current year (as on 8th August, 2013) State/UT-wise

Sl.No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	2	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-
4.	Assam	1	1	2	1
5.	Bihar	16	14	24	22
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	1	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	1	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	67	53	44	39
11.	Goa	-	-	1	1
12.	Gujarat	1	3	1	1
13.	Haryana	50	56	73	47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	12	8	5	7
17.	Karnataka	2	-	2	3
18.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	30	21	24	33
21.	Maharashtra	4	3	3	16
22.	Manipur	1	-	1	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-

Sl.No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	2	1	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	3	1	1
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	1
28.	Punjab	3	6	1	10
29.	Rajasthan	93	99	79	90
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	1	2
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	280	333	353	271
34.	Uttarakhand	13	9	11	5
35.	West Bengal	1	4	3	2
Total		586	621	634	557

(-) denotes Nil registration of cases.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

*155. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of the various programmes /schemes being implemented by the Government for the development and tapping the potential of new and renewable energy sources in the country, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the targets set and the achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country along-with the funds allocated/released and utilised thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any agencies /organisations have been empanelled by the Government for the implementation of the said schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along-with details of the monitoring mechanism to ensure the proper implementation of these schemes; and

(e) whether any complaints regarding the non/improper implementation of the said schemes in any of the States/UTs including Kerala have been received during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a number of schemes/programmes, throughout the country, for the development and tapping of renewable energy potential. Details of these schemes/programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A capacity addition of 11,262 MW against a target of 10,522 MW has been achieved from various renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During 2013-14, a capacity addition of 640 MW has been achieved till 30.06.2013 against the target of 4325 MW. Source-wise physical and financial targets and achievements are given in Statement-II. State-wise physical and financial targets for the power generation from renewables are not fixed. State-wise renewable power generation capacity added and funds released/utilized during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.06.2013), are given in the enclosed Statement -III and IV respectively.

(c) and (d) The renewable energy schemes/programmes are implemented through the designated State Nodal Agencies in States. This apart, some programmes of the Ministry envisages participation/ implementation through NGOs, and empanelled channel partners. To ensure proper implementation of the schemes, the Ministry obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also holds periodic meetings with the implementing agencies and undertakes random inspection visits to ascertain quality of project implementation and systems deployed. The Ministry also institutes independent evaluation studies for assessing impacts and proper implementation of programmes.

(e) The schemes have built in mechanism of checks to ensure proper implementation. The Ministry has not received any specific complaints regarding non-implementation/improper implementation of the schemes in States. However, the feed backs/complaints received about schemes are addressed and used for further improving schemes and monitoring system.

Statement-I

Details of the Renewable Energy Schemes/Programmes implemented in the country.

1. **Grid-Interactive/Off-Grid Renewable Power:**
 - **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/ Hybrid systems
 - **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Cogeneration
 - **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
 - **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive-Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off grid/ decentralized systems for various applications.
2. **Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:**
 - **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets
 - **Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/Industrial Energy.**
 - **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/ manure/ small scale power generation
 - **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/ devices (mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce).
3. **Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:**
 - **Biomass(non-bagasse) cogeneration/U&I Waste to Energy**

- **Solar water heating systems**-for domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications.
 - **Solar air heating/steam generation systems**-for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry.
 - **Green Buildings**-incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs
 - **Solar Cities**-Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems
- 4. Research, Design and Development:**
- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Statement-II

A. Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation during last 3 years and current year (till 30.06.2013)

Sl.No.	Programme/system	Target	Ach.
2010-11			
1.	Wind Power	2000	2350.00
2.	Small Hydro	300	307.22
3.	Bio Power	472	473.50
4.	Solar Power	200	26.59
Total		2972	3157.31
2011-12			
1.	Wind Power	2400	3197.00
2.	Small Hydro	350	353.00
3.	Bio Power	475	487.90
4.	Solar Power	200	905.00
Total		3425	4942.90
2012-13			
1.	Wind Power	2500	1699.00
2.	Small hydro	350	237.00
3.	Bio Power	475	472.00
4.	Solar Power	800	754.00
Total		4125	3162.00

Sl.No.	Programme/system	Target	Ach.
2013-14			
1.	Wind Power	2500	512.00
2.	Small Hydro	300	54.00
3.	Bio Power	425	-
4.	Solar Power	1100	774.80
Total		4325	640.00

B. Programme-wise Outlay and Expenditure for power generation programmes during last 3 years and current year (till 30.06.2013)

Sl.No.	Programme/system	Outlay	Expenditure
2010-11			
1.	Wind Power	40	26.90
2.	Small Hydro	135	134.98
3.	Bio Power	42	46.44
4.	Solar Power	30	29.94
Total		247	238.26
2011-12			
1.	Wind Power	33	22.50
2.	Small Hydro	135	150.41
3.	Bio Power	61	60.79
4.	Solar Power	55	41.40
Total		284	275.10
2012-13			
1.	Wind Power	45	44.71
2.	Small Hydro	150	141.48
3.	Bio Power	100	64.09
4.	Solar Power	80	79.83
Total		375	330.11
2013-14			
1.	Wind Power	230	224.87
2.	Small Hydro	135	32.31
3.	Bio Power	85	0.04
4.	Solar Power	150	100.01
Total		600	357.23

Statement-III*State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 30.6.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	SHP MW	Wind Power MW	Bio-Power MW	Solar Power MW	Total MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.20	377.90	25.00	33.15	468.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.49				30.49
3.	Assam	4.00				4.00
4.	Bihar	16.10		43.42		59.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.95		50.00	4.00	87.95
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	3.00	1385.37	30.00	857.90	2276.27
8.	Haryana			37.50	16.80	54.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	272.59				272.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.20				8.20
11.	Jharkhand				16.00	16.00
12.	Karnataka	347.30	697.20	155.00	8.00	1207.50
13.	Kerala	24.55	7.35			31.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	156.60	17.40	37.22	226.22
15.	Maharashtra	62.60	1215.25	540.40	160.00	1978.25
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram					
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Odisha			20.00	13.00	33.00
21.	Punjab	21.95		62.00	8.00	91.95
22.	Rajasthan		1628.70	62.00	552.75	2243.45
23.	Sikkim	5.00				5.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	33.00	2289.28	145.40	17.00	2484.68
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh			209.50	17.00	226.50
27.	Uttaranchal	41.40		10.00	5.00	56.40
28.	West Bengal			10.00	6.02	16.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				5.00	5.00
30.	Chandigarh					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32. Daman and Diu						
33. Delhi				16.00	2.48	18.48
34. Lakshwadeep						
35. Puducherry						
Total		951.33	7757.65	1433.62	1759.32	11901.92

MW = Mega Watt.

Statement-IV

State-wise funds released during last 3 years under various renewable energy schemes/programmes

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.6	23.60	36.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.88	66.62	39.05
2.	Assam	9.88	17.82	10.58
3.	Bihar	5.41	2.27	0.63
4.	Chhattisgarh	35.87	54.48	60.17
5.	Goa	0.17	1.41	0.04
6.	Gujarat	10.52	9.32	16.92
7.	Haryana	12.37	12.81	10.96
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.68	12.80	16.74
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.56	102.31	63.46
10.	Jharkhand	1.72	17.90	2.63
11.	Karnataka	16.61	14.69	74.09
12.	Kerala	11.11	13.41	14.91
13.	Madhya Pradesh	35.26	37.64	20.70
14.	Maharashtra	17.41	29.69	189.70
15.	Manipur	3.42	3.85	16.61
16.	Meghalaya	7.68	5.84	1.80
17.	Mizoram	3.54	1.24	7.03
18.	Nagaland	1.93	11.52	18.72
19.	Odisha	8.16	35.92	7.72
20.	Puducherry	0.12	1.70	0.23
21.	Punjab	19.89	28.81	26.70

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	41.76	75.64	61.59
23.	Sikkim	4.22	10.50	6.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.21	35.49	39.16
25.	Tripura	1.99	5.07	0.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29.05	31.43	56.89
27.	Uttarakhand	27.76	18.74	31.42
28.	West Bengal	35.96	36.44	42.18
Total		446.74	718.96	874.02

[Translation]

New Bank Licences

*156. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has finalised the guidelines for licencing of new banks including foreign banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the time by which these guidelines are likely to be finalised;

(c) whether the RBI has invited applications for grant of new bank licenses including foreign banks in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of applications received by the RBI for starting new banks in the country including from corporate houses and their present status thereof;

(e) the time by which all these applications are likely to be cleared by the Government/RBI; and

(f) the manner in which RBI proposes to ensure that the banks in the private sector including foreign banks fulfil the prescribed social obligations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued "Guidelines for Licences of New Banks in the Private Sector" on 22.02.2013. Key features of the guidelines include eligible promoters; 'fit and proper' criteria; corporate structure of the Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC); minimum voting equity capital requirements for bank and shareholding by NOFHC; regulatory framework; foreign shareholding in the bank; corporate governance of NOFHC; prudential norms for the NOFHC; exposure norms; business plan for the bank; other conditions for the bank and additional conditions for NBFCs promoting/converting into a bank. The detailed guidelines are available on the RBI website at www.rbi.org.in.

Currently, permission for opening of branches by foreign banks in India is guided by India's Commitment to World Trade Organisation of 12 branches in a year. At present, foreign banks operate in India as branches of their parent banks.

(c) and (d) The last date for submitting the applications for grant of new bank license was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 26 applications. RBI has not invited any application from any foreign bank in the recent past. The names of the applicants are as under:—

1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited, Mumbai.
2. Bajaj Finserv Limited, Pune.
3. Bandhan Financial Services Private Limited, Kolkata.
4. Department of Posts, New Delhi.
5. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Mumbai.
6. IDFC Limited, Mumbai.
7. IFCI Limited, New Delhi.
8. Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, New Delhi.
9. India Infoline Limited, Mumbai.
10. INMACS Management Services Limited, Gurgaon.

11. Janalakshmi Financial Services Private Limited, Bangalore.
12. J M Financial Limited, Mumbai.
13. LIC Housing Finance Limited, Mumbai.
14. L&T Finance Holdings Limited, Mumbai.
15. Magma Fincorp Limited, Kolkata.
16. Muthoot Finance Limited, Kochi.
17. Reliance Capital Limited, Mumbai.
18. Religare Enterprises Limited, New Delhi.
19. Shriram Capital Limited, Chennai.
20. Smart Global Ventures Private Limited, Noida.
21. SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited, Kolkata.
22. Suryamani Financing Company Limited, Kolkata.
23. TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai.
24. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi.
25. UAE Exchange and Financial Services Limited, Kochi.
26. Value Industries Limited, Aurangabad.

(e) At the first stage, the applications will be screened by RBI to ensure prima facie eligibility of the applicants, including the assessment of 'fit and proper' status of applicants. Thereafter, the applications will be referred to a High Level Advisory Committee to be set up by RBI. In view of the processes involved, it is expected that 'in-principle' approvals for new banks by the first quarter of 2014.

(f) To achieve the objective of financial inclusion, the new bank guidelines stipulate that the banks will be required to open at least 25 per cent of their branches in unbanked rural centres (population up to 9,999 as per 2001 Census) to avoid over concentration of their branches in metropolitan areas and cities which are already having adequate banking presence.

The guidelines also stipulate that the new banks shall comply with the priority sector lending targets

and sub-targets as applicable to the existing domestic banks. For this purpose, the bank should build its priority sector lending portfolio from the commencement of its operations.

[English]

Development of Tourism

*157. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project proposals prioritised/sanctioned out of proposals received from States for the development of tourism/tourism infrastructure during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans and the funds sanctioned/released thereunder along with the proposals lying pending and their clearance status indicating the norms adopted for sanction of project proposals, State/UT/year-wise;

(b) the details of spots/places identified having tourism potential in the country and the steps taken/being taken for their inclusion in the tourist map;

(c) the details of utilisation of funds reported by the States out of sanctioned funds during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether some of the tourism projects sanctioned during 11th Five Year Plan have not been completed so far and if so, the reasons therefor along with the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure proper fund utilisation and completion of such projects at the earliest; and

(e) the further measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop and promote tourism including cultural and religious tourism in the country particularly in tier-II and tier-III towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The number of tourism infrastructure projects and amount sanctioned during the 11th Plan and 12th Plan (Financial Year 2012-13) State-wise/UT-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) Prioritization meetings with State Governments/UT Administrations are generally held before the commencement of each financial year. All pending and new proposals to be undertaken by States/UTs are finalized in these meetings. The list of Prioritized/pending projects States/UT-wise for the year 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) Norms adopted: Promotion, development, Identification of tourist places, utilization of fund under Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and timely completion of tourism projects including cultural and religious sites in tier II and tier III towns is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Statement of utilization of funds reported by the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. To ensure proper fund utilisation and completion of such projects at the earliest the MOT sanctions fresh funds for development and promotion of tourism in States/UTs on receipt of Utilization Certificates from them of the funds released for projects 18 months earlier.

Further, all States/UTs have set-up State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State Government/Union Territory Administration Officers and Regional Conferences.

(e) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects based on the proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. Besides giving CFA, Ministry of Tourism also promotes tourism in the country through its extensive publicity campaigns in the print and electronic media in domestic as well as overseas markets.

Ministry of Tourism also plays active role in developing tourism and hospitality sector by providing support for human resource development through its various Institutes and Scheme Hunar Se Rozgar Tak.

Statement-I*Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned* during the 11th Plan Period upto 31st March, 2012.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.29	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77	52	244.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	62	174.25
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
4.	Assam	6	17.47	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08	26	95.94
5.	Bihar	4	21.95	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25	19	30.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	12.94	1	11.34	0	0.00	4	20.95	1	0.35	11	45.58
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	8	20.76	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72	27	78.29
11.	Goa	0	0.00	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	5	5.81	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75	17	86.36
13.	Haryana	10	22.50	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.80	35	99.78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.81	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	45	128.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	70.60	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23	145	391.17
16.	Jharkhand	7	11.31	0	0.00	3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15	21	67.27
17.	Kerala	11	41.24	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	40	163.53
18.	Karnataka	6	24.79	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95	31	140.48
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	8	82.76	23	162.96
21.	Manipur	5	11.11	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	36	137.82
22.	Meghalaya	2	6.74	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.50	28	61.64
23.	Mizoram	6	26.93	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91	33	79.59
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	39.51	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43	59	203.19
25.	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	75	176.96
26.	Odisha	13	30.87	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95	40	127.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Puducherry	6	16.10	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	20	74.75
28.	Punjab	2	15.98	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	16	66.69
29.	Rajasthan	2	15.54	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	28	125.41
30.	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15	86	213.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	27.61	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	6	20.75	49	160.78
32.	Tripura	11	11.11	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	48	91.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	29.24	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	11	51.00	44	168.39
34.	Uttarakhand	6	21.01	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66	31	198.68
35.	West Bengal	12	32.41	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.80	48	149.54
Grand Total		283	757.06	245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66	1226	4090.31

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

Statement-II

Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned* during the Financial Year 2012-13 (till 31st March, 2013)*

Sl.No.	State	2012-13	
		No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	104.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	66.33
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	1	24.37
11.	Goa	2	0.50
12.	Gujarat	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	29.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	112.86
16.	Jharkhand	2	48.86
17.	Kerala	6	78.26

1	2	3	4
18.	Karnataka	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	6	79.64
21.	Manipur	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	4	1.12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	16	206.50
25.	Nagaland	17	47.60
26.	Odisha	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	4	20.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7	21.29
34.	Uttarakhand	2	12.97
35.	West Bengal	2	46.94
Grand Total		136	929.84

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

Statement-III

Number of Prioritised/pending projects under PIDDC for the financial year 2013-14

Prioritized Project for 2013-14 Under Piddc Scheme**Andhra Pradesh****Carry Forward Project**

1. Tourist Train to Araku.

New Projects**Mega Circuits**

1. Circuit Development of Konaseema, Bhadrachalam and Papikondalu
2. Development of Tourism Mega Circuit in Kondapalli, Ibrahimpatnam and surrounding areas of Krishna District.

Circuits

1. Pileru Area Tourism Development, Chittoor
2. Nizamabad Circuit, Nizamabad

Destinations

1. Development of Gandhi Hill, Vijaywada
2. Eco-Tourism Centre/park Kadiam.
3. Eco-Park at Kakinada
4. Development of tank bund parks in Khammam District
5. Sound and Light Show and area development at Eligandala Fort, Karimnagar District.
6. Eco-Tourism Centre in Alisagar, Nizamabad
7. Eco-Tourism Development at Bird Sanctuary, Veerapuram
8. Eco-Tourism Development at Coringa, East Godavari District.
9. Sound and Light Show at Basara, Adilabad District
10. Development of Kalingapatnam as a major tourist destination

Wayside Amenities

An amount of Rs. 2.00 crore may be sanctioned for each of following wayside amenities projects.

1. Wayside amenities at Kalikiri, Chittoor
2. Wayside amenities at Beechupalli, Mehaboobnagar
3. Hyderabad-Srisailem Road at Dindi, Nalgonda
4. Wayside amenities at Nagari, Chittoor (Tirupati-Chennai High Way).

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Mega Tourist Destination at Tawang (carry forward)

Destinations

1. Destination development at Tawang-6th Dalai Lama Trail (Destination)
2. Destination development at Menchukha (Destination)
3. Destination development at Baririjo Sikarijo, Chumin at Sippi and Buryorlo (Destination)
4. Destination development at Ziro (Destination)
5. Destination development at Mariyang Dr. Daying Ering Wildlife Sancturary and Borguli (Destination)
6. Construction of Tourist Lodge at Hunli, Lower Dibang valley (Destination)

Circuits

1. Development of Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang Circuit-Infrastructure Development at Zimithang, Dirang, Tawang and Kalaktang (Circuit)
2. Development of Itanagar-Doimukh Sagalee Circuit-Infrastructure Development at Pareng under Sagalee Siddharth Vihar near Gompa Itanagar, Lamdung, East Kameng and Amusement Park at Naharlagun (Circuit)
3. Development for Miao-Namdapha circuit- Infrastructure at Namdapah and Nampong (Circuit)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands**Mega Project**

1. Oceanarium at Port Blair

Wayside Amenities

1. Bio-degradable toilets , Pantry , Tube Wells along NH 4 Carry forward projects year 2011-12 to the year 2012-13.

Destination

1. Development of Little Andaman

Circuits

1. Port Blair-Neil-Havelock-Baratang Circuit
2. Mount Harriet National Park Shoal Bay-Mannar Ghat-Madhuban Circuit
3. Long Island-Guitar Island-North Passage-Yeratta-0020Button Island National Parks.
4. Smith-Ross Island - Larina-Bay Saddle Peak-National Park-Ramnagar-Kalighat.

Assam**Mega Circuits**

1. Development of Chirang-Barpeta-Nalbari-Guwahati-Morigaon-Nagaon-Sonitpur-Tawang Mega NE Circuit.
2. Development of tourist facilities at Kalamati (Indo-Bhutan Border) Chirang.

Destinations

1. Eco-Tourism project near river Brahmaputra, Tezpur
2. Eco-Tourism project near river Champa
3. Development of Eco Tourism Resort near Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary, Digboi
4. Development of tourist spot near Martyrs Cemetery at Bodoland.

Circuits

1. Development of Pilgrimage Circuit in and around Guwahati
2. Development of infrastructures at major tourist spots of Barak Valley districts of Assam.
3. Installation and Commissioning of Directional, Informative and Distance signage at strategic locations associated with Tourism in Assam.
4. Development of Vaishnavite Circuit in Assam (Phase-I)

Bihar**Circuits**

1. Wayside Amenities development under Buddhist trail Vaishali- Kesaria-Lauria Nandan Garh in between Durgawati and Dobhi. (cost of Rs. 8 crores)
2. Development of Ram Janaki Marg (Ramayan Circuit)-(Cost Rs. 8 crores)
3. Development Jain Circuit (Mandar- Champa- Lachhwar)-(Cost Rs. 8 crores)
4. Development of Shakti Circuit (Patna-Aami-Thawe-Uchchaith-Mahishi-Viratpur)-(Cost Rs.8 crores)

Destinations

1. Development of Rohtashgarh fort (Cost Rs. 5crores)
2. Development of lakes in Darbhanga (Harahi, Dighi and Gangasagar)-(Cost Rs.5 crores)
3. Development of Pattherkatti -(Cost Rs. 5 crores)
4. Development of Escalator at Shanti Stupa, Rajgir (Cost Rs. 5 crores)

5. Development of Ghorakatora-Rajgir as a Mega Destination.

In addition to the above, the SG has requested for prioritizing the following projects for the year 2013-14:-

Mega Project

1. Setting up of escalator at Mundeshwari Temple, Kaimur.

Chandigarh Destinations/Circuits:

1. Illumination of Rock Garden (Reprioritized)
2. Development of infrastructure at Kalagram (Reprioritized)
3. Paryatan Bhawan as Destination including space for Airlines offices, Guides, other State Tourism offices, TRC and Conference rooms, Booking offices etc. (Reprioritized)
4. Multilevel Parking at Sector 17 in Chandigarh (Reprioritized)
5. Development of Garden of Spring, Sector 53 Chandigarh (Project sanctioned with release in 2010-11- being reprioritized for 2013-14)

Chhattisgarh**Destinations/Circuits:**

1. Tourist Village at Malhar (Masturi), District Bilaspur
2. Destination Development at Madku Dweep (Distt. Mangeli/Baloda Bazar)
3. Project of House Boat with eating and stay facility in Shivnath River, District Durg/Rajnandgaon
4. Destination Development of Barsoor, District Dantewada
5. Destination Development of Khallari, District Mahasamund
6. Tourist Circuit at Korla District (Jhumka Lake-Chhurigadh Dham-Devgarh Dham-Koriagarh Pahad-Gaorghat-Sidhbaba ki Pahadi-Amritdhara Fall-Ramdaha Fall-Chul Waterfall-Sitamadhi Harchauka)
7. Tourist Circuit-Gomarda WLS-Kinkari Dam-Pujaripali-Chandrapur-Kabra Pahad-Singhanpur Cave- Ram Jharna (Bhupdeopur and Botalda)
8. Sound and Light Show for Sirpur and Bhoramdeo

Dadar and Nagar Haveli

1. Development of Silvasahaat and Daman Ganga River front.
2. Development of Dudni River front.
3. Development of Eco-Tourism in forest area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Daman and Diu

1. Development of land near the new light house, Moti Daman as tourist destination.
2. Development of floating jetties at Daman & Diu
3. Eco-tourism project at Daman
4. Eco-tourism project at Dagachi, Diu

Delhi

1. Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri-Phase II as a Mega Project
2. Development of Paryatan Bhawan/Paryatan Haat (Re-prioritized)
3. Development of Tourism Destination of Nand Prayag (Re-prioritized)

Goa**Mega Circuit**

1. Candolim and Calangute Circuit Development

Destination Development

1. Tourism Development in Vasco.

Circuit Development

1. Colvale Tourism Circuit Development
2. Miramar Tourism Circuit Development
3. Tourism Circuit Development Heritage and Coastal areas by Helicopter connectivity.

Gujarat**Mega Circuit**

1. Dwarka-Bet Dwarka- Gopitalav- Nageshwar-Phase-II

Circuit

1. Chanod-Karnali
2. Saputara, Dist. Dang

Destination

1. Eco-Tourism Destination Thol, Dist. Gandhinagar and Mehsana
2. Eco-Tourism Destination Nalsarovar

Wayside Amenities

1. Devgadhi Bariya, District Panchmahal
2. Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, State Highway 17
3. Sikka, District Jamnagar, State Highway 6
4. Jagana, District Banaskantha, State Highway 41
5. Santalpur, District Patan, State Highway 22

Haryana

1. Ambala as a Mega Destination (Re-prioritized from 2012-13)

Circuits/Destinations

1. Revitalization and visitors management of Yamuna Nagar-Panchkula-Paonta Sahib Circuit-Phase II
2. Development/restoration of Yamkeswar Tirath at Hussaine village near Naraingarh
3. Construction of Bio-degradable Toilets at various Tourist Complex of Haryana (Dharuhera, Damdama, Sultanpur, Hodel, Sohna, Morni etc.) (re-prioritized from 2012-13)
4. Construction of Convention Centre at Flemingo Tourist Complex, Hisar (re-prioritized from 2012-13)
5. Panipat-Kurukshetra- Pinjore (Phase-III)-(re-prioritized from 2012-13)
6. Sound and Light Show at Yadavindra Garden, Pinjore

Himachal Pradesh**Destinations/Circuits**

1. Integrated Development of Buddhist Destination as a Tourist Circuit (Reprioritized)
2. Destination Destination of Una-Nadaun (Reprioritized)
3. Integrated Development of Shimla-Suburbs as a Tourist Circuit
4. Integrated Development of Tourist Transit Zones in the State.

Jammu and Kashmir**Kashmir Region**

1. Wayside amenities on Mughal Road
2. Integrated Development Project-Creation of Tourist Facilities in Kahwakhull, Nadoora, Kapran, Lisser in Verinag in Jammu and Kashmir (Face-lifting/creation of other tourist related facilities in and around Verinag) 5-PNC(38)/2012
3. Development of facilities in the villages around Manasbal Lake
4. Development of wayside facilities from Khannabal to Verinag and Khannabal to Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Wayside facilities from Verinag to Kokernag via Batagund and Dooru Kokernag via Lisser
6. Integrated Dev. of Tourist Spots in Srinagar

7. Development of circuit from Poshkar Drang-Tangmarg-Babareshi-Shrunz-Gulmarg

Ladakh Region

1. Light and Sound/Laser Show in Leh

Jammu Region

1. Light and Sound/Laser show in Jammu (Bahu Fort)
2. Light and Sound/Laser show in Katra
3. Bhaderwah-Bhallessa Tourist circuit Development
4. Development of Tourist circuit from Sinthan top to Kishtwar Base Camp.
5. Activities in Ujh Bairaj and around for development of Tourism
6. Providing of Wayside facilities enroute Machial Yatra (creation of Kistwar-Gulabgarh-Machail Tourist Circuit).
7. Development of Infrastructure at Lal Draman (Doda)
8. Development of Wayside amenities Husti-Malipath, Kishtwar, Shalimar, Tatapani

Jharkhand

Mega Project:

1. Development of Mega Destination Madhuban-Parasnath.

Destinations/Circuits

1. Destination Development of Basukinath
2. Destination Development of Trikut
3. Destination Development of Sunrise and Sunset point at Netarhat
4. Destination Development of Patratu
5. Development of Ropways at Hundru, Dasam and Jonha falls.
6. Development of Wayside Amenities at Ranchi-Khunti, Hazaribagh-Barhi, Barhi-Chauparan and Maithan

Kerala

Carry Forward Projects

1. Development of Munnar Hill
2. IHM at Alappuzha/Kottayam including hostel facility, provided the land is transferred in advance to the Department of Tourism, Kerala or Society.

New Projects

Integrated Mega Circuit

1. Northern Tourism Circuit Development, Kerala subject to approval of Competent Authority.

Mega Tourism Circuit

1. Vagamon-Thekkady Eco-Tourism Circuit

Circuits

1. Spice Route Circuit-Malabar Zone
2. Backwater Circuit-Varkala to Kottappuram
3. Eco-Camping Circuits and Caravan Parks

Destinations

1. Conservation of Heritage Properties-Mascot, Bolghatty and Lake Palace
2. Kochi Marine Drive Water Front Development
3. Destination Fort Kochi
4. Destination Kumarakom
5. Destination Kannur
6. Development of Kovalam as a destination

Karnataka

Mega Circuit

1. Coastal Circuit Development

Destination Development

1. Tourism Infrastructure works at Mysore Palace.
2. Dev. of Tourism Infrastructure at Gulbarga Fort and Khaza Bande Navaz Darga,
3. Dev. of Infrastructure at Bhadra Phase-2 (Northern Circuit)
4. Dev. of tourist facilities at Apasarakonda, Honnavar Taluk, Uttarakannada
5. Dev. of Sri Shekthra Kanakagiri Chamarajanagara Distt.
6. Dev. of Manjarabad Fort, Sakleshpur, Hassan District

Circuits

1. Dev. of Mysore Circuit, Eco-Tourism, Rejuvenation of Brindavan Gardens etc.
2. Dev of Chikkaballapur Region (including Devanahalli, Shivagange, Ghati Subramanya, Gummanayakanapalya and Gudibande).

Wayside Amenities

1. Dev. of roadside amenities between Chikkamagalur-Sringeri of Malnad Region
2. Dev. of roadside amenities at Vanivilas Sagar, Chitradurga District

Lakshadweep

1. Creation of Infrastructure at Kadmat, Bangaram, Minicoy, Kalpeni, Kavaratti.
2. Creation of Infrastructure at Suheli, Cheryam, Thinnakara and Bangaram (under LRG Scheme)
3. Procurement of Yatch/luxury boats, Water Sports Equipments, Country Crafts etc. (CFA restricted to 25% of the total cost).
4. Computerization and Information Technology Projects.
5. Lakshadweep Diving Academy at Kavaratti including Decompression Chamber.

Maharashtra**Carry Forward Projects**

1. Sea World in Sindhudurg under LRG Scheme.
2. Aurangabad Mega Circuit.
3. Development of Satara Circuit.
4. Development of Dhapewada and Paradsinga circuit as Eco tourism and Pilgrimage Centre.
5. Wayside Amenities on National Highways 222, NH7, NH3, NH9 and NH 17.
6. Destination Development of Lonar in Distt. Buldhana.
7. Destination Development of Panshet in Distt. Pune.
8. Solid Waste Management in Matheran and Mahabaleshwar under destination.
9. Infrastructure Development for Grape/Wine Tourism

New Projects**Mega Circuit**

1. Development of Bhandara-Gondiya under Mega Circuit Scheme

Circuit

1. Circuit development in Pune (Parvati-Vithalwadi-Dadawadi-Sarasbaug-Shankar Maharaj Muth)

Destinations

1. Architectural Theme Lighting at CST Station Mumbai
2. Destination development at Amravati
3. Destination development of Titawala, Thane
4. Development of "Mumbai Square" (Mumbai -Mumbai Suburb-Navi Mumbai)

Manipur**Mega Projects**

1. Mega Project Development of tourist resort at Sendra Hillock, Water Sports Complex at Takmu and other tourism facilities in adjoining areas.

2. Mega-Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Khebaching-Marjing and Kaima (Carry forwarded)
3. Integrated Mega Tourist Circuit at Integrated Tourism Infrastructure in an around Imphal City, Manipur

Destinations

1. Eco-Tourism cum water sports complex at Maata-Mualtam (Hyde out park, Churachand pur distt. Tribal Area (Reprioritized)
2. Integrated Tourist destination at Kotsopai, Chakpikarong, Chandel, Distt.
3. Integrated tourist destination at Chingkheiching and adjoining areas, Imphal East Distt.
4. Integrated tourist destination at Shirui Hills and adjoin areas, Ukhrul Distt.
5. Upgradation of Mughal garden complex at Bishnupur Distt. (Reprioritized)

Meghalaya**Mega Tourism**

1. Mega Tourism Destination at Umiam, Ri Bhoi Disstt. (Barapani)

Destinations

1. Wayside amenity at Mahendragar and nearby areas.
2. Destination heritage village at Mawmluh, East Khasi Hills
3. Destination Development at Mankachar, West Garo Hills
4. Destination development Sagmein, Upper Shillong
5. Destination development with heliport at Laitryngew
6. Destination development with heliport at Laitkynew
7. Cable car (Ropeway project) at Shilllong view point to Sericulture farm, Madan Laban-approximate length 1.2 km
8. Establishment of destination village at Ri-Bhoi near Marngar village
9. Nongshehrim
10. Langkawet, Pynursla, East Khasi Hills

Mizoram**Mega Projects**

1. Mega Destination Project Eco-Tourism Thenjawal

2. Construction of Mega Tourist Circuit Silchar-Aizawl and its surroundings in Mizoram

Destinations

1. Construction for trekking route development of Blue Mountain-Sangau route (Phawngpu) in Mizoram (Reprioritized) (Destination)
2. Trekking route development-Aizawl-Reiek-Ailawng (Reprioritized) (Destination)
3. Saiha-Chlfilh Mountain (Reprioritized) (Destination)
4. Phase-II in Chalfilh Tourist Resort. (Destination)
5. Wayside Amenities on National Highway-54 (Destination)
6. Kawlchaw West in Lawngtai Distt. (Destination)
7. Serlui 'B'-Phase-II (Destination)
8. Last Mile Approach Road of 16 completed projects (Destination)

Circuits

1. Prikhaothlir, Phairan, Buk Vannei-(Circuit)
2. Development of Theme Park and other tourism infrastructure development at Lungleng, Mizoram (Reprioritized) (Circuit)

Madhya Pradesh

1. Development of Panchmarhi (Matkuli-Pipariya and Sultanpur) as tourist circuit (Re-prioritized)
2. Mega Circuit Development Project-Bhopal
3. Mega Destination Development Project-Indore
4. Vindhya Circuit Development Phase II-Deur Kothar-Keoti-Chachai-Bahuti-Tyothar (Rewa)
5. Destination Development Project-Nemawar (Harda)
6. Destination Development Project-Nurabad (Morena)
7. Destination Development Project-Maihar Phase-II (Satna)

Nagaland

Circuits

1. Kiyai-Phuhoto-Khugaboto-Kuhoxu-Akahuto (Circuit)
2. Tizit-Mon-Phomching-Lungwa-Longpang (Circuit)
3. Aboi-Caoha Chingnyu-Changlang-Jakphang-Changlanshu-Sangsangnyu (Circuit)
4. Rangapahar-Lavi-Green Village-Hoshephu (carry

forward) (Circuit)

Destinations

1. Eco-Adventure and cultural destination at Kuhuboto (Destination)
2. Angphang (Destination)
3. Tourist lodge at Phek (Destination)
4. Development

Odisha

Mega Project

1. Mega Buddhist circuit in Ratnagiri, Udaigiri, Lalitgiri, Langudi and Dhauli.

Circuits

1. Talsari-Dagra-Chandipur
2. Dhabaleswar-Bareipitha
3. Koraput Rayagada-Kandhamal (Tribal)

Destinations

1. Atharnala (Destination)
2. Ekamra (Old Town Bhubaneswar)
3. Chandrabhaga
4. Convention centre Puri, Balsore (only one will be sanctioned for the current year for which DPR is received first)
5. Light and Sound Show Dhauli, Khandagiri, Konark

Puducherry

Carry forward projects from year 2012-13 to the year 2013-14:

1. Development of Recreational Park/Gardens and Tourist Amenities around Yanam Tower
2. Development of Oussudulake as tourist destination
3. Development of Arikamedu
4. Lighting of heritage monuments and buildings
5. Development of Agaramkudilake at Karaikal
6. Purchase of Water Sports Equipments

Destinations

1. Development of Heritage area in Puducherry
2. Development of Pilgrim and tourist facilities at Thirukameswarar Temple, Villanur, Puducherry

Mega Destination

1. Eco Beach Development at Puducherry region

Circuits

1. Development of Eco Park at Island in Yanam
2. Development of Eco Park at Southern Bank of Chunnambarin Puducherry
3. Development of Eco Park at Karaikal
4. Development of Pilgrim facilities at Ambagarathur Temple, Karaikal

Destinations

1. Developing Agro Tourism in Puducherry
2. Riverside Walkway at Mahe (Phase II)
3. Extension of beach promenade and developing viewpoints in Puducherry
4. Developing Spiritual Park at Thirunallar in Karaikal

Wayside Amenities

1. Construction of Toilet and Mobile Toilet facilities at the tourist spots
2. Development of Wayside amenities on NH 45

Punjab

1. Development of Faridkot as a Tourist Destination.
2. Development of Patiala as a Tourist Destination Phase-II
3. Development of Pilgrim Circuit Phase-II
4. Development of Rural Tourism Circuit (Cluster)
5. Development of Sikh Mega Circuit

In addition to the above, State Government has proposed to prioritize following projects for 2013-14.

Destinations/Circuits:

1. Development of Ferozpur and Faridkot as Tourist Destination
2. Development of Jalandhar (including Kartarpur) as a Tourist Destination
3. Development of Darbar Circuit (Maharaja Ranjit Singh Palace at Amritsar, Diwan Khanda at Sangrur, Palace and Fort, Nabha, Visitor amenities at Kartarpur and Visitor amenities at Faridkot)

Rajasthan**Mega Project**

1. Development of Jaipur as a Mega Tourism Project

Destinations/Circuits

1. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Gagron-Fort Jhalawar (Phase-II)
2. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Garh-Palace Jhalawar
3. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Muchkund, Dholpur (Phase II)
4. Conservation, Restoration and Development work of Deeg Fort, Bharatpur
5. Renovation/Beautification of Palace on Wheels
6. Relocation of Mid-way unit at Behror (Jaipur- Delhi route)
7. Relocation of Mid-way unit at Mahuwa (Jaipur - Agra route)

Sikkim**Mega Project**

1. Mega Circuit Project Development of Mega Tourist Circuit linking Gangtok (entry)-Topakhani (Singtam)-Tarku-Ravongla-Tashiding-Khecheperi-Rimbi- Darap-Melli (Exit)

Circuits

1. Development of Tourist Circuit along Simik-West Pendam-Rimbi in East Sikkim.
2. Development of Tourist Circuit along Phodong-Labrang and Rongong in North Sikkim.
3. Development of Tourist Circuit along Sharchok Phebo, Sangmo, Deythang Pokhari, Zarong in South Sikkim.
4. Development of Tourist Circuit along Legship-Zoom-Timboorung - Gumpa Dara in West Sikkim

Destinations

1. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Banjhakri Dhunga at Maneybung, Utterey in West Sikkim.
2. Development of Pilgrimage Heritage Centres at Thingchen Lake, Laingzah Dzongu and Tholung in North Sikkim.
3. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Diu and Satyapani Pokhari under Poklok-Kamrang in South Sikkim.
4. Development of Tourist Infrastructures at Luing Changrang in East Sikkim.
5. Convention Centre at Gangtok.

6. Sound light at Gangtok

Tamil Nadu

Carry Forward Projects

1. Construction of MICE Tourism Convention Centre at Madurai.
2. Development of Courtallam in Tirunelveli District.
3. Development of Valparai-Azhiyar Dam, Coimbatore.

Mega Project

1. Development of Vellore

Destination

1. Destination Development of Mekarai Village, Kadalyanallur Atchanpudur Taluk, Tiruvelveli District as tourism spot.
2. Providing the pathways, Solar lights around Arumigu, Subramaniaswamy Temple at Sivanmalai and Sennimalai at Kangeyan Taluk, Tirupur District.
3. Development of Srivilliputhur Virudh Nagar District.
4. Development of Bhavanisagar Dam Erode District.
5. Development of Botanical Garden at Coimbatore District

Wayside Amenities

1. Virudhunagar-Virudhunagar National Highway-NH7-Kooraikundu Village

Tripura

Mega Project

1. Mega Project Destination development of Neer Mahal water palace

Destinations

1. Light and sound show at Ujjayanta Maharaja Palace, Agartala through ITD (Destination)
2. Development of infrastructure for Border Ceremony at Akhaura Agartala (Destination)
3. Destination development of Golaghati (Destination)
4. Destination development at Chabimura-Banduar (Destination)

Circuits

1. Development of Buddhist Circuit (Manubankul, Pilak-Boxanagar and Vipasana (Machmara) (Circuit)
2. Development of way side amenities along NH-44 (Circuit)

3. Maitree Uddyan Chottakhola (Circuit)

Uttar Pradesh

1. Development of Mathura-Vrindavan

Under Destination Development Scheme

1. Tourism Development and Tourist facilities at Kamadgiri Parkrima Marg (Distt.- Chitrakoot)
2. Tourist Facilities and Beautification of Ram Ghat (Distt.-Chitrakoot)
3. Development of Ayodhya as a Tourist Destination
4. Tourism Development of Bateshwar (Distt.- Agra)
5. Development of Tourist Sites in Distt.- Ghazipur
6. Development of Night Bazar as an International Tourist Center (Distt.- Agra)
7. Public conveniences and other tourist facilities at Bhagwan Awadhoot Ram Sthal (Distt.-Varanasi)
8. Tourism Development of Bharat Bhari (Distt.-Siddharth Nagar)
9. Development of Eco-tourism in Amangarh Forest Range. (Distt.- Bijnor)
10. Development of Gahmar as Tourist Destination (Distt.- Ghazipur)
11. Provision of basic tourist facilities at main Ghats of Varanasi
12. Development of Tourist Facilities at Dugdeshwar Nath Temple in Deoria District.

Under Circuit Development Scheme

1. Development of Tourist Circuit in Distt. Ghazipur.
2. Development of Unnao Tourist Circuit (Distt.-Unnao)
3. Development of Tourist Circuit in Distt. Rae Bareli

Uttarakhand

Mega Project:

1. Development of Eco-Tourism at Raja Ji National Park, Chilla, Motichur, Distt. Haridwar

Destinations/Circuits:

1. Development of Dugadda-Sendikhal-Vatanvasa Integrated Circuit, Dugadda, Sendikhal, Vatanvasa Gate, Distt. Pauri
2. Development of River Rafting Center and Eco-Tourism Circuit, Tons River Valley-Mori, Uttarkashi
3. Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development of Panch Kedar Heritage Circuit, Rudraprayag/Chamoli
4. Development of Ramnagar-Kosi Tourism Circuit, between Ramnagar and Nainital, Distt. Nainital

5. Development of Rafting and Adventure Center at Jauljibi Circuit, Jauljibi, Distt. Pithoragarh.
6. Development of Heliport, Multipurpose Hall, Wayside Amenities, Tehri
7. Integrated Tourism Infrastructure Development at Kausani, Kausani, Distt. Almora
8. Development of Day Safari Circuit, Sitabani, Ramnagar, Uttarakhand (Reprioritized)

West Bengal Destinations

1. Tourism hub at Gangasagar (Destination)
2. Purulia pump storage (Destination)
3. Eco-tourism Project at Gobardhanpur, Sundarban (Destination)

4. Tourism Development and Beautification Plan for Rabindra Sarobar (Destination)

Circuits

1. Mandarmoni-Tajpur-Janput (Circuit)
2. Udaipur-Digha-New Digha-Shankarpur (Circuit)
3. Western Part of Sunderban Circuit-Frazer Island -Bakhkhali- Henry Island (Circuit)
4. Nadia-Mayapur-Palashi-Murshidabad (Circuit)
5. Malda-Dakshin Dinajpur-Uttar Dinajpur (Circuit)
6. Natural Tourism Circuit for Darjeeling and Coochbehar (Circuit)

Statement-IV

State-wise information regarding utilization of fund during 11th Plan under PIDDC Scheme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	UC Received	UC Pending	No of completed projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	20169.12	13839.99	11705.38	2134.61	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	16092.09	14829.44	12866.09	2346.53	35
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Assam	16	7748.17	5724.89	4566.62	1158.27	08
5.	Bihar	16	4283.66	3600.71	3600.71	0.00	5
6.	Chandigarh	19	3099.13	2453.82	1650.06	803.76	11
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	4645.46	2604.44	1153.54	1450.90	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88	19.90	19.90	0.00	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50	10.00	0.00	10.00	0
10.	Delhi	27	7830.18	6082.02	4201.64	1880.38	17
11.	Goa	7	6590.82	3984.67	2127.86	1856.81	2
12.	Gujarat	12	8530.34	5188.31	1624.08	3564.23	3
13.	Haryana	33	8778.85	5855.39	5855.39	0.00	26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43	11203.86	8823.20	6437.26	2385.94	19
15.	Jharkhand	17	6590.09	3009.67	20.50	2989.17	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	36766.79	26121.14	18341.50	7779.64	53
17.	Kerala	36	15263.31	11339.81	9410.86	1928.95	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Karnataka	29	13779.69	11379.13	7878.52	3500.61	9
19.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73	626.18	213.66	412.52	0
20.	Maharashtra	21	15279.83	8725.75	7686.65	1039.10	10
21.	Manipur	26	103602.07	10510.78	9426.96	1083.82	24
22.	Meghalaya	14	5529.25	4423.39	2329.78	2093.61	0
23.	Mizoram	16	6677.19	6419.00	5486.27	932.73	13
24.	Madhya Pradesh	48	17975.19	14950.04	12616.28	2333.76	33
25.	Nagaland	24	15464.94	12059.79	11694.61	365.18	17
26.	Odisha	21	12523.69	9112.12	5823.74	3288.38	09
27.	Puducherry	18	7412.66	4678.40	1992.90	2685.50	8
28.	Punjab	11	5147.19	3214.52	2879.08	335.44	7
29.	Rajasthan	26	11591.69	9113.52	7986.76	1126.76	23
30.	Sikkim	47	20445.59	17019.28	15047.60	1971.68	42
31.	Tamil Nadu	44	16047.33	12820.73	10958.34	1862.39	20
32.	Tripura	16	7241.44	5793.15	1537.48	4255.67	02
33.	Uttarakhand	27	19339.90	13968.50	8766.79	5201.71	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	41	15274.22	11103.73	8950.74	2152.99	23
35.	West Bengal	25	14047.59	10624.53	5139.22	5485.31	07
Total		875	465791.44	279964.6	209531.71	70816.07	459

Quality of Milk

*158. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) whether sale and supply of adulterated/pesticide milk and food items are posing serious health hazards to the people;

(b) if so, whether as per a recent survey conducted by the Food Safety Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), majority of samples of milk supplied across the country failed to meet the food safety and standard norms;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome of the survey and the number of cases registered/persons convicted for adulteration in milk and other food items during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the system put in place by the Government to test/examine adulteration in milk and the assistance being provided by the Government to strengthen them; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure the supply of milk and other food items to the people as per the standards set by the FSSAI?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder have been implemented throughout the country with effect from 5th August, 2011. Safety standards of food items including milk and milk products have been notified and are enforced by the State Food Safety Departments in order to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food in the country. In the National Survey on Milk Adulteration 2011 (snap shot survey), conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to ascertain the

quality of milk and to identify different types of adulteration in the liquid milk throughout the country, 68.4% samples were found to be non-conforming to Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. State-wise details showing the number of cases registered and the number of convictions made from 2010 onwards, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, is being done through the State Food Safety Departments. Samples of food items including milk are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the designated food testing laboratories. Modernization/upgradation of food testing laboratories is a continuous process. The

Commissioners of Food Safety in States/Union Territories are empowered to take remedial measures under Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. FSSAI has already issued advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain standards of milk. The Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate measures under the Food Safety Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Further, random samples of various food samples including milk are drawn regularly by State/U.T Governments and action is taken against the offenders in case samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the FSS Act and Regulations made thereunder.

Statement

Comparative statement regarding number of cases registered/ filed (criminal/civil), convicted during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014 (till June)	
		No. of Cases Registered/ filed (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/ filed (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/ filed (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/ filed (Criminal/ Civil)	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	382	37	342	56	286	0	N.A	N.A
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	7	0	0	11	2	N.A	N.A
4.	Assam	103	10	N.A	N.A	31	0	N.A	N.A
5.	Bihar	293	0	251	0	261	0	N.A	N.A
6.	Chandigarh	121	118	64 (PFA)	124 (PIA)	7	0	N.A	N.A
7.	Chhattisgarh	N.A	N.A	39	15	11	0	N.A	N.A
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
10.	Delhi	180	106	70	0	PFA-6 FSSA-44	62	N.A	N.A
11.	Goa	2	0	13	0	14	1 (Rs. 20,000)	10	N.A
12.	Gujarat	683	99	92 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)	13 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)	414	30	N.A	N.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A	131	30	N.A	N.A
14.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	53	6	19	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A	N.A	126	12	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
16.	Jharkhand	26	26	53	0	91	0	21	N.A
17.	Karnataka	91	2	35	3	0	0	N.A	N.A
18.	Kerala	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
20.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	1183	502	N.A	N.A
21.	Maharashtra	N.A	N.A	677	74	114	365	N.A	N.A
							(Rs.		
							1,26,49,000)		
22.	Manipur	0	0	N.A	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	-	-	N.A	N.A
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
25.	Nagaland	3	3	N.A	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
26.	Odisha	29	6	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
28.	Punjab	516	30	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	20	1
29.	Rajasthan	806	18	N.A	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
30.	Sikkim	3	1	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
31.	Tamil Nadu	127	110	0	0	48	0	3	1
32.	Tripura	0	0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3789	540	5026	453	2551	1010	N.A	N.A
34.	Uttarakhand	52	25	53	14	134	0	N.A	N.A
35.	West Bengal	22	0	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
Total		7244	1112	6845	764	5490	2008	73	2
Indication		N.A= Not Available							

Source: State/UT Governments.

Organ Transplantation

*159. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Central Coordinating agency on organ transplantation in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be set up and start functioning;

(c) the total funds allocated/utilized for encouraging organ donation in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the procedure of organ donation and launch

awareness campaigns/ programmes about organ donation and transplantation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has already decided to set up the National Organs & Tissue Transplant Organization (NQTTO) at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, as a Central coordination agency for organ transplantation in the country with the following mandate:—

- Lay down policy guidelines and protocols in relation to Organ and Tissue donation and transplantation.
- Network with similar regional and State level organizations.
- Compile and publish all registry data from States and regions.
- Creating awareness, promotion of organ donation and transplantation.
- Co-ordination from retrieval of organs and tissues to transplantation of the same (when organ is allocated outside a region).
- Dissemination of information to organ and tissue transplant organizations, hospitals, individuals and other stakeholders.
- Monitoring of transplantation activities in various regions and States, maintaining data-bank in this regard.
- Assist in data management for organ transplant surveillance and Organ Donor registry.
- Consultancy support on the legal and non-legal aspects of donation and transplantation
- Coordinate and Organize training for various personnel associated with this work.

Government has initiated steps to develop the requisite infrastructure to make the NOTTO functional. It has also started taking steps to make the web-site of the organization fully operational (*notto.nic.in*).

(c)

Year	Activities
2010-11	6th World and First Indian Organ Donation Day was organized in November 2010. An amount of Rs. 42 Lakh was utilized
2011-12	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 and Tiruvanthapuram for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation. 2 nd Indian Organ Donation Day was organized at AIMS, New Delhi. An amount of Rs. 6.84 Lakh was utilized
2012-13	The third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized in November 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade Fair at New Delhi in November 2012 to spread the message of deceased Organ Donation among the public. An amount of Rs. 1.27 Lakh was utilized
2013-2014	Rs. 2.43 lakh has been spent for spreading awareness so far.

(d) Government of India enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 2011. Some of the important amendments under this Act to simplify the procedure of organ donation are:—

- Provision of 'Retrieval Centres' for retrieval of organs from cadavers/deceased donors and their registration under the amended Act.
- Definition of 'near-relative' expanded to include Grandparents and Grand Children.
- Brain death certification simplified by associating more experts in the certification committee.
- 'Mandatory' inquiry and informing option to donate in case of unfortunate event of death of Patient in ICU for the purpose of organ donation.
- Mandatory 'Transplant Coordinator' for coordinating all matters relating to removal or transplantation of human organs.

- National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at one or more places alongwith Regional network
- National Registry of Donors and Recipients
- Removal of cornea has been permitted by a trained technician to facilitate eye donation.

To create awareness for organ donation, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated in the month of November every year since the year 2010. Awareness activities are carried out through the events like India International Trade Fair to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Organ Retrieval Banking Organization at AIIMS, New Delhi has been registering the persons who pledge to donate their organs after death.

Clinical Trials

*160. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) the present regulatory framework for authorising clinical trials of drugs on human beings in the country and the number of applications received and approved for conducting such trials during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the cases of irregularities, malpractices and violation of guidelines reported and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the said period;

(c) the number of clinical trial related injuries and deaths reported and the compensation paid by the pharmaceuticals companies in each of these cases during the said period;

(d) the number of complaints for nonpayment of compensation received along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the said period; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen regulatory and monitoring mechanism to ensure proper conduct of clinical trials and safety/rights of trial participants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Rule 122 DA, 122DAA, 122 DAB, 122 DAC, 122 DB, 122 DD and Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of CDSCO and the respective Ethics Committee.

The number of applications received for conducting clinical trials of new drugs/ vaccines on human beings and those approved by CDSCO during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	New Drugs	
	Number of applications received	Number of clinical trials permissions granted
2010	546	529
2011	306	283
2012	480	253
2013 (upto 12th August, 2013)	155	27

(b) The details of the cases of irregularities, malpractices and violation of guidelines reported and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon is in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per available information, number of deaths related to clinical trials in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 22, 16 and 16 respectively. The reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of injuries and deaths received in the current year (2013) are under examination.

Compensations have been paid in 21 cases of deaths related to clinical trial in 2010 and in all cases in 2011 and 2012. In one case of 2010, the compensation remained unpaid as wherea bouts of the legal heir could not be traced by the investigator and his team in spite of their best efforts. The details of compensation paid in 2010, 2011 and 2012 are in the enclosed Statement-II to IV.

(d) The Government has received three requests from subjects or their relatives who have requested for payment of compensation. The matter is under examination.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to strengthen the approval procedures, monitoring mechanism for clinical trials and to ensure the safety, rights and well-being of clinical trials participants:

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the Government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND) *i.e.*, New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND Committee, Chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory.
- (4) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/Clinical Research

Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.

Apart from the above, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended as follows in order to strengthen the regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country:

- A. Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30.01.2013 specifying procedures to analyse the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.
- B. Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 01.02.2013 specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
- C. The registration of the Ethics Committees has been made mandatory in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) Dated 08.02.13 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee

Statement-I

*Details of the Cases of Irregularities, Malpractices and Violation of Guidelines Reported and the Action Taken/
Proposed by the Government there on during 2010, 2011 & 2012*

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
1.	2010	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position <i>vide</i> letter dated 28.09.2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23.12.2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
2.	2010	Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi-110067, India	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	<p>This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial.</p> <p>Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies / violation are not repeated in future and also directed them to comply with the corrective action taken to ensure strict compliance of Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing study and proposed to be started in future research studies.</p>
3.	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi	Bio Mime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	<p>The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.</p>
4.	2011	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	<p>M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter, open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006.</p> <p>In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of</p>

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
					officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position <i>vide</i> letter dated 08.12.2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.
5.	2011	M/s. Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	<p>M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of (a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and (b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03.03.2011 to 04.03.2011.</p> <p>The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position <i>vide</i> letter dated 08.12.2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20.03.2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies /discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
6.	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad- 500050 & (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.	Bio-availability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)	M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.
7.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of alleged flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12.07.11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10.08.11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication-male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, the CDSCO <i>vide</i> their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
					the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.
8.	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad; M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	Fixeddose combination capsule of Paraxetine H Clcontrolled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin	<p>An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form/ Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines.</p> <p>CDSCO(HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators - Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team.</p> <p>Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices.</p> <p>Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.</p> <p>In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.</p>
9.	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore	Clinicaltrials on children	In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the

Sl.No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Drug	Action Taken
					compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012.
					As per the inspection report, out of 26 clinical trials, there were some irregularities in 23 trials. In remaining 3 clinical trials, there were no irregularities. The main findings in all the 23 trials were that the quorum of the Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College & M Y Hospital that reviewed and accorded approvals of the trial protocols were not as per requirement of Schedule Y to Drugs & Cosmetics Rules as no lay person/legal expert was present in the meetings of the Ethics Committee.
					Based on findings of the inspection, the concerned Sponsor/companies and Dr. Hemant Jain (Investigator) was issued show cause notice on 07.08.2012. Further, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee of the MGM Medical College and MY Hospital, Indore was also asked on 07.08.2012 to explain the position on the observations made by the inspection team.

10. 2013 During the Current year a total of 574 GCP inspections were carried out by the Zonal/Sub Zonal Offices of (As on CDSCO. Explanation/Clarification from certain clinical trial sites (including ethics committees) has been called date) for the observations/findings of the Inspections.

Statement-II

Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2010

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1	2	3	4
1.	Merck	Safinamide	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2.	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Quintiles	MLN0002/Placebo	Rs. 20,00,000/-
4.	Quintiles	BI 1744/Trial Procedure	Rs. 3,00,000/-
5.	Lilly	H3E-MC-JMHR	Rs. 1,08,000/-
6.	Lilly	H3E-EW-S124	Rs. 2,00,000/-
7.	Lilly	Pemetrexed	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban/ Placebo/Warfarin	Rs. 2,50,000/-
9.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-

1	2	3	4
10.	Bayer	Clexane/Placebo	Rs. 3,50,000/-
11.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
12.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	Rs. 2,50,000/-
13.	Amgen	AMG-706	Rs. 1,50,000/-
14.	Amgen	AMG-479/AMG102	Rs. 1,50,000/-
15.	Bristol Myers	Brivanib alaninate/ Sorafenib	Rs. 2,50,000/-
16.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-*
17.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
18.	Sanofi	AVE005/Placebo	Rs. 2,00,000/-
19.	PPD	XL-184/Placebo	Rs. 10,00,000/-
20.	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo	Rs. 1,50,000/-
21.	Pfizer	Sitaxentan/Placebo/ Sildenafil	Rs. 2,25,000/-
22.	Pfizer	Axitinib	Rs. 1,50,000/-

* Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located by the Investigator and his team inspite of their best effort.

Statement-III

Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2011

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1.	Apothecaries	Moxifloxacin or Placebo	Rs. 2,16,000/-
2.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,80,000/-
3.	Fresenius	Paclitaxel Nanoparticle	Rs. 1,35,000/-
4.	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,02,500/-
5.	Icon	CS-7017, Erlotinib	Rs. 2,70,000/-
6.	Icon	UT-15C SR	Rs. 1,80,000/-
7.	Lambda	Amphotericin B Lipid Suspension for injection	Rs. 2,00,000/-
8.	Pfizer	AG-013736 Axitinib Tablets	Rs. 1,50,000/-
9.	Pfizer	Tascotinib/ Placebo	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10.	Sanofi	Cabazitaxel	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
12.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
13.	Sun Pharma	Docetaxel nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
14.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
15.	Sun Pharma	Paclitaxel Injection concentrate for Nano-dispersion	Rs. 3,00,000/-
16.	Veeda	MT 102/Placebo	Rs. 50,000/-

Statement-IV

Details of compensation paid in the cases of clinical trial related deaths in 2012

Sl. No.	Sponsor	Investigational Product	Compensation paid
1.	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 5,00,000/-
2.	BMS	Belatacept	Rs. 2,00,000/-
3.	BMS	Brivanib	Rs. 3,72,637/-
4.	Daichii-Sankyo Pharma	DU176b	Rs. 2,19,447/-
5.	Quintiles	DU-176b or warfarin	Rs. 5,26,638/-
6.	Novartis	Aliskiren vs Enalapril	Rs. 2,50,000/-
7.	SUN	Docetaxel concentration Nano-Dispersion	Rs. 50,000/-
8.	Manipal	TRC4186/Placebo	Rs. 4,38,600/-
9.	Boehringer	BI 10773	Rs. 5,00,000/-
10.	PPD	Albiglutide	Rs. 1,00,000/-
11.	George	Aleglitazar	Rs. 5,23,845/-
12.	Parexel	LA294LY2127399	Rs. 2,00,000/-
13.	Piramal	P2745	Rs. 1,36,028/-
14.	Biogen Idec	BIIIB017	Rs. 7,99,000/-
15.	Astra Zeneca	AZD8931/Arimidex	Rs. 9,62,475/-
16.	Novartis	Vidagliptin	Rs. 1,50,000/-

Protective Headgear for Motorcycle Riders

*161. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, regarding wearing of protective headgear (helmet) by pillion riders on two wheelers;

(b) whether there has been a spurt in head injuries to women pillion riders and road deaths caused due to non-wearing of helmet especially in the capital during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the total number of

deaths in road accidents where two-wheelers were primarily responsible for the accident, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has decided to make helmet wearing compulsory for women pillion riders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) A copy of Section 129 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 on wearing of protective headgear (helmet) by persons driving or riding on motor-cycle is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects road accident data in a 19 point format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). Under this format, data on road deaths caused because of head injuries to women pillion rider not wearing helmet is not captured. A tabular Statement-II indicating State/UT-wise number of persons killed in road accidents, where two-wheelers were primarily responsible, is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Section 129 does not exempt women pillion drivers from wearing helmet. However, second proviso to Section 129 provides that the State Government may, by such rules, provide for such exceptions as it may think fit.

Statement-I

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

129. Wearing of protective headgear- Every person driving riding (other-wise than in a side car, on a motor cycle of any class or description) shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards:-

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to a person who is a Sikh, if he is, while driving or riding on the motor cycle, in a public place, wearing a turban:

Provided further that the State Government may, by such rules, provide for such exceptions as it may think fit.

Explanation.-"Protective headgear" means a helmet which,

(a) by virtue of its shape, material and construction, could reasonably be expected to afford to the person driving or riding on a motor cycle a degree of protection from injury in the event of an accident; and

(b) is securely fastened to the head of the wearer by means of straps or other fastenings provided on the headgear.

Statement-II

Total Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents due to Two Wheelers Primarily responsible

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,904	2,610	2,536	2,901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	18	22	13
3.	Assam	279	34'8	422	457
4.	Bihar	503	533	706	733
5.	Chhattisgarh	590	587	615	610
6.	Goa	183	193	152	130
7.	Gujarat	1,288	1,456	1,461	1,698
8.	Haryana	343	357	360	301
9.	Himachal Pradesh	170	229	181	144
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	104	146	165	191
11.	Jharkhand	445	579	622	626
12.	Karnataka	1,837	2,041	1,961	2,081
13.	Kerala	909	938	983	1,018
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,327	1,863	1,660	1,817
15.	Maharashtra	1,231	2,666	3,406	3,477
16.	Manipur	17	29	37	37
17.	Meghalava	11	15	16	18
18.	Mizoram	13	14	12	19
19.	Nagaland	0	2	3	9
20.	Odisha	656	746	708	872
21.	Punjab	367	397	934	1110
22.	Rajasthan	1,404	1,503	1,364	1,420
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
24. Tamil Nadu		2,595	3,835	4,137	4,466
25. Tripura		36	43	40	44
26. Uttaranchal		93	99	69	85
27. Uttar Pradesh		2,476	2,453	3,764	2,623
28. West Bengal		582	643	692	832
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		9	5	4	12
30. Chandigarh		24	28	12	17
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		17	17	15	15
32. Daman and Diu		12	12	9	9
33. Delhi		184	154	158	184
34. Lakshadweep		2	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		67	57	64	51
Total		19,728	24,616	27,290	28,022

Source: Police Departments States/UTs.

ROBs/RUBs on National Highways

*162. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has undertaken construction of Rail Over Bridges (ROBs) and Rail Under Bridges (RUBs) in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of each of these projects, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the delayed projects of ROBs/RUBs during the said period along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken or being taken by the Government for early completion of these projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes Madam. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) undertakes construction of National Highways in all States including Maharashtra, under different phases of the National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) which also includes construction of Road Over Bridges (ROB) and Road Under Bridges (RUB).

(b) to (d) Details of ROBs/ RUBs undertaken by the NHAI during the last three years and the current year, their present status and the details of projects where the construction work has been delayed, State/ UT, location and year-wise along with the reasons thereof and likely date of completion are placed in the enclosed Statement. All NHAI field units have been instructed to adopt standardized General Arrangement Drawings (GAD), Temporary Arrangement Drawings (TAD) and Launching Scheme. Regular meetings are held with Railway authorities to speed up the requisite approvals. Regular monitoring is being done of the Contractors/Concessionaires for timely completion of ROBs/RUBs. Monthly coordination meetings are also held between NHAI and Zonal Railways Chief Bridge Engineers. Regular monitoring of progress of all assigned ROBs/RUBs is also done both at the field and headquarter level in the NHAI.

Statement

Details of ROBS/RUBS under taken in 2010-2011

State	NH. No.	Location (Km.)	Present Status	Whether delayed or Not	Reason for delay	Details of Action taken for early completion of Projects	Likely date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	NH-1A	29+756	Completed	No	N.A.	Completed	N/A
Punjab	NH-1A	83+100	Completed	No	N.A.	Completed	N/A
Punjab	NH-1A	111+444	Completed	No	N.A.	Completed	N/A
Punjab	NH-22	Km. 39.000	Completed	No	N.A.	Already completed under Zirakpur-Parwanoo section of NH-22	N/A
Punjab	NH-21	Km. 41.000 (Ropar)	Completed	NA	NA	Completed under Kurali-Kiratpur section of NH-21	N/A
Haryana	71	Km. 386.988 on Gudda Bypass	Deck slab laid. 80% of the work completed.	No	N.A.	The work of ROB will be completed before the targeted date	N/A
Haryana	71	Km. 434.857 on Rewari bypass	Deck slab laid. 80% of the work completed.	No	N.A.	The work of ROB will be completed before the targeted date	N/A
Haryana	71	Km. 436.643 on Rewari bypass	Deck slab laid. 80% of the work completed.	No	N.A.	The work of ROB will be completed before the targeted date	N/A
Karnataka	4	Km. 256+732	Entrusted during 2008 and completed in Jan. 2011	Yes	Expulsion of original contractor and appointment of new contractor in his place. Obtaining CRS clearance from Railways	Completed	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	4	Km. 311	Entrusted during 2008 and completed in June 2011	Yes	Expulsion of original contractor and appointment of new contractor in his place. Obtaining CRS clearance from Railways	Completed	N.A.
Karnataka	4	Km. 328	Entrusted during 2008 and completed in May 2011	Yes	Expulsion of original contractor and appointment of new contractor in his place. Obtaining CRS clearance from Railways	Completed	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	44	ROB at Km.189 + 456 of Nagpur- Hyderabad Section	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining the approval by Concessionaire for the design and drawings from Railway Authorities	The matter is closely pursued by NHAH with regular and frequent meetings/interaction and ensured completion.	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	44	ROB at Km. 195+991 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining the approval by Concessionaire for the design and drawings from Railway Authorities	The matter is closely pursued by NHAH with regular and frequent meetings/interaction and ensured completion.	N.A.
Gujarat	8	Km. 353.08-Near Udwada (LC no. 87)	Completed	No	NA	NA	N.A.
Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 4.066 (Existing LC)	40% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Jun.14
Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 19.597 (Existing 2 Lane RUB)	70% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Dec.13

Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 40.822 (Existing LC)	60% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Dec.13
Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 96.373 (Existing 2 Lane ROB)	90% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Nov.13
Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 116.714 (Existing LC)	40% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Nov.13
Gujarat	NH-6 (New NH-53)	Km. 119.252 (Existing LC)	35% Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Nov.13
Gujarat	8A	Km. 356.930 of NH- 8A (Riy Km. 1/12-13 LC No. 1-A SPL at North end entrance of Gandhidham Town, Gandhidham-Bhuj between GIM-A1 on GIM-NBVJ Section)	Structural Design approved by the Railways in the month of Feb 2013. Test Pile constructed and testng of piles in progress. Diversion of existing LC completed.	Yes	Delay In obtaining the approval from the Railway Authorities.	Additional resources being mobilized	Dec.13
Gujarat	8A (Extn)	Km. 10.021 of NH-8A (Extn) (Riy Km. 12/16 17 LC No. 8B/20 between Adipur-Anjar on GIM-BVJ Section)	Structural Design approved by the Railways in the month of Feb 2013. Test Pile constructed and testng of piles in progress. Diversion of existing LC is in progress.	Yes	Delay in obtaining the approval from the Railway Authorities.	Additional resources being mobilized	June.14
Rajasthan	11	296.665	Work in progress for approaches	Yes	Due to delay in issuance of demand note for super vision charges and utility shifting estimates from Railway dien+ agreement could not be executed.	Railway is being requested to issue demand note	Oct.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	12	25+525	Under Construction	Delayed	Formalities from Railway department <i>i.e.</i> demand note, shifting of existing level crossing, CRS clearance etc.	Regular pursuance is being made with Railway Authorities.	Dec.13
Rajasthan	12	68+950		Delayed	Formalities from Railway department <i>i.e.</i> demand note, shifting of existing level crossing, CRS clearance etc.	Regular pursuance is being made with Railway Authorities.	Dec.13
Maharashtra	7	Hinganghat ROB Km. 76.380 (Riy Ch. 792/2-3)	Work is in progeess	Delayed	Shifting of level crossing by Railway and insistance to change superstructure type from PSC girder to composit girder.	Railways is being pursued to expedite shifting of existing level crossing.	March.14
Bihar	77	0.45	In Progress	Delayed	Due to possible change in scope involved	Proposal for In-principal approval is under finalization.	July.14
Bihar	77	6.157	In Progress	Delayed	Land availability problem	Land problem being resolved	July.14
Bihar	77	15.350 (Bypass)	In Progress	Delayed	Land availability problem	Land problem being resolved	July.14
Bihar	19	142.361	In Progress	Delayed	Slow progress by concessionaire	Matter taken up with concessionaire to expeditethe work	May.14
Bihar	19	149.371	In Progress	Delayed	Slow progress by concessionaire	Matter taken up with concessionaire to expedite the work	May.14

Bihar	19	156.3	In Progress	Delayed	Slow progress by concessionaire and LA problem in approaches	Matter taken up with concessionaire to expedite the work	May. 14
Bihar	19	175.517	In Progress	Delayed	Slow progress by concessionaire and hindrances problem in approaches	Matter taken up with concessionaire to expedite the work	May.14
Bihar	19	207.249	In Progress	Delayed	Slow progress by concessionaire	Matter taken up with concessionaire to expedite the work	May.14
Bihar	19	188.237	In Progress	Delayed	GAD approval pending	Matter taken up with Railway	May.14
Bihar	57A	8.2093	Yet to commence	Delayed	Concessionaire is not working	Contract under process of termination	May.14
Jharkhand	33	80.8	Completed	No delay	NA	NA	N.A.
Jharkhand	33	90.432	Completed	No delay	NA	NA	N.A.
Jharkhand	33	225.15	Not started	No delay	NA	NA	Dec.14
Tamil Nadu	7	Construction of four lane ROB at Km. 150/180 near Talaiyuthu (Tirunelveli Bypass)	Completed	Delayed	Land constraints and local problems	Pursued with the revenue authorities for completion of LA and local problems resolved with the intervention of District Administration	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	7	Construction of four lane ROB near Palayamkottai and Seydunganallur at Km. 161/135	Completed	Delayed	Land constraints and local problems	Pursued with the revenue authorities for completion of LA and local problems resolved with the intervention of District Administration.	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	7	Construction. of four lane ROB between Aralvalmozhi, Panagudi and Valliyoor stations at Km. 210/400	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in obtaining clearance for line block	Purusued with the Railways and obtained the requisite clearance.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	47	Km. 1/061	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in land acquisition delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS.	Pursued with the revenue authorities for completion of LA and constantly followed up with Southern Railway and Commissioner Railway Safety (CRS)	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	47	Km. 22/800	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in land acquisition delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS.	Pursued with the revenue authorities for completion of LA and constantly followed up with Southern Railway and Commissioner Railway Safety (CRS).	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	68	Km. 83/250	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS	Constantly followed up with Southern Railway and CRS.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	25	Km. 96.339	Completed	Yes	Due to LA/Tree cutting/approval from Railways	Now the project completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	25	Km. 101.491	Completed	Yes	Due to LA/ Tree cutting/approval from Railways	Now the project completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	25	Km. 119.600	Completed	Yes	Due to LA/ Tree cutting/approval from Railways	Now the project completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh		ROB in Km. 200.836 (Railway Km. 570/7-8, LC No.201-A) LMNHP-5 in Basti district of NH-28	Completed	Yes	Delay in completion due to acquisition of land, according permission by UP Forest department for cutting of addition	Matter pursued with concerned department.	N.A.

					trees, shifting of utilities and according railway permission		
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 20-42 on Barabaki Bypass on NH-28 Rly Km. 1073.72	Completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with State Government and work was expedited and completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 83.275 at Rauzagaon on NH-28 Rly. Km. 1010.864	completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with State Government and work was expedited and completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 83.275 at Rauzagaon on NH-28 Rly. Km. 1010.864	completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with State Government and work was expedited and completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 1.250 on Faizabad bypass on NH-28 Rly Km. 969.68	completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with state Government and work was expedited and completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 1.975 on Faizabad bypass on NH- 28 Rly Km. 1.15	completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with State Government and work was expedited and completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB at Km. 11.600 on Faizabad bypass on NH-28 Rly. Km. 957.69	completed	Yes	Due to land acquisition and tree cutting	Co-ordination made with State Government and work was expedited and completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	58	Km. 69.489	Completed	Yes	LA Issue	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	58	Km. 87.600	Completed	Yes	LA Issue	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	58	Km.114.289	Completed	Yes	LA Issue	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	91	Between EP No. 8/11 & 8/12 NTPC feeder line NCR, Allahabad	Pier cap casted. Work is in progress	No	NA	NA	Jun.14
Uttar Pradesh	91	Between EP no. 1343/15 & 1343/18 NCR Allahabad	Pier cap casted. Work is in progress	No	NA	NA	Jun.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	91	Between EP No. 1321/17 & 1321/18 NCR, Allahabad	Pier cap casted. Work is in progress.	No	NA	NA	Jun.14
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 159.772	100% (Completed)	No	NA	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 165.402	100% (Completed)	No	NA	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 186.138	100% (Completed)	No	NA	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 216.695	88% (in progress)	No	NA	NA	Dec.13
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 234.812	92% (in progress)	No	NA	NA	Dec.13
Uttar Pradesh	24	Km. 246.000	85% (In progress)	No	NA	NA	Dec.13
Uttar Pradesh	24	ROB In lieu of Level crossing no. 343E at Km. 289+620 and Railway Km. 1269+500 between Katra and Beelpur stations	GAD approved	Yes	Structural design approval pending due to change in the design methodology	Being persued with Railways	Aug.15
Uttar Pradesh	24	ROB in lieu of Level crossing no. 318E at 331+300 and Railway Km. 1231.18 Km. between Rauza and Shahjahanpur stations	GAD approved	Yes	Structural design approval pending due to change in the design methodology.	Being persued with Railways	Aug.15
Uttar Pradesh	24	ROB in lieu of Level crossing no. 45A at 399+300 and Railway Km. 67 Km. between Maholi and Hempur stations	GAD approved	Yes	Structural design approval pending due to change in the design methodology.	Being persued with Railways.	Dec.14
Uttar Pradesh	24	Extension of 2 lane ROB at 4 lane, ROB at Sitapur Bypass at Km. 409+000 and Railway	GAD approved	Yes	Structural design approval pending due to change in the design methodology.	Being persued with Railways.	Dec.14

			Km. 56 Km.+200 Km. between Ramkot and Sitapur stations.					
Assam	31C	ROB-I at Ch. 79+830 (BRPL gate)	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	March.14	
Assam	31C	ROB-II at Ch. 88+123 (SK-48)	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	March.14	
Assam	31	ROB at Pathsala 1028+546	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Dec.13	
Assam	31	ROB at Ghograpara 1075+218	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Dec.13	
Assam	31	ROB at Rangia 1082+931	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Dec.13	
Assam	31	ROB at Changsari 1113+556	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	March.14	
Assam	37	Dino Village 0.078 Km. of Nagaon Bypass	Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	N.A.	
Assam	76	Bhotaigaon 14.092 Km. of Nagaon Bypass	Completed	No	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	N.A.	
Rajasthan	76	16+443	Construction of approaches and sub structure completed, superstructure work under progress (Assigned during 2006-07)	Yes	Delay in approvals of Design by WC Railways.	Redesigned, proof checked and approval taken from Railways for design and drawing. Now the work is under progress.	Dec.13	
Rajasthan	11	296.665	Tri party agreement has been signed and drawing of launching scheme of girders is sent to railway for approval (CRS approval) from Railway	Yes	Due to slow progress by concessionaire	Pursuing Railway Authority for CRS approval.	Oct.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	12	25+525	Work in progress	Yes	Formalities from Railway department <i>i.e.</i> demand note, shifting of existing level crossing, CRS clearance etc.	Regular pursuance is being made with Railway Authorities.	Dec.13
Rajasthan	12.	68+950	Work in progress	No	Formalities from Railway department <i>i.e.</i> demand note, shifting of existing level crossing, CRS clearance etc.	Regular pursuance is being made with Railway Authorities.	Dec.13
Odisha	203	48.455 Sakhigopal - Janakideipur	GAD Approved on 11.6.2008. Pile driving is under process	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	Sep.13
Odisha	5	278.34 Vani Vihar-Mancheswar	GAD approved on 05.06.2012	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	Jun.14
Odisha	215	Joda ROB/RUB at NH. Km. 182.579 Padapahar-Banspani Rly. Block	Under Process of GAD approval	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	Jan.14
Odisha	215	Roxy ROB at NH Km. 234.770 Km. Bondamunda-Kiribur Rly. Section	GAD approved on dt. 27.01.2011	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken	Jan.14

Odisha	215	Bimalgarh ROB NH Ch. 246.258 Bondamunda-Barsuan Section	GAD approved on dt. 27.01.2011	No	Does not arise	as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB	Jan.14
Odisha	6	ROB at Hirakud and Godbhaga NH Km.11.40 and Rly. Km. 571/7-8 Sambalpur- Bargarh Rly Dvision.	GAD approved on dt.22.11.2011. Design submitted. Scrutiny under progress	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	May.14
Odisha	6	Bargarh By- pass ROB (Between Attabira and Bargarh) NH Ch. 44.46 (0.454 on Bargarh By-pass) Rly Km. 601/11-13 Sambalpur-Bargarh Rly. Division	GAD approved on dt. 22.11.2011. Design submitted. Scrutiny under progress	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	May.14
Odisha	6	Bargarh By-pass ROB NH Km. 46.60 (Km. 2.8 on Bargarh Bypass) and Rly. Km. 604.594 ACC Pvt. siding	GAD approved on dt. 25.05.2012. Design submitted. Scrutiny under progress	No	Does not arise	There is no stand alone project of ROB/RUBs in the State of Odisha. The date of agreement has been taken as the date of undertaking construction of ROB/RUB.	May.14
West Bengal	34	4-lane ROB over Krishnagar-Lalgola line in between station New Balrampur Halt and Berhampore on Berhampore by pass at Km. 192.891.	Pile load test completed. Out of 52 nos., 6 nos. of pile works completed. Balance is in progress.	Delayed	Non handing over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the State Government from all levels of NHA1 and MoRT&H to expedite the Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	Jun.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	34	4-lane ROB over Katwa-Azimganj line between station Jibanti Halt- Khagrahat Road on Berhampore bypass at Km. 199.159	Pile load test completed. Out of 88 nos., 80 nos. of pile works completed. Balance is in progress.	Delayed	Non landin over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the state Government from all levels of NHAI and MoRT&H to expedite the land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	Jun.14
West Bengal	34	2-lane ROB over Nalhati-Azimganj line between station Moregram- Sagardighi at Km. 229.734	All piles completed. Sub-structure is in progress.	Delayed	Non handing over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the state Government from all levels of NHAI and MoRT&H to expedite the Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	
West Bengal	34	2-lane ROB over Azimganj-New Farakka line between station Ballapur Halt- Sakopara Halt at Km. 285.391	Test pile completed and pile load test is in progress.	Delayed	Non handing over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the state Government from all levels of NHAI and MoRT&H to expedite the Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	
West Bengal	34	4-lane ROB over Maida-Singabad Railway line on Maida By-pass at Km. 330.843	Pile load test completed. Out of 92 piles,12 nos. of piles completed. Balance is in progress.	Delayed	Non handing over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the state Government from all levels of NHAI and MoRT&H to expedite the Land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	Jun.14
West Bengal	34	4-lane ROB over Barsoi - Raiganj Railway line on Raiganj By-pass at Km. 405.802	Work is yet to be started.	Delayed	Non handing over of the land by the State Government	Continuous persuasion is being made to the State Government from all levels of NHAI and MoRT&H to expedite the land Acquisition and Utility Shifting process.	Jun.14

Details of ROB/S/RUBS under Taken in 2011-2012

Punjab	NH-1A	115+910	Completed	No	N.A.	Already Completed	N.A.
Karnataka	7	RUB km 550/750	RUB is to be constructed in service road by box pushing method.	Yes	Delay due to CRS approval and issue of caution order	Being persued with Railways.	Oct.13

Karnataka	4A	7+100	Preparation of GAD is held up for want of land, as the land owners are not ready to handover their lands in inspite of forcible eviction conducted by DC, Belgaum.	Not delayed	N.A	N.A	July.14
Karnataka	4A	23+568	GAD Submitted to SWR on 08.12.12. Approval awaited	Not delayed	N.A	N.A	July.14
Karnataka	4A	48+430	ROB falls in the Forest area. Preparation of GAD is pending for want of clearance of Forest Diversion Proposal.	Not delayed	N.A	N.A	July.14
Karnataka	4A	65+640	ROB falls in the Forest area. Preparation of GAD is pending for want of clearance of Forest Diversion Proposal.	Not delayed	N.A	N.A	July.14
Karnataka	17	ROB 4/972	Construction of substructure work of ROB commenced. 13 piles out of 30 nos. have been completed.	Yes	Due to financial problems of Concessionaire.	Concessionaire has been directed to expedite the work. In this regard, a notice has also been Issued to the Concessionaire.	June.14
Karnataka	13	286+317	Completed	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Karnataka	13	296+700	Completed	Not delayed	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	44	ROB at Km. 310.750 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	44	ROB at Km. 336.023 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	Completed	Delayed by 9 months	Delay in obtaining the approval by Concessionaire for the design & drawings from Railway Authorities.	The matter is closely pursued by NHAI with regular & frequent meetings/interaction and ensured completion.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	44	ROB at Km. 471.70 of Hyderabad-Bangalore Section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	16	ROB at 3+450 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways.	Construction work is as per schedule except ROB. However, the matter is being regularly pursued with the Railways.	May.14
Andhra Pradesh	16	ROB at 8+970 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways.	Regularly pursued with the Railways.	May.14
Andhra Pradesh	16	ROB at 1341+971 of Chilakaluripet-Nellore Section.	GADs approval is in progress	Yes	Construction of ROB is delayed due to pending approval of GADs from Railways.	Regularly pursued with the Railways.	May.14
Gujarat	8	Km.306.57 Near Billimora (LC no. 17)	Completed	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Rajasthan	14	14.64	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14
Rajasthan	14	103.919	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB in Km. 278.70 (Railway Km. 492/13-14, LC No.: NA, new alignment) Gorakhpur Bypass Project in Gorakhpur district of NH-28	Completed	Yes	Delay in completion due to acquisition of land, according permission by UP Forest department for cutting of additional trees, shifting of utilities & according railway permission.	Completed after persuasion with concerned department.	N.A.
Maharashtra	9	Modnimb Railway Km. 398/5-6	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.13

Maharashtra	9	Mohol Railway Km. 423/34	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.13
Maharashtra	NH-17	Kharpada	GAD approved	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14
Maharashtra	NH-17	Pen	GAD approved	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14
Maharashtra	NH-17	Wadkhal	GAD approval awaited from Railways	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14
Maharashtra	7	Pimpalkutti ROB Km. 173.450 (Rly. Ch.181/14-15)	Work is in progress	delayed	Approval of structural design and drawing and way leave agreement is awaited from Railway.	Railway authorities have been requested to expedite approval of Design and drawings of ROB.	Jun.14
Jharkhand	33	10.775	Pending with Railway SER Kolkata sinch 25.05.2013	Yes	Due to putting observation in piece meal on number of occasions by SER Kolkata	Matter has been raised regularly in Co-ordination meeting held by SER Kolkata	Financial Closure awaited
Jharkhand	33	11.762	Pending with Railway SER Kolkata sinch 25.05.2013	Yes	Due to putting observation in piece meal on number of occasions by SER Kolkata	Matter has been raised regularly in Co-ordination meeting held by SER Kolkata	Financial Closure awaited
Jammu and Kashmir	44	243.01	GAD has been approved by Railway	Yes	Due to delay in approvals from Railways	Railway authorities have been requested to expedite approval drawings of ROB.	Jun.,14
Jammu and Kashmir	44	190.966	99% work completed	No	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.,13
Bihar	30	182.57	In Progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March,14
Bihar	30	207.62	In Progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March,14
Bihar	85	14.217	Work stopped	No	Concessionaire not working	Contract under process of termination	May,14
Bihar	85	27.501	Not commenced	No	Concessionaire not working	Contract under process of termination	May,14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	85	58.421	Not commenced	No	Concessionaire not working	Contract under process of termination	May,14
Bihar	85	91.604	Not commenced	No	Concessionaire not working	Contract under process of termination	
Bihar	77	6.004	In Progress	No	NA	NA	Nov.14
Bihar	77	46.25	In Progress	No	NA	NA	Nov.14
Bihar	77	52.75	In Progress	No	NA	NA	Nov.14
Bihar	28A	18.172	In Progress	No	NA	NA	April.14
Bihar	28A	53.632	In Progress	No	NA	NA	April.14
Bihar	28A	37.085	In Progress	No	NA	NA	April.14
Bihar	28A	66.454	In Progress	Yes	Slow progress by concessionaire and LA problem	Matter taken up with Concessionaire to expedite tile work and LA problem is being resolved.	April.14
Tamil Nadu	67	Construction of ROB at Km.125/605 between Tiruchirappalli and Kumaramangalam Stations	Revised GAD approved on 26.11.2012 Work to be commenced	Delayed	Due to change of alignment in 1.85 Kms, the revised GAD has been submitted on 24.01.2013 and approved by Southern Railway on 03.04.2013. Design Drawings are to be furnished by the Concessionaire.	Follow up action is being done by PD and Concessionaire for getting early clearance.	May.14
Tamil Nadu	210	Construction of ROB at Km. 22/020 between Kumaramangalam and Keeranur Stations	Sub-structure design approved on 31.08.2012. Sub Structure work in progress.	Delayed	GAD was approved on 30.03.2009 and design and drawings were approved on 31.08.2012 & 21.01.2013. Delay is due to the fault of the Concessionaire	Monthly Co-ordination Meeting with Southern Railways to resolve the issues. Concessionaire is also benig directed during the Meeting conducted by CGM/Member (T) for early completion of work.	Oct.13

					and getting clearance from Railways during Construction.		
Tamil Nadu	7	Construction of four lane ROB at Km 233/890 between Kanniyakumari and Suchindram stations	Completed	Yes	Due to delay in obtaining clearance from Southern Railway for line block.	Regularly followed up with Southern Railway.	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	68	Km 68/073	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS.	Regularly followed up with Southern Railway.	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	45B	Constructoin of ROB at Km 174+645	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining clearance from Railways and LA	All the bottle necks were removed through constant follow up action	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	45B	Construction of ROB at Km 262+185	Completed	Delayed	Delay in obtaining clearance from Railways and LA	All the bottle necks were removed through constant follow up action	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	28	ROB in Km. 278.70 (Railway Km. 492/13-14, LC No.: NA, new alignment) Gorakhpur Bypass Project in Gorakhpur district of NH-28	Completed	Yes	Delay in completion due to acquisition of land, according permission by UP Forest department for cutting of additional trees, shifting of utilities & according railway permission.	Completed, continuation persuasion with concerned department.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	91	Level Xing no. 8A/E3 NR, New Delhi	Pier cap casted. Work is in progress.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	91	275/2-3	These ROB's are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	These ROB's are part of Aligarh - Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.
Uttar Pradesh	91	100/13-14	These ROB's are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	These ROB's are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.
Uttar Pradesh	91	45/11-12	These ROB's are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	These ROB's are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where

							work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD
Uttar Pradesh	91	41/3-4	These ROBs are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	These ROBs are part of Aligarh-Kanpur stretch where work is yet to be started due to forest clearance. GAD approved.
Uttar Pradesh	Connect- ing NH-2 (Km. 176.00) with NH-3 (13.000)	Km. 0+288	Superstructure work is in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Uttar Pradesh	Connect- ing NH-2 (Km. 176.00) with NH-3 (13.000)	Km. 8+954	Superstructure work is in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	Connect- ing NH-2 (Km. 176.00) with NH-3 (13.000)	Km.13+706	Superstructure work is in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Uttar Pradesh	Connect- ing NH-2 (Km. 176.00) with NH-3 (13.000)	Km 31+048	Revised GAD approval is under approval with Railways	Yes	Railway Authority instructed to revise the GAD due to non- feasibility of providing foundation near the running track	Revised GAD has been submitted to Railway Authority for approval.	Dec. 14
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Bypass Project connect- ing Km. 103 of NH3 to Km. 16.00 of NH-75	1+279	Completed in Year 2011	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Bypass Project connect- ing Km. 103 of NH-3 to Km. 16.00 of NH-75	7+790	Completed in Year 2011	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Assam	31C	ROB-I at Ch. 79+830 (BRPL Gate)	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Assam	31C	ROB-II at Ch. 88+123 (SK-48)	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Pathsala 1028+546	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Ghograpara 1075+218	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Sept. 13
Assam	31	ROB at Rangia 1082+931	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Changsari 1113+556	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Rajasthan	12	213+731	Work in progress	Yes	Slow progress by the concessionaire	The Concessionaire has been instructed to expedite the same.	Sept. 13
Odisha	42	20/950 (Rly. Km. 426/32-34)	GAD submitted to ECoR Khurda with copy to PIU on dated 12.06.2013 duly approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	42	147/300 (Rly. Km. 118/687)	GAD submitted to ECoR Sambalpur with copy to PIU on dated 16.04.13 duly approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	23	261/281 (Rly. Km. 430/743)	GAD has been approved by S.E. Rly, Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no. Works/AC/ROB/CKT/Pt.8 dated 16.07.13.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	23	266/500 (Rly. Km. 436/718)	After compliance of the observation of Rly. Authority, modified GAD submitted to S.E. Rly. Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no. 745 dated 21.06.13 for approval.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	23	236/718 (Rly. Km. 420/210)	After compliance of the observation of Rly. Authority, modified GAD submitted to SE. Rly, Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no.735 dated 17.06.13 for approval.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	42	20/950 (Rly. Km. 426/32-34)	GAD submitted to ECoR Khurda with copy to PIU on dated 12.06.2013 duly approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	42	147/300 (Rly. Km. 118/687)	GAD submitted to ECoR Sambalpur with copy to PIU on dated 16.04.13 duly approved.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	23	261/281 (Rly. Km. 430/743)	GAD has been approved by S.E. Rly, Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no. Works/AC/ROB/CKT/ Pt. 8 dated 16.07.13.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	23	266/500 (Rly. Km. 436/718)	After compliance of the observation of Rly. Authority, modified GAD submitted to S.E. Rly. Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no. 745 dated 21.06.13 for approval.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start
Odisha	23	236/718 (Rly. Km. 420/210)	After compliance of the observation of Rly. Authority, modified GAD submitted to SE. Rly, Kolkata <i>vide</i> letter no. 735 dated 17.06.13 for approval.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Project yet to start

Odisha	215	Jajpur ROB in By-pass NH-KM.(9.18) & Rly. Km. (334.886) Korai-JJKR Block	GAD approved on dt. 27.11.2006. Revised GAD approved on 16.04.2013 with Composit Girder	No	N.A.	N.A.	Nov.15
Odisha	215	Keonjhar ROB NH-KM. (115.717) & Rly. Km. (65.262) Tomka-Keonjhar- Bansapani	GAD approved on dt.11.06.2008. Revised GAD approved on 20.05.2013 with Composit Girder.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Nov.15
West Bengal	34	134.000 (ROB)	Construction started Progress (35%)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aug.14
West Bengal	34	185.530 (ROB)	Construction started Progress (35%)	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aug.14

Details of ROBS/RUBS under taken in 2012-2013

Punjab	NH 15	14+409	Under Progress in project of Four laning project from Km 6..082 to 108.502 of NH-15 on BOT(Toll) Basis	No	N.A.	ROBs shall be completed before the scheduled Completion.	Dec.14
Punjab	NH 15	42+467	83% work completed	Yes	CRS approval awaited	Matter pursued regularly in co-ordination meeting with Railways.	Dec.13
Punjab	NH 15	51+533	88% work Completed	No	CRS approval awaited	Matter pursued regularly in co-ordination meeting with Railways.	Dec.13
Punjab	NH 15	70+178,	85% work Completed	No	CRS approval awaited	Matter pursued regularly in co-ordination meeting with Railways.	Dec. 13
Punjab	NH 15	78+492	88% work Completed	No	CRS approval awaited	Matter pursued regularly in co-ordination meeting with Railways.	Dec.13
Punjab	NH 95	156+953	CRS approval awaited	No	N.A.	ROBs shall be completed before the scheduled Completion date.	Dec.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	NH -71A	Km. 11+640	Under Construction	No	N.A	ROBs shall be completed before the scheduled Completion date.	Dec.13
Haryana	NH- 71A	Km. 22+745	Under Construction	No	N.A	ROBs shall be completed before the scheduled Completion date.	Dec.13
Haryana	NH- 71A	Km. 79+875	Under Construction	No	N.A	ROBs shall be completed before the scheduled Completion date.	Dec.13
Haryana	NH-73	Km. 88.692	GAD drawing of ROB under processing in Railways	Delayed	Detailed status report of ROB is enclosed as Statement-II	Project yet to be start	Feb.15
Karnataka	17	364-365	The preliminary works are in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.	July.14
Karnataka	48	Km.329/1	The preliminary works are in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.	July.14
Karnataka	48	344-345	The preliminary works are in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.	July.14
Gujarat	8	54.865	GAD Approved Detailed design submitted to Railways	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable.	Dec.15
Gujarat	8	65.545	GAD under approval of Railways since 18.09.2012	Yes	Chief Bridge Engineer, Railways is insisting for reconstruction of existing ROB by NHAI, which is not as per prevalent policy	Railway requested for early decision on Policy Matter	Dec.15
Gujarat	8	75.425	GAD under approval of Railways since 18.09.2012	Yes	Chief Bridge Engineer, Railways is insisting for	Railway requested for early decision on Policy Matter	Dec.15

					reconstruction of existing ROB by NHAI, which is not as per prevalent policy		
Gujarat	8	106.475	GAD approved Detailed design being prepared by Concessionaire	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Dec.15
Kolkata	34	75.955 (ROB)	1. GAD Approved 2. Detailed design pending for approval from Railways 3. Construction work yet to be started	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Aug.14
Kolkata	34	90.640 (ROB)	1. GAD Approved 2. Detailed design pending for approval from Railways 3. Construction work yet to be started	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	March.15
Kolkata	34	95.350 (ROB)	1. GAD Approved 2. Detailed design pending for approval from Railways 3. Construction work yet to be started	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	March.15
Kolkata	34	111.345 (ROB)	1. GAD Approved 2. Detailed Design yet to be approved by Railway	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	March.15
Kolkata	34	112.215 (RUB)	1. GAD Approved 2. Detailed Design yet to be approved by Railway	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work	March.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolkata	41	Mecheda ROB Km 2.076	Due to non-availability of power cum traffic block, launching of girder can not be executed	Yes	Non availability of Power cum Traffic Block from S.E. Rly	NHAI has applied for power block. Due to heavy railway traffic Railway unable to give required block	Dec.13
Karnataka	13	Bijapur Railway Km. 191/100-200	GAD approved	No	NA	NA	July.14
Maharashtra	13	Solapur Railway Km. Between 447/7 to 447/8	Approval of GAP awaited	Yes	The alignment is changed due to declaration of Rationalization of GIBS Boundary	Requested for early decision.	June.16
Maharashtra	211	Solapur ROB at Km. 78+602	Two lane ROB already constructed on NH 211 by PWD /Railways. The 4 laning project is at RFQ Stage.	No	NA	NA	Project not awarded
Maharashtra	6	Km. 162.907	Under Completion Stages	No.	There was some initial delay for revision of design of super structure.	Work under Progress	Dec.13
Maharashtra	6	522.293	GAO Approved	No.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aug.14
Maharashtra	6	630.791	GAD yet to be approved	No.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aug.14
Maharashtra	6	640.146	GAD yet to be approved	No.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aug.14
Maharashtra	6	396+885	GAD Approved	Work not yet taken up by Concessioner as the appointed date is not given by NHAI	Not Applicable	Entrustment of NH-6 with NHAI is not declared in Gazatte Notification and process is in final stage at MORTH	Dec.15

Maharashtra	6	414+900	GAD Approved	Work not yet taken up by Concessioner as the appointed date is not given by NHAI	Not Applicable	Entrustment of NH-6 with NHAI is not declared in Gazette Notification and process is in final stage at MORTH	Dec.15	
Maharashtra	6	426+781	GAO Approved	Work not yet taken up by Concessioner as the appointed date is not given by NHAI	Not Applicable	Entrustment of NH-6 with NHAI is not declared in	Dec.15	
Maharashtra	6	440+218	GAD Approved	Work not yet taken up by Concessioner as the appointed date is not given by NHAI	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.15	
Maharashtra	69	Ch. 5/200 (Mankapur)	Work is in Progress	ROB	No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Maharashtra	69	Ch. 7/485 (Godhani)	Work is in Progress		No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Maharashtra	69	Ch. 29/540 (Khaperkheda)	Work is in Progress		No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Maharashtra	69	Ch. 33/350	Work is in Progress		No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Maharashtra	69	Ch. 38/367	Work is in Progress		No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Madhya Pradesh	69	Ch. 204/800 (Chichonda)	Work is in Progress		No Delay	N.A.	N.A.	Aug.14
Andhra Pradesh	40	ROB at 290.783 of Kadapa-I Kurnool Section.	Pier-1 piling works in progress. Abutment, Pier-2 and Abutment-2 piling works yet to start.	Yes	Delay in approvals of GAD's, designs & TAD's from Railway Authorities.	Matter pursued with the concerned Authority to expedite the progress.	Dec.14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	40	ROB at 290.986 of Kadapa-Kurnool Section.	Abutment-1,Pier-1 and Abutment-2 all piles cast. Pile caps yet to start. Pier-2 piling works yet to start.	Yes	Delay in approvals of GAD's,designs & TAD's from Railway Authorities.	Matter pursued with the concerned Authority to expedite the progress.	May.14
Andhra Pradesh	40	ROB at 355.839 of Kadapa-Kurnool Section.	Substructure completed. Superstructure yet to start.	Yes	Delay in approvals of GAD's, designs & TAD's from Railway Authorities.	Matter pursued with the concerned Authority to expedite the progress.	May.14
Andhra Pradesh	163	ROB at Km. 24.320 of Hyderabad-Yadagiri Section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh	163	ROB at Km. 41.843 of Hyderabad-Yadagiri Section.	Completed	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	66	Construction of ROB at Km. 38/986 in Tindivanam Bypass	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	March. 14
Tamil Nadu	66	Construction of ROB at Km. 174/832 near Samalpatti	Work in progress.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	April.14
Tamil Nadu	205	Conruction of additional 2- lane ROB at KM. 293+150 between Pudi-Renigunta Stations.	Work is in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Feb.14
Tamil Nadu	68	At Km 31/500	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in obtaining approval from Southern Railway and clearance from CRS.	Constantly followed up with Southern Railway & CRS.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	2	Km. 219 of NH-2	Completed	Yes	The work of Tundla ROB was delayed due to delayed	Work completed in February 2013	N.A.

					approval from Railways on account of construction of 3rd track by the Railways		
Uttar Pradesh	25	KM 218.986	Completed	N.A.	N.A.	Completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	26	KM 10.481	Completed	N.A.	N.A.	Completed	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	56A & 56B	ROB between Dilkhusa-Malhour section at 1086/18-19 on Lucknow-Faizable Section NH-56A&56B Lucknow Bypass.	Completed	Delayed	Due to delay in getting approval from railways. Due to change in methodology for launching of girder and termination of contractor.	Contract terminated and new agency appointed, after co-ordination work has been completed.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	25	ROB Bhighapur-Unnao Section at NH Km. 60 and Rly. Km. 182/6-7	Under progress	Delayed	Due to delay in getting approval from railway and due to this the ROB was deleted from his scope of work and likely to be completed by December 2013.	New agency appointed to complete the balance work.	Dec.13
Uttar Pradesh	248	Lucknow- Raebarailly, NH-24B ROB at Km. Rly. Km. 1026/7-8 and NH Km. 78.72	Under progress	No	NA	NA	July.14
Uttar Pradesh	24B	Lucknow-Raebarailly, NH-24B Rly Km. 993/11-12 and NH Km. 81.27	Under progress	No	NA	NA	July.14
Uttar Pradesh	2	788.650	GAD Approved	Not	N/A	Concessionaire is directed to speed up the construction work.	March.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh		809.050	GAD Approved	Not	N/A	Concessionaire is directed to speed up the construction work.	March.14
Uttar Pradesh	91	1274/1-2	Work is yet to be started due to forest clearance	No	NA	NA	Jun. 15
Uttar Pradesh	246	At LC No. 44A (Near Unchahar of NH-248 (Raebareilly-Allahabad)	The GAD has been approved by NR, Baroda House New Delhi 18.05.2012	No	NA	NA	Jun. 14
Uttar Pradesh	231	At LC No. 54A (Near Bhupiamu) & At LC no. 72B (Near Ramapur) of NH-231 (Raebareilly Jaunpur Section)	The P&E charges have been deposited on 14.12.2013. The approval of GAD's is still awaited.	No	NA	NA	Jun. 14
Uttar Pradesh	232	At LC No. NIL (Akbarpur Bypass), At LC No. 73B (Near Loharamau Sultanpur), At LC No.147A (Near ITI Raebareilly) At LC No. NIL (Near Lalganj Bypass) & At LC No. NIL (Near Fatehpur Bypass) on NH-232 (Tanda-Raebareilly-Banda)	The P&E charges have been deposited on 14.12.2013. The approval of GAD's is still awaited.	No	NA	NA	June.14
Uttarakhand	58	Roorkee bypass, Vill. Nagla Imarti	GAD has been approved <i>vide</i> NR Baroda House letter no. N. R.H. Q, E Plan No. XEN/BRI/S&D/389. Initial test pile drg.has been approved by NR HQ <i>vide</i> their letter no. 260-W/570/W SPL/	Yes	The construction of ROBs has delayed due to delay in approval of GADs by Raliway and due to delay/ non-submission of detailed drawings by Concessionaire.	The GAD approvals have been pursued by NHAI with the Railway and Concessionaire has been asked to expedite submission of detailed drawing to Raliways.	Sept.14

			Plan dt. 30.04.12, Detail design is awaited from Concessionarie.				
Uttarakhand	58	ROB at Jwalapur Km. 21/13-4	GAD has been approved <i>vide</i> NR as Plan No. N.R. H.Q. E. (P) Plan no. P-733-RB/2012 SH. No.1 initial test pile drg. has been approved by N.R H.Q <i>vide</i> their letter no. 260-W/816/W SPL Plan dt. 16.04.12. Detail design is awaited from Concessionaire. The approved GAD has been revised by N.Rly, Moradabad <i>vide</i> their letter no. 85-W/Dy. CE/C/MB dt. 01.09.12. The revised drawing reviewed has been adopted by Concessionaire and forwarded the same to Dy. CE NRly, Moradabad <i>vide</i> PIU-DDN letter no. # 3412 dt.28.09.12 for further n/a and has been got approved by Rlys.	Yes	The construction of ROB has delayed due to delay in approval of GADs by Railway and due to delay/ non-submission of detailed drawings by Concessionaire.	The GAD approvals have been pursued by NHA with the Railway and Concessionaire has been asked to expedite submission of detailed drawing to Railways.	Sept. 14
Uttarakhand	58	ROB at Motichur, in lieu of L. Xing no.19A	GAD approved. Design & drawing of Test pile details has been resubmitted by Concessionaire and the same has been forwarded to Northern.	Yes	The construction of ROB has delayed due to delay in approval of GADs by Railway and due to delay/ non-submission of	The GAD approvals have been pursued by NHA with the Railway and Concessionaire has been asked to expedite submission of detailed drawing to Railways.	Sept., 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rly Moradabad for approval and further necessary action <i>vide</i> PIU-Oehradun letter no. 4141 dt. 26.02.13 The design of foundation has been changed by Railways accordingly revised drawing being submitted by Concessionaire to Rlys.		detailed drawings by Concessionaire.		
Uttarakhand	58	RUB 71, at Raiwala, in lieu of existing Raiwala RUB	GAD has been approved <i>vide</i> NR as Plan No. N.R.H.Q.E (P) Plan no. P-711-RB/2011 SH. No. 1&2. Presently the construction of RUB Raiwala is in the scope of work of the assigned concessionaire, However NR Moradabad is insisting that the construction of RUB is to be done by Railways on deposit term. The matter has been taken up with railways and also brought notice to the notice higher ups The approved GAD has been revised by N. Rly, Moradabad <i>vide</i> their letter no.112-W/ Dy.CE/C/MB dt. 16.08.12 and the same has been adopted by	Yes	The construction of ROBs has delayed due to delay in approval of GADs by Railway and due to delay/ non-submission of detailed drawings by Concessionaire.	The GAD approvals have been pursued by NHA I with the Railway and Concessionaire has been asked to expedite submission of detailed drawing to Railways.	Sept.14

			Concessionaire and forwarded to Dy. CE NRly, Moradabad vide PIU DDN letter no. #3304 dt. 10.09.12 for further n/a. The revised GAD also got approved from Rlys.				
Madhya Pradesh	3	492.7	GAD approved CR Mumbai	No.	N.A.	N.A.	July-14
Madhya Pradesh	3	536	GAD approved WCR Jabalpur	No.	N.A.	N.A.	July.14
Madhya Pradesh	3	2.05	These three ROBs is a part of the proposed four lanning of Gwalior Shivpuri section of NH-3 from Km 15.600 of NH-75 (End of Gwalior bypass) to Km 236.00 (Total length 125.3 Km) of NH-3 in the State of MP under NHDP Phase IV on BOT (TOLL) on DBFOT pattern, Concession agreement signed on dated 09.01.2012 and the appointed date issued w.e.f. 16.05.2013 schedule date of completion of project is 12.11.2015.	No.	N.A.	N.A.	Nov. 15
Madhya Pradesh	3	109.9	These three ROBs is a part of the proposed four lanning of Gwalior Shivpuri section of NH-3 from Km 15.600	No	N.A.	N.A.	Nov. 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			of NH-75 (End of Gwalior bypass) to Km 236.00 (Total length 125.3 Km) of NH-3 in the State of MP under NHDP Phase IV on BOT(TOLL) on DBFOT pattern, Concession agreement signed on dated 09.01.2012 and the appointed date issued <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.05.2013 schedule date of completion of project is 12.11.2015.				
Madhya Pradesh	3	121.04	These three ROBs is a part of the proposed four lanning of Gwalior Shivpuri section of NH-3 from Km 15.600 of NH-75 (End of Gwalior bypass) to Km 236.00 (Total length 125.3 Km) of NH-3 in the State of MP under NHDP Phase IV on BOT(TOLL) on DBFOT pattern, Concession agreement signed on dated 09.01.2012 and the appointed date issued <i>w.e.f.</i> 16.05.2013 schedule date of completion of project is 12.11.2015.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Nov. 15
Madhya Pradesh	69	53.5	GAD approved	N.A.	N.A.	Appointed date is to be fixed	Dec. 15
Madhya Pradesh	69	66.4	For RUB	N.A.	N.A.	Appointed date is to be fixed	Dec. 15
Madhya Pradesh	69	66.4	Modified GAD ROB resubmitted	N.A.	N.A.	Appointed date is to be fixed	Dec. 15

Madhya Pradesh	69	88.1	Modified GAD resubmitted	N.A.	N.A.	Appointed date is to be fixed	Dec. 15
Madhya Pradesh	26	206.111 (Old km) 211.004 (New km)	Completed as on 31.10.2013	Yes	Delay in approval of TAD drawing by WCR. ii. Lack of resources and poor planning of contractor	Continuous monitoring/ meeting with Railway department for approval of drawings by PIU level and Higher level.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	7	302.569	ROBs are to be constructed under proposed 4 lanning of Rewa Katni Jabalpur Section of NH-7.	N.A.	N.A.	The work shell commence after appointed date	Dec. 15
Madhya Pradesh	7	462.108	ROBs are to be constructed under proposed 4 lanning of Rewa Katni Jabalpur Section of NH-7.	N.A.	N.A.	The work shell commence after appointed date	Dec. 15
Rajasthan	3	53+145	Completed in Year 2012-13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Assam	31C	ROB-I at Ch. 79+830 (BRPL Gate)	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Assam	31C	ROB-II at Ch. 88+123 (SK-48)	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Jun. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Pathsala 1028+546	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Ghograpara 1075+218	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Sept. 13
Assam	31	ROB at Rangla 1082+931	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Assam	31	ROB at Changsari 1113+556	Work in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	March. 14
Assam	37	Thekraguri 240.110 Km.	Completed	No	NA	NA	N.A.
Assam	54E	58.720 Km Lumding	Work in progress	No	NA	NA	March.14
Assam	54E	122.750 Km. Kalachand	Work in progress	No	NA	NA	March. 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	54E	Km. 179.283 between Railway station Jatinga Lampur and Ditokchera	Work yet to commenced	Work recently allotted	NA	NA	Dec. 14
Assam	54E	Km. 169.617 near Jatinga	Work yet to commenced	Work recently allotted	NA	NA	Dec. 14
Rajasthan	14	14.64	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Required	Jun. 14
Rajasthan	14	103.919	Work in progress	No	Not Applicable	Not Required	Jun. 14
Odisha	5	297.154	Completed and opened to traffic w.e.f. Nov 12	Delayed	Original Contractor expelled	NA	
West Bengal	34	75.955 (ROB)	Detailed design approved by Railway Authority. Construction to start after shifting of LC Gate & removal of encroachment.	No	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Dec. 14
West Bengal	34	90.640 (ROB)	Detailed design approved by railway. Work to start.	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Feb. 15
West Bengal	34	95.350 (ROB)	Detailed design approved by railway. Work to start.	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Feb.15
West Bengal	34	111.345 (ROB)	Detailed design yet to be approved by Railway Authority.	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Nov. 14
West Bengal	34	112.215 (RUB)	Detailed design yet to be approved by Railway Authority.	No.	Not Applicable	Constant persuasion with the Railway and Concessionaire are being made for expediting the work.	Nov. 14
West Bengal	6	23.831 (ROB)	GAD proposed with composite steel girder with RCC deck slab is yet to be approved by Railway Authority.	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Jan. 15

West Bengal	41	Mecheda ROB from Km 1.580 to Km 2.485	Work in progress and is expected to be completed by end of Sept 2013	Delayed	Delayed approval of power block from SE Railway	After lot of persuasion, finally Power cum Traffic block given by SE Rly.	Sept. 13
Maharashtra	6	ROB Km. 206.48	GAD approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	June. 16
Maharashtra	6	ROB Km. 243.6	GAD approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	June. 16
Maharashtra	6	ROB Km. 302.11	GAD approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	June.16
Maharashtra	6	ROB Km. 345.39	GAD approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	June. 16
Maharashtra	6	ROB Km. 392.700	GAD approved	N/A	N/A	N/A	June. 16

Details of ROBS/RUBS under taken In 2013-2014

Madhya Pradesh	69A	140+121 (Chorgaon)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	69A	158+355 (Charphatak Chhindwara)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	268	49+659 (Sausar Kuddam) 2014	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	268	54+003 (Sausar Proper)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	268	6+405 (Sonakhar)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	268	22+609 (Jaitpur Khurd)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	69A	2+426 (Kukdachiman)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Madhya Pradesh	26B	39+164 (Kundalikala)	As per schedule likely to be completed by Oct. 2014	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Oct. 2014
Chhattisgarh	6	320.400 at Rasmada	Work is in progress	No	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.14
Chhattisgarh	200	107.865 at Mohabhata	Finanical closure is yet to be obtained by the Concessionaire, M/s. IVRCI Raipur-Bilaspur Tollways Ltd.	No	N.A.	N.A.	Dec.15

Creation of Jobs

*163. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employment opportunities in the country have declined due to recession in the economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Group constituted by the Government for generation of employment opportunities in the country has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made in the report and the action taken by the Government thereon; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Government for creating job opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the Surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12, the estimated employment, as per usual status, has increased from 4654.8 lakhs in 2009-10 to 4741 lakhs in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Government had constituted a Special Group on Targeting Ten Million Employment Opportunities per year under the Chairmanship of Shri S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission in 2001. The Group recommended that it was possible to increase labour intensities in the economy and to reduce underemployment through well-designed policy and programme interventions which take into account sectoral and regional specificities. The Government had incorporated the recommendations of the Committee in the Tenth Five Year Plan which set out a strategy for creation of 50 million employment opportunities during the Plan period 2002-2007.

(e) To promote creation of jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment

in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA); Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Component Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, Multi-sectoral Development Programme funds and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development.

Debt Restructuring Package

*164. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to accord priority sector status to the textile industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the loan restructuring/debt recast proposed by the Government;
- (c) whether due to the uncertainty over raw material prices and infrastructure constraints, Indian textile companies have become less competitive as compared to the other Asian textile producing countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the export incentives being offered/provided by the Government to compete with the Asian countries; and
- (e) whether the export incentives including duty drawback given to the Indian textile industry are inadequate as compared to the neighbouring countries such as China, Pakistan and Bangladesh and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO):
(a) A representation has been received from the Synthetic

and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) with various proposals for stimulating growth in exports of MMF Textiles including priority sector lending for textiles export sector. The proposal has been recommended by the Ministry of Textiles for favorable consideration of Ministry of Finance.

(b) It has been proposed in the representation of the SRTEPC that a minimum share of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) may be allocated for textiles export sector along with a capping of interest rates. The proposal does not contain an element of debt restructuring/debt recast;

(c) Strong textiles industry performance in 2013-14 is indicative of the global competitiveness of the textiles sector;

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

(e) Export incentives are offered by Government based on its own priorities and resources and are not comparable with China, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Recruitment in Army

*165. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army is facing shortage of manpower in various ranks;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted recruitment rallies across the country to recruit Other Ranks personnel;

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

(e) the future recruitment plan being chalked out by the Government for the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Shortages of Officers and Other Ranks in Army, are as under:

	Officers	Other Ranks (ORs)
Authorised strength	47762	11,50,191
Held strength	38172	11,27,350
Shortage	9590	22,841
	(as on 01.01.2013)	(as on 01.04.2013)

The shortage of officers in the Army is *inter alia* attributable to accretions from time to time, tough selection procedures, difficult service conditions coupled with perceived high degree of risk involved in service career.

Recruitment of ORs in Army is a continuous and an ongoing process. Against existing shortages, a large number of recruits are under going training. As such, there is no significant problem of shortage in ORs in Army.

(c) and (d) Recruitment of ORs in Army is carried out through Open Recruitment Rally System. Efforts are made to cover each district of the country at least once in the recruitment year. Details of the recruitment rallies conducted during the last three years and the current year (State-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) In Army, officers are inducted as Commissioned Officer on All India basis through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) Examination followed by Service Selection Board (SSB) and also through some Non-UPSC and In-Service entries based on the vacancies released from time to time. Further, with a view to mitigate shortage of officers in the Army and increase intake of officers, Government have approved setting up of two additional Service Selection Boards (SSBs) for Army. A second Officers' Training Academy (OTA) has been set up in Gaya, Bihar apart from enhancing the training capacity of the existing training institutes viz. Indian Military Academy (IMA), National Defence Academy (NDA) and Officers' Training Academy (OTA), Chennai.

Details of recruitment rallies planned for induction of ORs in the current year (2013-14) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Recruitment Rallies conducted during last three years and the current year so far*

Sl. No.	States	Year			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Current Year So far)
1.	Andaman Nicobar (UT)	-	01	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	06	06	06	03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03	03	03	-
4.	Assam	07	08	05	03
5.	Bihar	06	05	07	02
6.	Chhattisgarh	02	03	03	01
7.	Delhi	02	02	02	01
8.	Goa	01	02	01	-
9.	Gujarat, Dadar Nagar Haveli (UT) & Daman & Diu (UT)	04	04	05	02
10.	Haryana	05	05	06	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	05	05	05	02
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)	06	06	05	03
13.	Jharkhand	02	02	02	-
14.	Karnataka	05	05	05	02
15.	Kerala	06	06	07	01
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	01	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	11	08	08	05
18.	Maharashtra	13	07	11	02
19.	Manipur	03	02	03	01
20.	Meghalaya	02	02	01	01
21.	Mizoram	02	02	02	01
22.	Nagaland	06	02	01	01
23.	Odisha	08	05	09	02
24.	Punjab and Chandigarh (UT)	12	08	09	05
25.	Rajasthan	08	10	07	04
26.	Sikkim	01	01	02	-
27.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (UT)	06	06	06	03
28.	Tripura	02	02	02	01
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13	13	09	02
30.	Uttarakhand	06	06	06	03
31.	West Bengal	08	06	04	02
Total		161	143	143	53

Statement-II*Statewise details of Recruitment Rallies planned for balance of the current year*

Sl. No.	States	2013-14 (Current Year)	Remarks
1.	Andaman Nicobar (UT)	01	Recruitment rallies are conducted after due deliberation, planning and detailed coordination with civil administration after ensuring that all basic amenities such as infrastructure, connectivity, lodging and food, medical facility and adequate police arrangements are made available. Accordingly recruitment rallies are organized at those locations where these facilities are provided by the civil administration. As such, these recruitment rallies are subject to consent/ confirmation from civil/ district administration.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	
4.	Assam	03	
5.	Bihar	03	
6.	Chhattisgarh	01	
7.	Delhi	01	
8.	Goa	01	
9.	Gujarat, Dadar Nagar Haveli (UT) & Daman & Diu (UT)	02	
10.	Haryana	04	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (J&K)	02	
13.	Jharkhand	02	
14.	Karnataka	02	
15.	Kerala	03	
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	
17.	Madhya Pradesh	05	
18.	Maharashtra	05	
19.	Manipur	01	
20.	Meghalaya	01	
21.	Mizoram	01	
22.	Nagaland	01	
23.	Odisha	03	
24.	Punjab and Chandigarh (UT)	05	
25.	Rajasthan	07	
26.	Sikkim	01	
27.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (UT)	03	
28.	Tripura	01	
29.	Uttar Pradesh	09	
30.	Uttarakhand	03	
31.	West Bengal	03	
Total		81	

[*Tranlation*]

Handicraft Clusters Schemes

*166. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up handicraft clusters in the country including silk based handicrafts in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of exports of handicrafts including hand-made carpets during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT/country-wise;

(c) the share of export of Indian handicraft in the world market and the steps taken by the Government to increase the market share of Indian handicraft products in the international market;

(d) the number of artisans in the country as per the census held recently, State/UTwise; and

(e) the details of incentives/new schemes formulated for promotion of handicrafts/artisans in the country along with the funds allocated/utilised, scheme/ State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to set up 120 handicrafts cluster in the country including in the State of Gujarat during the current financial year. The details of crafts and locations will be decided on the basis of proposals received and budget available.

(b) The details of export of handicraft including hand-made carpets during each of the last three years country-wise is as per the enclosed Statement-I. For the current year the export data, country-wise, is yet to be compiled. The total export of handicrafts including hand-knotted carpet during the current year is Rs.7058.70 crores (upto July 2013).

The State/UT-wise export data of handicrafts including hand-knotted carpet is not maintained.

(c) As reported by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts and Carpet Export Promotion Council, the share of Indian handicrafts excluding handmade carpet and

other floor coverings in Global trade of handicrafts is less than 2% whereas the share of Indian handmade Carpets in Global Market is 29.65%.

The steps taken by the Government to increase the market share of Indian handicraft products in the international market are as under:—

- Participations in fairs/exhibitions abroad.
- Thematic display and live demonstration of crafts in exhibitions abroad.
- Organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.
- Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad through seminars and publicity as well as awareness programmes about technology, packaging, policies in India to exporters.
- Organizing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair twice a year besides product specific shows.
- Providing participation under assistance of MDA/MAI Scheme of Ministry of Commerce to Exporter Members.

(d) The current census of handicrafts artisans is still in progress. The State/UTs-wise number of handicrafts artisans in the country shall only be known once the census is completed. However, based on the existing census undertaken so far, the number of handicrafts artisans has been estimated at 68.68 lakhs.

(e) Government is implementing the following six Schemes for the development and promotion of handicrafts artisans in the country:—

- i. Baba Sahib Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
- ii. Marketing and Support Service Scheme,
- iii. Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme,
- iv. Research and Development Scheme,
- v. Human Resource Development Scheme,
- vi. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

The details of funds released scheme-wise/State-wise during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition to above, Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme has also been proposed during 12th Plan, with a provision of Rs. 243.37 crores for the entire

12th Plan.

In addition to above, four Mega Carpet Clusters at Bhadohi-Mirzapur, Moradabad (UP) Narsapur (Andhra Pradesh) and other in Srinagar (J&K) has also been sanctioned.

Statement-I

Country-wise exports of Handicrafts (excluding handmade carpets and other floor coverings) for the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (Prov.) in Rupee as well as US\$ term

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Amount Rupees in crores	US\$ Million	Amount Rupees in crores	US\$ Million	Amount Rupees in crores	US\$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Australia	146.11	31.92	187.25	39.05	304.90	56.07
2.	Canada	301.54	65.88	314.82	65.65	411.03	75.59
3.	France	468.99	102.47	536.48	111.87	764.08	140.52
4.	Germany	947.35	206.98	1025.07	213.75	1406.14	258.60
5.	Italy	361.77	79.04	417.43	87.05	600.65	110.47
6.	Japan	243.76	53.26	218.04	45.47	293.20	53.92
7.	Netherland	305.11	66.66	374.35	78.06	533.02	98.03
8.	UAE	633.57	138.43	1148.09	239.40	1604.83	295.15
9.	Switzerland	148.94	32.54	136.11	28.38	177.20	32.59
10.	U.S.A.	3012.45	658.18	3398.98	708.77	4725.14	869.01
11.	U.K.	1123.32	245.43	1176.99	245.43	1719.39	316.21
12.	LAC	181.15	39.58	418.20	87.21	648.03	119.18
13.	Other Countries	2659.90	581.15	3623.44	755.57	4782.51	879.56
Total		10533.96	2301.52	12975.25	2705.66	17970.12	3304.90

Country-wise Exports of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings for the last three years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 in Rupee term as well as US\$ term

Sl. No.	Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Rupees crores	U.S.\$ Million	Rupees crores	U.S.\$ Million	Rupees crores	U.S.\$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Argentina	7.04	1.54	7.88	1.64	7.24	1.33
2.	Australia	125.58	27.44	140.47	29.29	179.42	33.00
3.	Austria	23.45	5.12	26.05	5.43	26.39	4.85
4.	Belgium	63.84	13.95	70.66	14.73	72.07	13.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Brazil	53.82	11.76	56.65	11.81	64.51	11.86
6.	Canada	84.75	18.52	94.06	19.61	118.81	21.85
7.	Denmark	35.78	7.82	40.04	8.35	56.53	10.40
8.	Finland	10.53	2.30	11.08	2.31	13.96	2.57
9.	France	88.09	19.25	92.73	19.34	96.34	17.72
10.	Germany	553.49	120.93	621.90	129.68	656.76	120.97
11.	Italy	103.40	22.59	108.84	22.70	83.99	15.45
12.	Japan	49.89	10.90	55.83	11.64	70.12	12.90
13.	Netherlands	74.98	16.38	78.93	16.46	96.65	17.77
14.	Norway	15.20	3.32	15.99	3.33	28.46	5.23
15.	Sweden	59.89	13.08	66.54	13.88	60.03	11.04
16.	Switzerland	15.80	3.45	16.63	3.47	19.44	3.58
17.	Spain	58.75	12.84	61.84	12.90	44.99	8.27
18.	U.S.A.	1617.07	353.30	1794.75	374.25	2501.52	460.06
19.	U.K.	238.45	52.10	266.84	55.64	548.29	100.84
20.	Others	862.67	188.48	955.37	199.22	1131.78	207.96
Total		4142.47	905.07	4583.08	955.68	5877.30	1080.90

Source: Ministry of Commerce Data Bank and DGCI&S Data

Statement-II

State-wise, Scheme-wise funds released under handicrafts schemes during 2012-13

		Rs. in lakhs						
Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99.9	28.50	144.67	40.40		4.86	318.33
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0				0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.65	15.00	59.70	1.25		3.65	124.25
4.	Assam	394.64	99.90	591.85	40.10		21.52	1148.01
5.	Bihar	102.13	16.70	62.82	38.10		7.18	226.93
6.	Chhattisgarh	15	-	39.37	19.30		-	73.67
7.	Delhi	72.12	104.80	1778.3	187.60		252.28	2395.1
8.	Goa	28.35	-	26.83	4.60		-	59.78
9.	Gujarat	236.38	14.50	83.26	20.90		-	355.04
10.	Haryana	209.11	5.90	44.6	40.30		14.87	314.78
11.	Himachal Pradesh	44.51	5.00	46.55	1.42			97.48
12.	Jharkhand	52.62	14.00	21.84	11.50		-	99.96

Sl.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	Welfare	R&D	Total
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	315.37	28.10	30.43	57.65		9.8	441.35
14.	Karnataka	73.19	4.50	73.92	24.15		-	175.76
15.	Kerala	55.76	14.50	65.27	39.70		-	175.23
16.	Madhya Pradesh	161.00	44.90	109.58	99.00		27.1	441.58
17.	Maharashtra	86.63	2.70	99.53	62.90		-	251.76
18.	Manipur	396.32	30.40	121.46	44.30		21.63	614.11
19.	Meghalaya	1.75	5.00	5.61	6.25		-	18.61
20.	Mizoram	6.17	5.00	13.35	5.46		-	29.98
21.	Nagaland	40.45	20.90	20.16	4.50		-	66.01
22.	Odisha	72.89	24.90	165.98	93.20		8.7	365.67
23.	Punjab	141.74	14.50	58.79	15.60		2.49	233.12
24.	Puducherry	3.61	-	22.96	11.40		-	37.97
25.	Rajasthan	54.92	13.10	102.78	86.60		29.3	286.7
26.	Sikkim	0	5.00	23.15	5.90		-	34.05
27.	Tamil Nadu	50.84	4.50	98.63	39.50		42.31	235.78
28.	Tripura	105.69	5.00	26.25	16.00		-	152.94
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1171.75	94.60	414.91	278.45		47.77	2007.48
30.	Uttaranchal	100.28	16.30	0	11.60		2.4	130.58
31.	West Bengal	119.34	10.40	0.00	58.30		-	188.04
Total		4257.11	648.60	4352.55	1365.93	2489.00	495.86	13609.05

[English]

Unemployment among Minorities

*167. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment among minority communities including Sikhs and Muslims has increased during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether self-employment has increased among

the said communities including Muslims during the said period;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) As per last two Surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, during 2004-05 and 2009-10, the unemployment rates among the minorities, as per usual status, during the period is given in the table below:—

Unemployment Rates in per centage

Religion	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2009-10	2004-05	2009-10
Hindu	1.5	1.5	4.4	3.4
Islam	2.3	1.9	4.1	3.2
Christianity	4.4	3.9	8.6	2.9
Sikhism	3.5	2.4	4.6	6.1
Others	1.1	1.2	6.4	1.7
All	1.6	1.6	4.5	3.4

From the survey results, it may be seen that the unemployment rates have declined for all religious communities except for urban Sikhs.

(c) and (d) As per the estimates from the NSS surveys, the distribution of self-employed persons in per centage as per the usual status is given in the table below:

Religion	Self-employed Rural males		Self-employed Rural Females		Self-employed Urban males		Self-employed Urban Females	
	2004-05	2009-10	2004-05	2009-10	2004-05	2009-10	2004-05	2009-10
Hindu	58.2	53.7	47.1	54.7	42.7	39.7	19.3	39.3
Islam	69.6	52.8	52.3	64.9	75.5	49.6	33.1	59.7
Christianity	61.5	50	50.9	55.4	42.7	29.4	19.6	28.4
Sikhism	#	54.5	#	78.9	#	44.4	#	51.5
Others		43.6		43.8		41.4		33.6
All	58.4	53.5	47.5	55.7	42.8	41.1	47.6	41.1

Data for Sikhs are included in "All" during 2004-05

From the survey results it may be observed that the proportion of self-employed has decreased amongst rural and urban males across major religious groups and increased amongst females. The NSS survey results for 2009-10 do not provide State-wise details of these estimates.

(e) To promote creation of jobs, Government has taken variety of steps like encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy, fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), now restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). In addition, Government has decided to spend more funds on skill development programmes. For example, it has been decided to use at least 10% of Special Component Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Assistance to Scheduled Castes

Sub-Plan and 5% of Border Area Development Programme funds for skill development. For ensuring that the people of Minority Community in particular could access various job opportunities, it has recently been decided that at least 10% of funds available under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme run by Ministry of Minority Affairs be used for skill development. In addition, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a new Scheme titled 'Seekho aur Kamao' to skill large number of people belonging to minority community in traditional as well as modern trades.

Chief of Defence Staff

*168. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the proposal for creation of institution of Chief of Defence Staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Task Force constituted by the Government is looking into this issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The report of the Group of Ministers on 'Reforming the National Security System' had, *inter alia*, recommended the creation of the institution of Chief of Defence Staff. No Task Force is looking into this issue at present. Government will take a decision on this matter after completing the ongoing consultations with various political parties.

[Translation]

Growth of Shipping Industry

*169. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping industry has registered

growth in cargo handling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing capacity and the quantum of cargo handled by shipping industry during the last three years and the current year, port-wise;

(d) the share of shipping industry in handling of the country's cargo; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to augment the growth of shipping industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The growth in cargo handling for all Indian ports is around 5.51% for the last three years and in the Non-Major Ports the growth is around 23.2% during the same period.

(c) The Port-wise capacity and the cargo handled by the Major Ports during last three years and the current year are given below:—

Ports	Capacity (In MTPA)	Cargo handled (In 000 Tonnes)			
	(As on 31st March, 2013)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	April-June 2013
Kolkata (Kolkata Dock Complex)	17.14	12540	12233	11844	2955
Haldia (Holdia Dock Complex)	46.75	35005	31015	28084	7071
Paradip	106.30	56030	54254	56552	17001
Visakhapatnam	67.33	68041	67420	59040	14566
Ennore	31.00	11009	14956	17885	6199
Chennai	83.19	61460	55707	53404	12833
V.O. Chidambaranar	33.34	25727	28105	28260	6779
Cochin	44.66	17873	20091	19845	5274
New Mangalore	77.77	31550	32941	37036	9668
Mormugao	36.40	50022	39001	17693	2672
Mumbai	44.53	54586	56186	58038	13280
Jawaharlal Nehru	65.88	64309	65727	64490	15593
Kandla	93.22	81880	82501	93619	23285
All Major Ports	747.51	570032	560137	545790	137176

(d) Of the country's international trade, around 90% by volume and 70% by value are transported through Shipping.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to augment cargo handling by Shipping industry:—

- (i) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity. During the year 2012-13, 32 new projects were awarded which will augment the capacity of the ports by 136.75 MTPA.
- (ii) Modernising berths with state of the art loading/un-loading equipments to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) Deepening of channels and berths so that major ports can accommodate larger vessels.
- (iv) Improving rail-road connectivity of ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.

Environmental Clearances to Projects

*170. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various States for environmental clearances for projects in their States during the last three years and the current year State/UT/ Project-wise;

(b) the number of projects cleared out of them and the number of such projects still pending for grant of environmental clearances, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up or proposes to set up a mechanism for granting environmental clearances for the proposed projects within a fixed time limit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details of project proposals for which environment clearance was

issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the last three years and the current year (up to 31st July, 2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State/UT-wise details of project proposals pending for environment clearance in the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The cases of environment clearance to projects are dealt with as per the statutory provisions under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, as amended from time to time. The EIA Notification prescribes the procedure for processing the cases for environmental clearance as also the time-lines for processing such cases. Various steps taken by the Ministry to fast track the environment clearance process without compromising the quality of the appraisal or the integrity of the environment include continuous monitoring of status of pending projects, regular and longer duration meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees for consideration of projects in different sectors, streamlining of process, etc.

Statement-I

State-wise details of project proposals cleared during the last three years and the current year (upto 31st July, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31 st July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	44	48	28
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	3	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	5	3	0
4.	Assam	9	18	24	3
5.	Bihar	8	18	9	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	29	23	23	6
8.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	1	6	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0
10.	Delhi	1	2	1	0
11.	Goa	8	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Gujarat		57	38	59	47
13. Haryana		3	18	6	2
14. Himachal Pradesh		7	6	7	5
15. Jammu and Kashmir		3	3	4	1
16. Jharkhand		28	32	37	11
17. Kamataka		24	24	40	1
18. Kerala		29	18	17	3
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	1	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		16	21	34	7
21. Maharashtra		46	34	35	12
22. Manipur		0	0	2	1
23. Meghalaya		4	3	2	1
24. Mizoram		0	0	1	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		36	30	75	12
27. Pudducherry		1	2	0	0
28. Punjab		18	17	24	33
29. Rajasthan		36	18	49	17
30. Sikkim		1	1	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		30	36	41	14
32. Tripura		0	0	2	0
33. Uttarakhand		5	16	10	2
34. Uttar Pradesh		2	10	49	2
35. West Bengal		21	19	30	16
Total		494	464	639	227

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of project proposals pending for environmental clearance as on 31st July, 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Number of proposals pending for ECs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34
2.	Andamn and Nicobar Islands	03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	04

1	2	3
4. Assam		02
5. Bihar		07
6. Chandigarh		0
7. Chhattisgarh		14
8. Dadar Nagar Haveli		01
9. Daman and Diu		0
10. Delhi		0
11. Goa		00
12. Gujarat		52
13. Haryana		05
14. Himachal Pradesh		08
15. Jammu and Kashmir		06
16. Jharkhand		11
17. Karnataka		11
18. Kerala		05
19. Madhya Pradesh		15
20. Maharashtra		44
21. Manipur		0
22. Meghalaya		01
23. Mizoram		0
24. Nagaland		0
25. Lakshadweep		00
26. Pudducherry		2
27. Odisha		25
28. Punjab		28
29. Rajasthan		16
30. Sikkim		04
31. Tamil Nadu		07
32. Tripura		00
33. Uttarakhand		08
34. Uttar Pradesh		08
35. West Bengal		09
Total		330

*[English]***Working Conditions of Textile Workers**

*171. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various programmes/schemes run by the Government (a) for improving the working and economic conditions of textile workers in the country;

(b) the details of the funds allocated under these programmes/schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of the targets fixed/ achieved during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed or proposes to review implementation of the said schemes, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (DR. K. S. RAO):

(a) The Ministry of Textiles implements the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) with the objective to provide interim relief to textiles workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textiles unit. Assistance under the scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment;

(b) The TWRFS has benefitted 1.12 lac workers in 2010-11 with an expenditure of Rs.12.28 crores; 1.13 lac workers in 2011-12 with an expenditure of Rs.4.66 crores; 1.14 lac workers in 2012-13 with an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores and 1.14 lac workers in 2013-14 who have till July 2013 received benefits amounting to Rs. 1.12 crores;

(c) No targets are specified under the TWRFS, the scheme seeks to provide universal coverage of interim relief to textiles workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure;

(d) The Ministry of Textiles constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary to review the implementation of the TWRFS;

(e) The Ministry of Textiles has received the recommendations of the Committee for review of TWRFS

and recommendations have been proposed for incorporation by amendments in schematic guidelines of TWRFS.

Ambulance Service on National Highways

*172. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for every road developer to deploy one ambulance and one patrolling vehicle for every 50 km. stretch of National Highways (NHs) to shift road accident victims to the nearest medical aid centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against road developers not deploying ambulances and patrolling vehicles on NHs during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Ambulances and Route Patrol Vehicles are provided on all National Highway stretches that are entrusted to the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the stretches are being tolled. On all the stretches for the purpose of operation and maintenance through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and/or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) concessions, one Ambulance and one Route Patrol Vehicle are mandated at each toll plaza. The toll plazas are normally located at an average distance of 60 Km. On the stretches being maintained by NHAI under short term maintenance scheme, Ambulances and Route Patrol Vehicles are provided for an average stretch of 50 km length. In order to ensure their availability on the designated stretch, prevent misuse of these vehicles and for effective control on movement and for convenience of highway users, these vehicles are painted with unique colour scheme standardised by NHAI. Ambulances are painted with red and white diagonal stripes, route patrol vehicles are painted with blue and white diagonal stripes. Emergency phone numbers are displayed at every 5 km on

either side of highways and are also printed on toll tickets. Boards depicting names of contact person and emergency contact number are also displayed at prominent locations on toll plazas. It has also been decided that all ambulances/road patrol vehicles deployed by the concessionaire in project site, should be fitted with a Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) with the facility of Global Positioning System (GPS) on each vehicle.

(c) and (d) No such incident of non-deployment of ambulances and patrolling vehicles by any concessionaire on National Highways (NHs) has ever been reported to the Government or the NHAI. However, as per existing provisions of Model Concession Agreement (MCA), penal provisions have been made for non fulfilment of conditions precedent by the concessionaire.

Upgradation of Army Hospitals

*173. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the army hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, hospital-wise;

(c) the details of the new army hospitals sanctioned during the said period and the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose so far; and

(d) the time by which upgradation of the hospitals is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) Armed Forces Medical Hospitals are upgraded based on operational requirements as an ongoing process as the strength of troops, nature of operations, terrain and chain of evacuation determine the kind of medical facilities to be available in any Armed Forces Hospital.

(b) The details of funds sanctioned/released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, hospital-wise is in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Two Army Hospitals at Gopalpur (Odisha) and Hissar (Haryana), one Air Force Hospital at Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) and one Naval Hospital at Ezhimala, Kerala (Phase-I) were opened during the last three years. The sanctioned and released amount for opening these hospitals was Rs. 10 crore, Rs. 34 crore, Rs. 34 crore and Rs.30.26 crore respectively.

(d) The details of time by which upgradation of the hospitals is likely to be completed is enclosed at Statement.

Statement

Army Hospitals

Sl.No.	Name of Hospital and Item of Upgradation work	Cost approved (Rs. in crore)	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	Projected time for completion (after date of approval)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	183 MH (Military Hospital)—Provision of Technical and Other than Married (OTM) Accommodation.	43.20	43.20	April, 2014
2.	CH (WC)—Construction of Trauma Ward, New corridor in Medical OPD, Addition/alteration to Pharmacy and Central Registration area including Air Conditioning.	6.29	6.29	March, 2014
2011-12				
1.	Military Hospital Jalandhar—Provision of Storage Accommodation for Medical Stores	0.33	0.33	Dec., 2012 (Completed)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Military Hospital Jalandhar—Deficient Technical Accommodation for OPD	8.54	8.54	Jan., 2016
3.	Command Hospital (Western Command)—Provision of Air Condition in Wards with additional/ alteration of wards.	3.47	3.47	March, 2014
4.	Command Hospital (Western Command)—Provision of Enhancement of DG Set Capacity 1500 KVA.	1.81	1.81	March, 2013 (Completed)
2012-13				
1.	Military Hospital Jodhpur—Provision of Technical Accommodation (Phase-II).	24.73	24.73	Jan., 2017
2.	Army Hospital (R&R)—Provision of Technical Accommodation for Onco Centre.	3.25	3.25	March, 2014
3.	Military Hospital Yol—Provision of Technical and OTM Accommodation.	2.85	2.85	March, 2014
4.	425 Field Hospital—Provision of Technical Accommodation for 45 bedded Hospital at Punch.	35.35	35.35	March, 2017
5.	Military Hospital Meerut—Provision of Technical and OTM accommodation.	4.53	4.53	March, 2014
6.	Command Hospital (Eastern Command) Kolkata—Provision of Technical Accommodation for Gynae and Obst Centre.	13.07	13.07	March, 2016
7.	Armed Forces Medical College, Pune—Provision of an Examination Hall for 1000 students.	5.61	5.61	Jan., 2016
8.	Armed Forces Medical College, Pune—Provision of Central Mess for Nursing Officers and Cadets.	9.56	9.56	March, 2016
9.	Command Hospital (Central Command) Lucknow—Upgradation of School of Nursing.	8.09	8.09	Feb., 2017
10.	403 Field Hospital—Provision of two Section Hospitals for Base Camp (Siachen Glacier) and Rock fall (Southern Siachen Glacier, Sub Sector West).	6.52	6.52	March, 2017
11.	Military Hospital Jalandhar—Provision of Air Conditioning for Ward area of hospital building.	2.19	2.19	Dec., 2014
12.	167 Military Hospital—Provision of Medical gas pipe line system and replacement of Air Condition Plant for Intensive Care Unit and Operation Theatre.	0.71	0.71	March, 2015

1	2	3	4	5
13.	403 Field Hospital—Provision of Installation of Modern state of art OT lights in existing Centrally heated OT of Siachen Hospital at Hunder.	0.65	0.65	March,2014
14.	Command Hospital (Southern Command) Pune—Construction of New Multi-storeyed Hospital.	382.37	382.37	Nov., 2016
Air Force Hospitals:				
1.	6 AF Hospital, Coimbatore	25.89	25.89	June, 2012 (Case has been taken up by DGMS (Air) to revise the projected date of completion).
2.	Command Hospital Bangalore	427.30	427.30	Dec., 2014
Navy:				
1.	Ezhimala, Kerala (Phase-II)	95.03	95.03	Dec., 2018

IPR for Compulsory Licensing

*174. SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invoke the flexibility under the World Trade Organization agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights for compulsory licensing of patented drugs to ensure availability of life saving drugs at affordable prices to the people;

(b) if so, the details of the firms which have been allowed generic version of drugs along with steps taken by the Government for availability of life saving drugs at affordable prices;

(c) whether the Government has finalised the draft National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Strategy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures suggested to protect both product and process patents?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) The provisions under the World Trade Organization agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights

(TRIPS) for Compulsory Licensing of patented products and the flexibilities thereof, have already been incorporated in the Patents Act, 1970 (as amended in 2005). The decision of the Government to invoke the relevant provisions of the Act will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case.

(b) A compulsory license has been granted under Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970 by the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks for Sorafenib Tosylate to M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd. on 9th March, 2012. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP,2012) notified by the Government on 7th Dec,2012 addresses the issue of making life-saving drugs available at reasonable prices. The policy includes provisions for bringing medicines of various strengths and dosage forms as specified in National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) under price control. Subsequently, Drug (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 2013 has also been notified on 15th May 2013.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Wrestling in Olympic Games

*175. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decided to drop wrestling from Olympics 2020;

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

(c) whether the Government has protested and taken up the matter with IOC and wrestling federations of other countries to restore the wrestling event to the schedule of Olympic events; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board (EB) at its meeting held on 12.02.2013 recommended that wrestling, governed by the International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA), be not included in the list of core sports for the 2020 Olympics.

This decision of IOC has come as a surprise and is a very unfortunate development. The Government of India believes that this decision to exclude the sport of wrestling from the 25 core sports needs to be reconsidered in view of the fact that wrestling not only has universal appeal, but is also very affordable.

The Ministry has taken up the matter with the International Olympic Committee requesting it to reconsider its decision and retain wrestling in the category of core sports for Olympic Games. It has also requested India's member in the IOC to take up the matter strongly and make every effort to get wrestling included in the list of core sports.

Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs & Sports has also written to Sports Ministers of 70 countries, where wrestling is popular and wrestlers from which participated in London Olympics, 2012, requesting them to take up the matter with the IOC and impress upon

it the need to retain wrestling among the core sports in Olympic Games.

Secretary (Sports) has also written to Foreign Secretary for enlisting the support of the Ministry of External Affairs and for directing the Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners of the countries, whose wrestlers participated in London Olympics in 2012, to call on their respective Sports Ministers and convince them to take up the matter with IOC in right earnest.

Executive Board (EB) of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its meeting held at St. Petersburg (Russia) on 29th May 2013 recommended that baseball/softball, squash and wrestling be proposed to the 125th IOC Session for possible inclusion of one of these three as an additional sport on the Olympic programme for the 2020 Olympic Games.

The EB selected the three sports by secret ballot from a shortlist of eight that also include karate, roller sports, sport climbing, wakeboarding and wushu. The vote followed 30-minute presentations by each International Federation and an extensive evaluation by the Olympic Programme Commission to determine their potential added value to the Games.

The full IOC membership will meet for the 125th Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 7th to 10th September and will vote on which of the three sports to add to the programme of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in addition to the 25 core sports.

Decline in Manufacturing Sector

*176. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted study/high level meeting/review to ascertain the reasons for the consistent decline in the manufacturing sector;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof along with the discussion, if any, held with the industry in this regard and the follow-up action taken by the Government to improve the factory output in view of the depreciation of rupee/inflationary pressure;

(c) the incentives likely to be offered to the industries in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has noticed that employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector have declined during the last three years and if so, the details thereof along with corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(e) whether the Indian rank in respect of the manufacturing sector as compared to the world has slipped as per the report of the United National Industrial Development Organization and if so, the details thereof along with growth rate of Indian manufacturing sector as compared to the other countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) and (b) A meeting of the High Level Committee on Manufacturing was held on 9th July' 2013 to discuss the growth strategy for steel industry and new competitiveness strategy for textiles industry and for formulating a long term approach for civilian aircraft manufacture, development of alternative fuel based transport-electric and hybrid, and advanced materials, alloys and composites. Short term and long term strategies for these areas were identified in this meeting.

The meeting of the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry was also held on 29th July 2013, to discuss issues concerning the Indian economy, including some measures to correct the Current Account Deficit, measures to revive growth; impact of the depreciation of the Rupee on trade and industry; ways for accelerating skill development and development of industrial corridors.

Further, the first meeting of the Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board held on 23rd July, 2013, reviewed the status and performance of the manufacturing sector in general and of specific sectors like Heavy Engineering Equipment and Machine Tools Industry, Heavy Electrical Engineering Industries, Auto Industries including Commercial vehicles, Tractors and Earth Moving Equipment. This meeting also reviewed implementation of various elements of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) and progress of implementation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ).

(c) The Government is incentivising industries through a number of measures. These, *inter-alia*, include announcement of National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011, simplification and rationalization of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, and launch of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes etc. Recently, the Government has also set up a Project Monitoring Group to track stalled high investment projects in the infrastructure and industrial sectors.

Sectoral Ministries/Departments in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes and taking measures for boosting industrial growth of the respective sectors.

(d) As per the data provided by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) the per thousand distribution of usually employed persons in the manufacturing sector in 61st and 66th rounds was as given in the table below:

Table: Per thousand distribution of usually employed persons in manufacturing sector

NSS Round (Survey Period)	Rural Male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
66 th (2009-10)	70	75	218	279
61 st (2004-05)	79	84	235	282

Source: NSSO.

(e) As per the Industrial Development Report, 2011 published by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), India has moved from 14th place to 9th place in the performance of manufacturing sector with a global Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) share of 1.8% in 2010. While, as per the Competitiveness Industrial Performance (CIP) Index prepared by UNIDO, India's rank was 43rd out of 133 countries in 2010 compared to 42nd out of 118 countries in 2009.

The average annual real growth rate of MVA during 2010-12 for India and some other countries is given in the Table below:

Country	MVA Average Annual real Growth rate during 2010-12* (%)
Brazil	2.41
China	8.08
Japan	0.88
India	5.80
United Kingdom (UK)	0.51
United States of America (USA)	2.02
Indonesia	5.99
South Africa	2.94
Republic of Korea	2.83
World	2.26

* UNIDO Estimates.

Source: UNIDO.

Equal Wages to Women

*177. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per centage of women among the total number of workers employed in both the organised and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Government to implement the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, especially with respect to women both in the urban and rural areas;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up a commission to study the conditions of women with regard to their labour participation and employability in various sectors in the country including industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) The share of women in Workers

Population Ratio (in usual status) as per Survey conducted by NSSO in 68th round on Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011 during the period from July, 2011 to June, 2012 is 21.9%.

(b) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 is enforced by the Central and State Governments by conducting regular inspections to detect violations of provisions of the Act by establishments. The Act extends to whole of India. The Office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Labour Department Offices of the State Governments conduct inspections to ensure compliance of the provisions of the Act.

(c) No, Madam,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government has already undertaken a number of initiatives to increase Labour Force Participation Rate among women and to increase their employability in various sectors. Ministry of Labour & Employment is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. Further, the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has advised enhancement of the per centage of reservation for women from 25% to 30%. A large number of women are being trained in modular employment skills under Skill Development Initiatives Scheme. A number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws for creating congenial work environment for women workers like providing maternity benefits, payment of equal wages to men and women for same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination, regulating working hours in various industries, safety of women, providing creche facilities and time off for feeding children at workplace etc. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, maternity package for women is being provided. Besides this, Government has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, for men and woman both such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

[Translation]

Concessions for SEZs

*178. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) the details of the tax concessions and other related benefits provided to the units located in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand tax relief for the SEZs and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure maximum investment in the SEZs;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been reported in the current SEZ policy and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to revamp the policy including amendments in the relevant law and procedures thereon and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are instances of certain SEZs violating law/laid down procedures and are allegedly selling the majority of their products within the country rather than exporting them and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are inbuilt into the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder. These exemptions are uniformly applicable to all SEZs and are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. The incentives and facilities offered to the units in SEZs for attracting investments into the SEZs are as under:—

1. Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZs and SEZ units

2. 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.

3. Exemption from Central Sales Tax.

4. Exemption from Service Tax.

5. Exemption from State Sales Tax and other levies as extended by the respective State Governments.

(b) No Madam, there is no such proposal to expand the tax relief under direct/indirect tax laws, at present.

(c) and (d) The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs as also to promote investment in SEZs thereby augmenting growth of employment and SEZ exports. In order to address the challenges being faced by SEZs, including difficulty in availability of vacant, contiguous land for setting up SEZs, inflexibilities in definition of Sector leading to non-optimal utilization of land etc, certain amendments have been carried out recently in the SEZ Rules, 2006, with the objective of making the operational framework of SEZs more investors' friendly.

(e) As per Rule 53 of SEZ Rules 2006 the SEZ Units are under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production. Under Rule 53 certain categories of sales/supplies have also been permitted to be counted towards NFE earnings. Value of transactions under such categories is a very small per centage of the total exports made from SEZs. The total exports from the SEZs outside the country and sales to Domestic Tariff Area from SEZs, during the financial years 2009-10 to 2012-13 and first quarter of current financial year (April, 2013 – June, 2013) are as under:

Financial Years	Value of Exports	Sales to Domestic Tariff Area	Total Turnover	Per centage share of DTA Sales to Total Turnover (Value in Rs. crore)
2009-10	2,20,711	33,138	2,53,849	13.05%
2010-11	3,15,868	42,974	3,58,879	11.97%
2011-12	3,64,478	62,138	4,26,615	14.57%
2012-13	4,76,159	55,430	5,31,589	10.43%
2013-14*	1,13,299	15,538	1,28,836	12.06%

* April, 2013 – June, 2013.

An amount of Rs. 2,60,252.42 crores has been invested in SEZs so far and SEZs today employ 11.35 lakh persons.

Further, the Approval Committees under the respective Development Commissioners constituted for each Zone, which comprise representatives from Departments of Customs and Income-tax, State Governments etc. monitor the performance of the SEZ Units. Such monitoring includes scrutiny of Annual Performance Report (APR), Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and details of rent recovery furnished by the SEZ Units. Failure to meet the requirements of the scheme or any violation of its provisions attracts action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[English]

Migrant Workers

*179. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrant workers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the incidents of exploitation of such workers have increased in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the estimated number of children who are displaced by migrating families along with the efforts taken by the Government to help children of such families;

(d) the total number of children who are migrant workers at present; and

(e) whether the Government is taking any action against factories and brick kilns that employ child migrant workers and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the efforts being made by the Government to check migration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Details regarding number of migrant workers State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Prevention of exploitation of migrant workers and their children is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and data regarding incidents of their exploitation and number of children displaced by migrating families is not kept by Ministry of Labour and Employment. In order to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service, the Central Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Act *inter-alia*, provides for payment of journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. As per Section 13 of the Act, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of an Inter-State migrant workman shall be the same as those applicable to other workman and an Inter-State migrant workman shall in no case be paid less than the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The provisions of various labour laws as follows are also applicable to migrant workers:

- Employees Compensation Act, 1923,
- Payment of Wages Act, 1936,
- Industrial Dispute Act, 1947,

- Employees State Insurance Act, 1948,
- Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952,
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

To help children including those of migrant worker families, the Government has been implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme since 1988. Children are rescued/ withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes and are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. Thereafter, they are mainstreamed into formal education system.

(d) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05, the number of working children was estimated at 90.75 lakh and in 2009-10, 49.84 lakh. This number includes migrant workers. There is no separate data on children who are working as migrant workers.

(e) The State Governments launch prosecutions against the employers whenever any incidence of child labour is detected in brick kilns and factories. The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometres of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In case the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration. In addition, Government has increased focus and fund flow on skill development programmes so that people in large number may acquire skills and get engaged in various opportunities to work in their neighbourhood itself.

Statement*Migrant workers State-wise and for the country as whole*

State/UTs	Total	Males	Females
Jammu and Kashmir	7,65,762	4,06,343	3,59,419
Himachal Pradesh	13,78,996	3,84,369	9,94,627
Punjab	35,43,444	18,57,370	16,86,074
Chandigarh	2,78,187	2,31,820	46,367
Uttarakhand	15,22,759	6,20,200	9,02,559
Haryana	36,19,689	13,41,438	22,78,251
Delhi	28,13,920	24,71,707	3,42,213
Rajasthan	91,38,707	19,68,798	71,69,909
Uttar Pradesh	1,41,07,361	43,30,232	97,77,129
Bihar	72,01,618	12,75,140	59,26,478
Sikkim	1,14,009	64,917	49,092
Arunachal Pradesh	2,25,768	1,42,416	83,352
Nagaland	1,79,646	1,25,330	54,316
Manipur	2,05,885	89,557	1,16,328
Mizoram	1,78,687	1,05,206	73,481
Tripura	4,02,593	2,73,593	1,29,000
Meghalaya	1,99,730	1,37,935	61,795
Assam	29,67,253	18,10,466	11,56,787
West Bengal	96,57,360	50,64,942	45,92,418
Jharkhand	35,27,643	9,93,633	25,34,010
Odisha	46,28,673	15,94,314	30,34,359
Chhattisgarh	42,67,852	11,92,287	30,75,565
Madhya Pradesh	1,01,25,610	26,47,469	74,78,141
Gujarat	91,18,394	41,28,011	49,90,383
Daman and Diu	43,891	39,162	4,729
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,107	38,127	11,980
Maharashtra	2,06,85,108	1,01,35,131	1,05,49,977
Andhra Pradesh	1,22,02,795	47,12,495	74,90,300
Karnataka	82,47,920	34,82,552	47,65,368
Goa	3,00,067	1,96,542	1,03,525
Lakshadweep	7,966	7,094	872
Kerala	28,12,441	17,67,390	10,45,051

State/UTs	Total	Males	Females
Tamil Nadu	77,34,609	42,36,195	34,98,414
Puducherry	1,65,681	1,16,616	49,065
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87,224	71,413	15,811
Total	14,25,07,355	5,80,60,210	8,44,47,145

Beedi Workers

*180. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed as beedi workers in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes being run by the Government for the welfare of beedi workers;

(c) the details of the allocation made and the expenditure incurred under each of these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any study has been conducted/proposed to be conducted to assess the impact of these schemes on the living standard of the beedi workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) Based on the information available with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the total number of Beedi workers in the country is 60.93 lakhs. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I.

(b) The details of the schemes run for the Welfare of beedi workers are given in the Statement-II.

(c) The details of the allocation made and the expenditure incurred under each of the schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the Statement-III.

(d) and (e) No study has been conducted to assess the impact of these schemes on the living standard of the beedi workers. However, the schemes of health, education, recreation, housing, etc. have had good results.

Statement-I

Number of Persons Employed as Beedi Workers

Sl. No.	Region	Name of the State	No. of estimated beedi workers
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4,58,000
		Tamil Nadu	7,00,000
2.	Kolkata	West Bengal	19,74,238
		Assam	20,000
		Tripura	19,000
3.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2,56,000
4.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	4,14,230
		Gujarat	42,615
5.	Karma	Jharkhand	1,04,668
		Bihar	2,52,766
6.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10,20,267
		Chhattisgarh	22,435
8.	Bengaluru	Karnataka	32,919
		Kerala	88,383
9.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2,38,082
Total			60,93,603

Statement-II

Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers

Health

Health care is provided to the Beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. One hospital at Jhalda is under construction and recently 4 hospitals and 40 dispensaries for beedi workers have been sanctioned for Bangalore, Kolkata and Hyderabad on 14.7.2013.

Diversified Medical Assistance for Workers

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial Assistance of Rs. 300/- for purchase of spectacles

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs.750/- p.m. to Rs.1000/- is granted as per the advice of the treating physician.
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependents.
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and Prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 30,000/- to workers and their dependents.
Leprosy	Financial Assistance for Rs. 30/- per patient per day for indoor treatment and Rs. 6/- per patient per day for outdoor treatment to workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 300/- per month with dependents and Rs. 200/- per month without dependents for workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs.1000/- per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries).
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ Rs. 500/- per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.
Marriage of the daughter of widow/ widower	Financial Assistance of Rs. 5000 each is given for the marriage of the two daughters of the widow/ widower workers, and
Funeral Expenses	Rs. 1500 for funeral expenses of the deceased workers.

In addition to above, beedi workers are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, wherein Rs. 10,000 for natural death and Rs. 25,000 on accidental death is paid by L.I.C.

Education

- (I) Scholarship is awarded to the children of the workers studying from class-1 to professional degree courses ranging from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 8000/- as detailed under.

Group	Class	Rates	
		Girls	Boys
Group I	Class 1 to IV	250	250
Group II	Class V to VIII	940	500
Group III	Class IX	1140	700
Group IV	Class X	1840	1400
Group V	Class XI to XII	2440	2000
Group VI	Non-professional degree courses, non-professional post graduate courses, 2/3 years' Diploma courses, BCA, BBA & PGDCA.	3000	3000
GROUP VII	Professional degree courses [BE/B.Tech/MBBS/BAMS/ BUMS/B.Sc. (Agri.) and MCA/MBA].	8000	8000

Recreation

For organizing sports/games, social and cultural activities for workers and their families following provisions are there:-

- (i) For organization of sports/games/tournaments activities by the Department, 75% of the cost subject to maximum Rs. 40,000/- per tournament in a financial year.
- (ii) Provision for celebration of three national festivals Rs. 2,500/- per function subject to maximum Rs. 7,500/- in a financial year.
- (iii) Provision for celebration of seven social functions Rs. 2,000/- per function subject to maximum Rs. 14,000/- in a financial year.

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS)

Under the RIHS 2007 which is effective from 1.4.2007, the Implementing Agency is Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Welfare Commissioners in the field under the Director General Labour Welfare. The subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- is released in two equal installments. The workers' contribution is Rs. 5000/-, which

is deposited after the administrative approval granted by DGLW's Office. The first installment will be released, in advance, for construction up to roof-level. The second installment will be released when the construction reaches up to roof level to enable workers to complete construction in all respect. The workers' contribution of Rs. 5000/- shall be refunded to him, along with the 2nd installment.

Statement-III

Details of allocation and expenditure for last three years (Region-wise) for Welfare of Beedi Workers

(Rs. in '000)

Sl. No.	Region	Health						Recreation					
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture
1.	Ajmer	30413	31901	32735	37159	35440	38905	1013	1017	1098	1031	1173	1051
2.	Allahabad	66974	63150	61505	70102	59781	58354	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bangalore	118043	119587	135474	123996	139095	137450	19	10	19	0	20	0
4.	Bhubaneswar	40780	47903	42450	47530	45795	55476	600	596	610	610	650	398
5.	Hyderabad	112830	108909	113150	117125	124410	120430	0	0	0	26	0	0
6.	Jabalpur	99480	90779	93500	91168	97350	108617	100	91	260	140	270	101
7.	Karma	63185	63005	63610	67814	66340	81414	455	2	100	0	0	0
8.	Kolkata	154949	71006	105120	96345	89400	99868	330	166	330	176	330	208
9.	Nagpur	38940	43772	41365	45282	43610	48352	70	70	70	70	70	71
	Total	725594	640012	688909	696521	701281	748866	2587	1952	2487	2053	2513	1829

(Rs. in '000)

Sl. No.	Region	Education						Housing					
		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013	
		Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture
1.	Ajmer	28825	26882	24100	25716	25750	21076	0	0	64798	0	69678	0
2.	Allahabad	48150	18625	20350	14894	20550	10160	2123	229	92053	241	91421	266
3.	Bangalore	261846	261295	185100	191999	200400	176125	3760	0	331486	0	350808	0
4.	Bhubaneswar	43150	31413	27150	28025	28120	23038	0	0	77675	0	82345	0
5.	Hyderabad	340900	340582	239098	262474	251050	247467	0	0	362763	0	385525	0
6.	Jabalpur	56075	28067	21500	24203	23600	20895	0	1397	123975	0	130255	0
7.	Karma	24100	13690	15100	12365	15100	10255	0	0	87765	0	90947	0
8.	Kolkata	246450	331814	238203	210021	244150	209476	4399	0	355493	0	346391	0
9.	Nagpur	75550	59103	48250	46195	48675	45348	0	0	91100	0	101580	0
	Total	1352376	1111471	818851	815892	857395	763840	10282	1626	2116700	241	2170900	266

Venture Capital Fund

1611. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Venture Capital Fund under Small Industries Development Bank of India to boost the powerloom sector in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives of the proposed Venture Capital Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd. (SVCL), a wholly owned subsidiary of SIDBI, has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Textiles (MoT), Government of India to set up a textile venture capital fund in partnership with MoT with the primary objective to invest in innovative companies in the textile sector, with products and services meant largely for the powerloom sector.

The Fund, once operational, will focus on early and growth stage investments in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) involved in new and emerging areas in the textile industry and allied products and services such as development of textile production machinery and automation, technical textiles for various applications, coated textiles, textiles for defense applications, sportswear and hosiery, weaving and processing.

Establishment of National Tribal Museum

1612. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish National Tribal Museum in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry has no proposal to establish National Tribal Museum in the country.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

Shelter Homes

1613 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of admitting girls in the women shelter homes managed both by the private institutions and the Government;

(b) whether any arrangement for imparting vocational education and training to these girls or women is provided for their empowerment;

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

(d) whether these girls are allowed to leave the shelter after they attain adulthood; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing three Shelter based Schemes namely Swadhar, Short Stay Home and Ujjwala. As per schematic norms trafficked girls, children who are vulnerable for trafficking and children of women beneficiaries of these schemes can be admitted into these Shelter Homes.

(b) and (c) The implementing organizations which are mainly Non-Governmental Organizations are required to arrange for vocational education and training to these girls or women for their empowerment. While separate grant is made available for this purpose under Ujjwala and Short Stay Home Schemes, the beneficiaries of Swadhar Home are required to be provided with such training for economic rehabilitation by the implementing organizations themselves.

(d) and (e) The beneficiaries are rehabilitated and are allowed to leave home to join mainstream after they are empowered or adjusted into families.

[Translation]

Shortage of Subordinate Staff

1614. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of extant guidelines and rules on the matter of filling up vacancies in Government Department;

(b) whether the number of subordinate staff is decreasing *vis-à-vis* group A and B employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the strength of subordinate staff proportionately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The vacancies in Central Government Departments are filled up as per extant Recruitment Rules/Service regulations.

(b) to (d) The number of Central Government employees depends on the functional requirement of different Ministries/Departments as determined from time to time. As per details available in this Ministry, the estimated number of regular Group A & B and Group C Central Government Civilian Employees (including UT Administrations) as on 01.03.2010 was 271165 and 2860477 respectively. As on 01.03.2011, it was 292933 and 2856347 respectively, and as on 01.03.2012 it was 293167 and 2856615 respectively. All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies *vis-à-vis* the workload regularly and take necessary steps in the light of such reviews.

Scholarship/Stipends to Medical Students

1615. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing any scheme/programme to provide scholarships/stipends to the students pursuing medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of medical students including those belonging to the minority communities benefitted thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) This Ministry does not have any scheme/programme to provide scholarships/

stipends to the students pursuing medical education in the country. However, information in respect of other Ministries is being collected.

Price of Gold Coin

1616. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Value Mart Gold and Jewels has fixed the value of the 10 gm 24 carat gold coin released by them at a price higher than its market value; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Madam, the price of gold and its products are market driven and the Government does not intervene in or determine the price of gold and its products being sold in the market.

[English]

Illegal Cultivation of Opium

1617. SHRI SOMENDRA MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports about illegal cultivation of opium and ganja have come to the notice of the Government during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon for each of the last three years and current year till date; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to locate identify the illegal opium cultivators and punish them as per the laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) Details of illicit Opium and Ganja (Cannabis) crop destroyed during the last three years and the current year till date are as follows:—

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013 (till date)
Destruction of Opium Crop (in Hac.)	3087.7	5813.5	1253.9	858.4
Destruction of Ganja (Cannabis) Crop (in Hac.)	558.0	1205.5	798.0	268.7

(c) The following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government locate identify the illegal opium cultivators and punish them as per the laws:-

- (i) Use of satellite imagery besides ground verification for detection and eradication of illicit poppy crop.
- (ii) Narcotics Control Bureau has formulated an Action Plan in coordination with concerned agencies & the nodal officers of the concerned State Governments for the identification and destruction of illicit opium cultivation. The action plan includes, *inter-alia* using satellite imagery to identify areas under illicit poppy cultivation, constitution of composite teams of district level officers for field verification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation and initiation of penal action against persons found involved in illicit poppy cultivation.
- (iii) Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (iv) Cases have been booked against the illicit cultivation of the narcotic plants in the recent past under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Domestic Violence Cases

1618. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the reasons behind low number of convictions under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 including any deficiency in the legislation, possible misuse

of the law, pressure on the complainant for withdrawal of the case etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the effectiveness of the said legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is a civil law meant for providing reliefs to women facing domestic violence. Under this law women can apply for reliefs in the nature of protection order, residence order, compensation order, monetary relief and custody order. It is only when the Protection Orders granted by the Courts are breached that criminal action is taken against the respondent under Section 31.

As per the seventh schedule "police" and "public order" are the State subjects under the Constitution and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes including crimes against women pertaining to domestic violence, lies with the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of preventing of crimes against women and in this regard. Advisory was also sent to all the State Governments/UTs wherein they were advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the administrative machinery in tackling the problems of violence against women.

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) was notified on 14th Sept., 2005 and thereafter Rules were notified in 2006. The PWDVA requires the appointment of Protection Officers, registration of Service Providers and notification of shelter homes and medical facilities. As on date, all State Governments have appointed Protection Officers, 24 States/UTs have registered Service Providers, 22 States/UTs have notified medical facilities and 24 States/UTs have notified shelter homes. A National Consultation was also organized by the Ministry to review the implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. Further, advertisements are regularly brought out in various newspapers to create awareness on various laws relating to rights of women.

[Translation]

Bilateral Assistance

1619. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries are providing financial aid for the socio-economic development in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to the country during each of the last three years and the current year, year and country-wise;

(c) whether India is also providing financial assistance for socio-economic development to other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, year and country-wise, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of country-wise assistance received during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 13.8.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. (Table-A).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of country-wise assistance provided during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till 30.6.2013) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. (Table-B).

Statement-I**Bilateral Assistance**

Table-A

(Rupees in crores)

Country/year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 13.8.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
GODE-Germany	881.68	1,536.30	1428.76	514.35
GOFR-France	0	0	16.02	355.78
GoJP-Japan	5,952.12	6,083.00	7259.94	1916.95
GoRU-Russian Federation	220.53	35.91	25.42	0.86
EEC-European Economic Commission	268.98	208.07	104.04	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5
GOUK-United Kingdom	1,682.22	1,689.42	1293.37	41.79	
GOUS-United States of America	30.55	55.10	23.60	35.34	

Statement-II

Table-B

(Rupees in crores)

Schemes Major Head of Account	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.6.2013)
Technical Aid to South and South East Asia under Colombo Plan	1.54	3.77	6.54	0.53
Aid to Bangladesh	2.87	8.81	281.20	275.59
Aid to Bhutan	1330.55	1230.36	1572.98	806.50
Aid to Nepal	167.86	191.15	292.55	67.94
Sri Lanka-other Aid Programme	90.75	181.94	248.19	109.85
Aid to Maldives	33.12	37.38	16.42	1.07
Aid to Myanmar	74.00	67.40	121.88	49.28
Aid to other Developing Countries	43.73	25.47	30.95	19.10
Aid for Disaster Relief	161.83	45.11	27.04	4.28
Aid to African Countries	96.90	114.26	239.64	6.65
Aid to Eurasian Countries	28.57	29.47	32.66	1.27
Grants-in-aid to Mangolia	0.00	2.02	0.75	0.00
Aid to Latin American Countries	2.58	0.06	27.61	0.00
Aid to Afghanistan	379.75	326.61	490.96	99.18

[English]

LPG Connections

1620. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States/UTs are providing free

single cylinder LPG connection to the poor people across the country;

(b) if so, whether such free LPG connection beneficiaries are eligible for getting additional LPG connection on payment;

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

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to provide LPG connection on payment to these beneficiaries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Some State Governments have launched various Schemes to provide free LPG connections to BPL families by varying names and features *inter-alia*, Deepam in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Free LPG Scheme in Tamil Nadu, Grihalaxmi in Chhattisgarh, Vanbandhu in Gujarat, Antyodaya in Jharkhand, Tribal beneficiary Scheme in Maharashtra, Randhan Jyoti in Assam, Forest Scheme in Mizoram, Janta Mela in Sikkim, Mata Sabri Mahila Shashaktikaran in Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry Govt. Free LPG connection and similar Schemes in Uttaranchal, Goa and Madhya Pradesh.

Government of India has also formulated a Scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY). As per the Scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and cost of pressure regulator is paid from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Apart from the above, in the recent past, Delhi Government announced a Scheme, "Kerosene Free Dilli" to make NCT of Delhi kerosene free. New domestic LPG connection is issued free of cost to the BPL/AAY & JRC card holders of Delhi getting kerosene supply. 50% of security deposit of LPG cylinder & pressure regulator is borne by Delhi Government and the remaining 50% by the OMCs through the common CSR fund mentioned above for BPL/AAY.

As per provisions of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order 2009, every household including the above mentioned beneficiaries is entitled for only one LPG connection under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and there is no proposal under consideration of Government to provide additional PDS LPG connection to these beneficiaries.

NBFC Deposit Scheme

1621. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has warned some Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) to stop allowing the use of its branches to accept the deposit from public in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount deposited/collected by the finance companies during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action 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) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed two Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), *viz.*, Muthoot Fincorp Ltd. (MFCL) and Manappuram Finance Ltd. (MAFIL) to stop allowing the use of its premises/branches to accept deposits from public by their associate unincorporated bodies.

Muthoot Estate Investment (MEI), was collecting public deposits through the branches of MFCL located in Kerala, which is a violation of the provisions of section 45-S of the RBI Act, 1934. The Manappuram Agro Farms (MAGRO), a sole proprietary concern of Shri V.P. Nandakumar (Executive Chairman of MAFIL) was accepting fresh deposits from the public. MAFIL, which was earlier a deposit taking (Category 'A') company, became a non-deposit taking NBFC in March, 2011. However, its maturing deposits were being renewed with MAGRO. Both these actions were in violations of section 45-S of RBI Act, 1934.

(c) and (d) In the case of the MEI, total amount of deposits from the public and outstanding as on 31.01.2012

was Rs. 1,913 crore. Out of these unauthorized deposits accepted by the unincorporated body, an amount of Rs. 1,173 crore was outstanding as on 30.06.2013. RBI has issued a press release and an advertisement in local newspapers informing and cautioning the public that it was not allowed to raise deposits under the provisions of the RBI Act. RBI has issued a show cause notice to MFCL under section 45-IA of the RBI Act. RBI has also referred the matter of deposit collection by MEI to State Government of Kerala for appropriate action at their end under Chapter IIIC of the RBI Act, 1934 as the State has necessary machinery and reach for action.

RBI had issued directions to the MFCL under section 45-L of the RBI Act, 1934 to desist from associating itself, its premises, branches or officials in any manner with MEI in accepting deposits from the public.

As regards MAGRO, out of Rs. 143.85 crores of public deposits held by MAGRO as on 29.12.2011, there are currently 506 customers with Rs. 93 lakhs in outstanding deposits.

A Show Cause Notice was issued to MAFIL on 07.05.2013 for cancellation of its Certificate of Registration under the provisions of section 45-IA(6) of the RBI Act, 1934. Based on the company's reply and the findings of the scrutiny thereon, it was concluded that MAFIL has taken steps for disassociating its name, officials, etc. from MAGRO and other promoter group entities. At present, MAGRO does not have presence in any of the branches of MAFIL. Further, an amount of Rs. 119.18 crore was transferred to an escrow account maintained with Punjab National Bank towards repayment of deposits. At present, the remaining amount of outstanding deposits is being paid out of this escrow account.

Establishment of Outlets by Trifed

1622. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of own/consignment outlets established by the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) for marketing of goods produced by tribals in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of participant artisans in above outlets during the said period, State/UT-wise including Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) State/UT-wise details of own/consignment outlets established by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) during the last three years and current year is given as under:-

Year	State	Location
(i) The outlets owned by TRIFED:		
2010-11	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
	Maharashtra	Mumbai
	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
2011-12	Himachal Pradesh	Manali
	Gujarat	Surat
	Rajasthan	Jaipur
2012-13	Delhi	Hotel "The Ashok", New Delhi
	Madhya Pradesh	Metro Walk
	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho
	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie
	West Bengal	Capital Cinema, Darjeeling
	West Bengal	Hayden Hall, Darjeeling
	Andhra Pradesh	Secunderabad
	Kerala	Kovalam
	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari
	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
Haryana	Pinjore	
Grand Total		17 (Seventeen)
(ii) The outlets on consignment basis:		
2010-11	Bihar	Sonali, Patna
	Jharkhand	Biponi, Tatanagar
	Tamil Nadu	Poompuhar, Coimbatore
2011-12	Kerala	Cauvery, Ernakulam
	Goa	ITDC (DFS), Goa
2012-13	Assam	Mini Purbashree, Guwahati
Grand Total		6 (Six)

(b) All products displayed and sold through these outlets are sourced from the empanelled tribal suppliers located across the country. There is no direct participation of artisans in these outlets as such

Allocation of Natural Gas

1623. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) whether the supply of natural gas to various States/UTs in the country is not commensurate with its demand;

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

(c) whether the Government has received requests from various States/UTs particularly from the Southern States for additional allocation of gas to meet their requirement adequately;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of supply of natural gas to different States/UTs is in the enclosed Statement. State-wise demand figures are not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have requested for allocation of domestic natural gas for City Gas Distribution (CGD) and power projects for their respective States. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letters dated 2nd May, 2013 and 15th July, 2013 has requested to accord higher priority to gas based power projects in Andhra Pradesh over fertilizer and RGPPL; to allocate domestic gas to AP based power projects in such a manner that plants operate of higher PLF of 75%; to allocate additional 10 MMSCMD of domestic gas from new sources of ONGC and GSPC to power sector. The Chief Minister of Kerala

vide letter dated 29th June, 2013 has sought allocation of gas to the power projects being established in Kerala. The Chief Minister of Karnataka *vide* letter dated 7th June, 2013 has sought allocation of 9.6 MMSCMD of domestic gas to various power projects in Karnataka.

(e) The Chief Ministers of respective States have been informed that due to decline in production of domestic natural gas, it is not possible to make additional allocation of domestic gas at present. Chief Ministers have also been advised that gas based plants in power sector may consider tying up R-LNG to meet the shortfall. Further, this Ministry, on 01.01.2013, has issued Guidelines on Clubbing/ Diversion of gas between power plants of same owner to enable use of domestic gas more efficiently to improve the PLF.

Statement

State	Supply of gas during 2012-13	% of total supply
Gujarat	43.66	32.52%
Delhi	6.95	5.18%
Haryana	5.12	3.81%
Uttar Pradesh	23.25	17.31%
Madhya Pradesh	4.96	3.69%
Rajasthan	7.32	5.45%
Maharashtra	20.38	15.18%
Tamil Nadu	3.24	2.41%
Puducherry	0.34	0.26%
Andhra Pradesh	9.32	6.94%
Assam	5.80	4.32%
Tripura	1.78	1.33%
Punjab	0.21	0.16%
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.09	0.07%
Uttarakhand	0.13	0.10%
Goa	0.05	0.04%
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00%
West Bengal	0.23	0.17%
Internal consumption-pipeline system	1.44	1.08%
Total	134.28	100%

[Translation]

Practice of Allopathy

1624. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/the Medical Council of India (MCI) has received any proposal from various States including from Maharashtra for grant of permission for allopathic practice by the doctors imparted training of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani system of medicine and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the MCI has approved the said proposal;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to allow doctors of other systems of medicine to practice allopathy in view of acute shortage of doctors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Medical Council of India has received a letter from the Medical Education & Drugs Department, Government of Maharashtra seeking opinion of the Medical Council of India (MCI) on practice of allopathy by homoeopathy practitioners in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Medical Council of India has clarified to Government of Maharashtra that no person other than a doctor having qualification recognized by MCI and registered with MCI or State Medical Councils is allowed to practice Modern System of Medicine or Surgery. A person obtaining qualification in any other system of medicine is not allowed to practice Modern System of Medicine in any form.

(d) This Ministry has requested the States that, in view of the judgment given on 8.10.1998 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. Mukhtiya Chand vs State of Punjab, the law prevailing in respective States relating to registration of practitioners of modern scientific medicine may be amended to provide an enabling provision to allow the enrolment of a Indian System of Medicine (ISM) professionals in the State Medical Register for registration of the practitioners of modern medicine, as maintained by

the respective State Medical Councils. Simultaneously, Department of AYUSH has asked the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) to develop draft curriculum of different level of bridge courses for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani graduate and post graduate doctors to provide them competency to practice preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative allopathic medicine in respect to the commonly encountered health problems.

[English]

Seizure of Foreign Exchange

1625. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange seized by customs department from the travelers at each international airport during each of the last two years and the current year;

(b) the names of countries to which these passengers belong; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of value of foreign exchange seized by customs department from the travelers at international airports are as under:—

Year	Value of seized foreign exchange (Rs. in crores)
2011-2012	3.69
2012-2013	2.91
2013-2014 (upto July, 13)	1.38

(b) The names of the countries to which these passengers belong include- Portugal, USA, Uganda, Syria, Senegal, Congo, Srilanka, Thailand, Yemen, Ghana, Singapore, Nigeria, U.K., Angola, Iran, Sudan, Maldives, China and India, etc.

(c) Customs field formations at all international airports are on alert and vigilant to prevent smuggling including foreign exchange. The passengers/flights originating from sensitive countries are being profiled for better surveillance. The seized foreign currency is

confiscated, fine and penalty is imposed and prosecutions are launched as per provision of Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

Cases of Depression

1626. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people suffering from depression and consumption of anti-depressant drugs have shown a disturbing trend in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to curb the rising cases of depression in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch mass awareness programme, particularly in the rural areas to educate the masses about depression and other forms of mental illness; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are no long term population based studies in India to suggest that the number of cases of depression and consumption of antidepressant drugs are increasing in the country. However, as per a study conducted simultaneously at 11 centers in India, it was determined that the chance of an individual developing an episode of depression during the life time was 9% (**life time prevalence**). The study also revealed that the chance of developing an episode of major depression at any point of time in any 12 month period is 4.5% (**period prevalence**).

(b) Health being a State subject, the details of number of people suffering from depression, State-wise/UT-wise are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. However, no single factor can be attributed for depression. Depression can be caused under a variety of circumstances such as genetic, biological, psychosocial and other stress related situations like marital stress, unemployment, profession related stress etc.

(c) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, the Government of India has introduced the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Program (DMHP) to provide detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the National Mental Health Programme has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. It also provides for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals, modernization of State run Mental Hospitals, support for Central/State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

(d) and (e) The Information, Education and Communication activities are integral part of NMHP to generate awareness among the masses towards mental illness. Awareness messages in local newspapers and radio, street plays, wall paintings etc. are the different IEC activities that are organized under DMHP.

Consumption of Tobacco Products

1627. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the consumption of various tobacco products in branded, unbranded and packed forms in the country;

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

(c) the average quantity of consumption of various tobacco products *i.e.* cigarettes, bidis, chewing tobacco, hookah, khaini, zarda and pan masala, separately in the country along with the criteria being adopted for collection of data;

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to deter people from consuming tobacco products; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to regulate the advertisement of tobacco products and spread awareness about their adverse health effects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The consumption of various tobacco products in branded, unbranded and packed forms has not been separately assessed by the Government. However, the MoHFW undertook the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) during 2009-10 to assess the consumption of tobacco products in the country. The prevalence of consumption of various tobacco products has been assessed in this study.

The major findings of the study are in enclosed Statement.

(d) Government of India has launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The Programme is presently under implementation in 21 States covering 42 districts.

(e) Section-5 of COTPA prohibits all forms of advertisements (both direct and indirect) of tobacco products. The MoHFW has developed guidelines for effective implementation of the COTPA (including those for Section-5) and has disseminated the same to all States and enforcement agencies. In order to ensure mandatory

compliance with the anti-tobacco laws, the Ministry sends regular advisories to the States. Ministry has written to the Director Generals of Police in all States/UTs to make compliance with COTPA 2003 a part of the monthly crime review meetings at district level. Ministry has also written to Ministry of Home Affairs to get the compliance with COTPA 2003 included in the agenda of 'Social Policing'.

Further, under the National Level Public Awareness Campaign, this Ministry has launched media campaigns both in national as well as regional electronic channels focusing on the harmful effects of smokeless tobacco use. The Ministry has also notified the new pictorial health warnings which have come into effect from 1st April 2013. Three sets of warnings each have been notified for smokeless as well as smoking forms of tobacco. The Ministry has also notified the rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes. As per these rules, all films and TV programmes (both Indian and Foreign) depicting tobacco products or their use have to screen a health spot of 30 seconds duration and a disclaimer of 20 seconds duration on the harmful effects of tobacco use, at the beginning and the middle of the films and TV programmes.

Statement

GATS India was conducted in 2009–2010 as a household survey of persons age 15 and above. A nationally representative probability sample was used to provide national and regional (North, West, East, South, Central and North-East) estimates by residence (urban and rural) and gender and State estimates by gender. The survey was designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and other tobacco control indicators using a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection and management procedures. GATS India was the first nationwide survey in which electronic hand-held devices were used for data collection and management. A total of 69,296 interviews were completed among which 33,767 and 35,529 were of males and females respectively. Out of all completed interviews, 41,825 interviews were conducted in rural areas and 27,471 interviews in urban areas. The overall response rate was 91.8 per cent which ranged from the highest of 99.2 per cent in Tamil Nadu to the lowest of 80.1 in Arunachal Pradesh.

GATS India revealed that more than one-third (35%) of adults in India use tobacco in some form or the other. Among them 21 per cent adults use only smokeless tobacco, 9 per cent only smoke and 5 per cent smoke as well as use smokeless tobacco. Based on these, the estimated number of tobacco users in India is 274.9 million, with 163.7 million users of only smokeless tobacco, 68.9 million only smokers, and 42.3 million users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco. The prevalence of overall tobacco use among males is 48 per cent and that among females is 20 per cent. Nearly two in five (38%) adults in rural areas and one in four (25%) adults in urban areas use tobacco in some form. Prevalence of smoking among males is 24 per cent whereas the prevalence among females is 3 per cent. The extent of use of smokeless tobacco products among males (33%) is higher than among females (18%).

The prevalence of tobacco use among all the States and Union Territories ranges from the highest of 67 per cent in Mizoram to the lowest of 9 per cent in Goa. Prevalence of tobacco use in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam and West Bengal is higher than the national average. In most of the States/UTs, the prevalence of both smoking and smokeless tobacco use among males is higher than among females with exceptions in Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, where prevalence of smokeless tobacco is higher among females than males. More than 75 per cent of tobacco users, both smokers as well as users of smokeless tobacco are daily users of tobacco. In India, khaini or tobacco-lime mixture (12%) is the most commonly used smokeless tobacco product, followed by gutkha, a mixture of tobacco, lime and areca nut mixture (8%), betel quid with tobacco (6%) and applying tobacco as dentifrice (5%). The prevalence of each of the smokeless tobacco products, except dentifrice, is higher among males than females. Among smoking tobacco products, bidi (9%) is used most commonly followed by the cigarette (6%) and the hookah (1%).

Among both males and females, the prevalence of cigarette smoking is higher in urban areas but the prevalence of all other smoking products is higher in rural areas. The prevalence of each of the smokeless tobacco

product is higher in rural than urban areas, however, gutkha is almost equally prevalent in both urban and rural areas.

On an average a daily cigarette smoker in India smokes 6.1 cigarette sticks per day, and a daily bidi smoker smokes 11.5 bidi sticks per day. One-fourth of daily cigarette smokers smoke more than 10 cigarettes per day, and more than half of the daily bidi smokers smoke more than 10 bidis per day.

The mean age at initiation of daily tobacco use for tobacco users age 20–34 years is 17.8 years. The mean age at initiation of smoking as well as use of smokeless tobacco among users of respective products age 20–34 years is 17.9 years. Two in every five daily tobacco users age 20–34 had started using tobacco daily before attaining the age of 18. The quit ratio for smoking (defined as former smokers among ever daily smokers) is 13 per cent, while the quit ratio for use of smokeless tobacco use (defined as former users of smokeless tobacco among ever daily users of smokeless tobacco) is 5 per cent. Three in five (60%) daily tobacco users use tobacco within 30 minutes of waking up in the morning.

Information Booklet by NCW

1628. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has brought out an information booklet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the languages and the States in which it is available; and
- (c) the strategy formulated or proposed to be formulated by the NCW to publicise this booklet throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Madam, National Commission for Women (NCW) has prepared and released wallet booklet titled 'Violence Free Home, a Women's Right'.

(b) The wallet booklet is ready reference on various laws related to violence against women and contains information on safeguarding women's rights. It also contains essential important numbers relevant to women alongwith

important helpline numbers. The booklet is available in Hindi, English, Urdu and Kannad languages at present. The booklet has been released in Delhi, Jaipur, Kota, Sikar, Mumbai, Lucknow and Bangalore with helpline numbers of each city.

(c) The NCW has already made wide publicity through media about the publication of said booklet.

Imported Medicines

1629. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of import of certain finished products in the form of medicines in the country made from medicinal or aromatic plants exported from India at very high costs;

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

(c) the details of such medicines for which permission was granted to import from the foreign countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to produce such medicines in the country at cheaper costs instead of importing them from the foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Drugs Inflow from Pakistan

1630. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the recent drug seizures made from cement imports from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details of such seizures made during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop/check drug infiltration under the guise of normal imports from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes,

Sir. The details of seizure of drug concealed in the cement imports by train from Pakistan for the last three years and current year are as under:—

Year	No. of cases	Qty seized (in kgs.)	Value of seized drugs (in Rs. crores)
2010-11	-	-	-
2011-12	-	-	-
2012-13	5	143.5	588.84
2013-14 (upto July,13)	1	9.874	49.37

(c) The Government has taken various measures viz:—

- (i) The issue of smuggling of heroin, in sealed train wagons with cement, has been taken up with Pakistan Customs during the Customs Liaison Border Committee (CLBC) meetings to ensure effective supervision at Lahore Railway Station of loading and sealing of cargo wagons bound for Amritsar.
- (ii) A trained sniffer dog squad has been inducted into service since June, 2013 to detect smuggling of drugs from Pakistan.
- (iii) Customs officers deployed at the Rail Cargo Complex are on alert with utmost vigilance during examination of all goods imported from Pakistan.
- (iv) Effective coordination with Railway Authorities for enhanced security during transit and in cargo areas.

Issues in Oil and Gas Sector

1631. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is fear of exodus of foreign companies and billions of dollars of investment due to the certain contentious issues in the oil and gas sector at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to resolve the contentious issues of oil and gas sector in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken for fast tracking of clearances to the projects in the oil and gas sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) So far, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, a total of 282 exploration blocks and 29 discovered fields have been awarded to various companies in onland and offshore areas of the country. Out of these, 48 exploration blocks and 16 discovered fields have been awarded to 21 foreign companies as operators. As on 30.06.2013, cumulative investments to the tune of US\$ 7.82 Billion have been made by the foreign companies in the awarded blocks/fields for exploration and development activities. The foreign companies have so far relinquished 17 blocks, in line with the relevant provisions laid down in the PSCs, after making cumulative investments to the tune of US\$ 1.1 Billion in the relinquished areas. The relinquishment operation is a continuous process and depends on the hydrocarbon prospectivity of the blocks/fields.

The exploration, development and production activities in the awarded blocks/fields are governed by the relevant provisions of the PSCs. Further, the Government also issues various policies/guidelines to facilitate the growth of Exploration and Production (E&P) sector. For example, on 01.02.2013, the Government of India, as a general policy, has allowed exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) Area in the country with a condition that any risk to the Government revenue on account of cost recovery is appropriately mitigated. This has been allowed to ensure optimum exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in ML area.

(c) The Ministry of Defence (MoD) had certain reservations on grounds of security in 73 blocks subsequent to the grant of Petroleum Exploration License (PEL), awarded in offshore areas under New Exploration Policy (NELP). The matter was extensively deliberated between MoP & NG and MoD to resolve the issues and subsequently referred to the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI). Out of the 73 blocks, clearances have been accorded to 64 blocks (some with conditions).

Further, in order to expedite approvals/clearances, the Government has set up a Project Monitoring Group (PMG)

under Cabinet Secretariat wherein Ministries/ Departments concerned discuss issues that are adversely impacting implementation of the identified projects, including issues related to E&P activities.

Disease Surveillance Centres

1632. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to open a network of disease surveillance 493 centres across the States besides upgrading the existing centres during the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accorded priority to upgradation of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC);

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to initiate newer programmes with the upgradation of facilities at NCDC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India initiated Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2004 with the aim to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases. IDSP will continue in the 12th Five Year Plan as Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. Under IDSP, surveillance units have been established in all States/Districts.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) already provides leadership in the context of emerging and existing infectious diseases, public health activities, applied research to enhance prevention and control of diseases, development of human resource through various programmes etc.. Better laboratories and facilities help in meeting new challenges and in addressing more effectively the current public health issues.

Audiology and Speech Therapy Course

1633. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons suffering from hearing impairment in and around Chandigarh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce Audiology and Speech Therapy Course in Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH), Sector-32, Chandigarh;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 58th Round (2002), nearly 291 persons per lakh population were hearing disabled in India. State/UT-wise details, including Chandigarh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No. However, a program on Bachelor in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology is conducted at PGIMER, Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) does not arise.

Statement

Number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons

Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each State/Union Territory (NSSO, 2002)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Rural & Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	176	223
2.	Himachal Pradesh	664	240	622
3.	Punjab	238	144	208
4.	Chandigarh	92	66	69
5.	Uttaranchal	344	80	283
6.	Haryana	233	209	227
7.	Delhi	64	31	40
8.	Rajasthan	192	152	182
9.	Uttar Pradesh	264	185	248
10.	Bihar	191	173	189

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Sikkim	981	156	894
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	6	503
13.	Nagaland	190	130	171
14.	Manipur	218	190	211
15.	Mizoram	227	155	197
16.	Tripura	105	178	113
17.	Meghalaya	323	104	294
18.	Assam	166	195	168
19.	West Bengal	314	396	335
20.	Jharkhand	205	132	191
21.	Odisha	603	431	582
22.	Chhattisgarh	424	340	410
23.	Madhya Pradesh	203	178	196
24.	Gujarat	335	237	298
25.	Daman and Diu	180	152	169
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	91	102
27.	Maharashtra	380	254	332
28.	Andhra Pradesh	377	222	333
29.	Karnataka	324	156	273
30.	Goa	445	198	376
31.	Lakshadweep	377	759	588
32.	Kerala	467	405	453
33.	Tamil Nadu	449	391	428
34.	Pondicherry	553	907	769
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	143	372
36.	All India	310	236	291

Growth Chart in Anganwadi Centres

1634. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme prescribes maintenance of a growth chart for every child in Anganwadi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken note that such data is not being maintained in over fifty per cent of Anganwadi Centres across the country;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to monitor the implementation of maintenance of updated growth charts at all Anganwadi centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Growth Charts have been prescribed at Anganwadi Centre (AWCs) since its inception to record weight for age of each child. Government *vide* circular dated 06.08.2008 requested States/UTs to adopt the new World Health Organisation (WHO) Growth Chart *w.e.f.* 15.08.2008 at all AWCs. The weight of a girl and a boy of same age differs slightly therefore separate growth charts for boys and girls have been introduced in ICDS. The new charts would help us in comparing growth of children within ICDS projects, districts, States & also other countries.

(c) to (e) States/UTs are in transition State to replace the old Growth Charts with the WHO Growth Charts. As per available information, the WHO Growth Charts have been printed and distributed to about 12.72 lakhs AWCs out of 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country as on March 2013. State-wise details of implementation of WHO growth charts is given in the enclosed Statement.

The implementation of WHO Growth Chart is continuously monitored through reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc.

Statement

Status of implementation of New WHO Growth Chart at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) as on 31.3.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Anganwadi Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	697
2.	Andhra Pradesh	80423

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028
4.	Assam	56208
5.	Bihar	91677
6.	Chhattisgarh	49025
7.	Chandigarh	420
8.	Daman and Diu	97
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	267
10.	Delhi	6606
11.	Goa	1258
12.	Gujarat	48617
13.	Haryana	25273
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18651
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Region)	6224
16.	Jharkhand	38432
17.	Karnataka	64518
18.	Kerala	33102
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90999
20.	Maharashtra	108363
21.	Manipur	9794
22.	Meghalaya	5114
23.	Mizoram	1980
24.	Nagaland	3455
25.	Odisha	67088
26.	Punjab	26656
27.	Rajasthan	59066
28.	Sikkim	1213
29.	Tamil Nadu	54439
30.	Tripura	9906
31.	Uttar Pradesh	187330
32.	Uttarakhand	18856
33.	West Bengal	100000
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	#
Grand Total		1271889

In Puducherry, WHO Growth charts have been printed and distributed at ICDS Projects.

**Schemes/Programmes for STs
Through VOs/NGOs**

1635. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes/programmes being implemented for welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Tribals through Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country;

(b) the grants-in-aid provided to VOs/NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and achievements made thereunder along with the utilization of funds reported during the said period, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of mis-utilisation/diversion of funds by these VOs/NGOs;

(e) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard during the said period along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure optimum utilization of funds by these VOs/NGOs

along with the study conducted and outcome thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Schemes being implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Tribals through Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country are as follows:—

- (i) Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) Coaching for Scheduled Tribes
- (iii) Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- (iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (v) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)

(b) The details of grants-in-aid provided to NGOs under these Schemes during the last three years and the current financial year (upto 13.08.2013), Scheme and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The targets are Scheme-wise not State-wise. The details of budget allocation (financial target) and funds released (achievements) during the last three years under these Schemes is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE/RE	Releases	BE/RE	Releases	BE/RE	Releases
1.	Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	55.50	52.60	55.50	53.48	55.50	18.09
2.	Coaching for Scheduled Tribes	5.00	1.52	4.50	2.50	4.50	0.45
3.	Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts	40.00	37.56	40.00	31.23	40.00	7.41
4.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	3.00	0.88	3.00	1.80	3.00	1.68
5.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) (NGOs and UT component)	6.00	5.20	5.80	5.60	5.80	1.50

(d) and (e) The details of complaints received and action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(iv) Concurrent monitoring through an independent external agency.

(f) The Projects are monitored through:

- (i) Mandatory annual inspection by District Authorities;
- (ii) Scrutiny of proposals by multidisciplinary State Level Committee every year.
- (iii) Audited Statements of accounts as well as Utilization Certificate pertaining to the releases.

In addition to above, the accounts of grantee institutions are open for inspection by representatives/officers from the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Government of India, or concerned State Government at any time.

No study has been conducted to ensure the optimum utilization of funds.

Statement-I

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in Rs)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46259626	13295048	12067987	1609470
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145890	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	46179826	47203584	8033861	14444289
4.	Assam	6129056	11255657	8390193	4283227
5.	Chhattisgarh	11326611	8163182	1620270	157500
6.	Gujarat	16111702	15639724	0	623250
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15027497	16147007	157500	5617822
8.	Jharkhand	38251685	48043942	11850024	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6923452	1656143	0	0
10.	Karnataka	40324116	30379199	9466192	0
11.	Kerala	10877235	14837119	6264328	675050
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18166834	7369659	5386914	1076100
13.	Maharashtra	25904444	11269320	23146748	2551198
14.	Manipur	39148601	13765618	12542915	1762830
15.	Meghalaya	61925620	64255259	29349920	0
16.	Mizoram	2419836	7724400	0	1775790
17.	Nagaland	3360016	1767949	0	0
18.	Odisha	48752879	124384583	18305070	999765
19.	Rajasthan	6062895	8152117	0	0
20.	Sikkim	5864153	5747033	0	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	3173440	4572178	2330550	1103348
22.	Tripura	4874370	3297751	3294511	107370

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
23.	Uttarakhand	11334393	8369492	2857243	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5483220	9169636	1667387	0
25.	West Bengal	51092608	57462983	23421235	3956880
26.	Delhi	972198	893745	735565	0
Grand Total		526092203	534822328	180888413	40743889

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Delhi	281000	2550000	713000	0
2.	Gujarat	0	3597000	0	0
3.	Jharkhand	2620000	1775000	0	0
4.	Kerala	0	1032000	1395000	0
5.	Maharashtra	0	980000	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6477000	3514000	0	0
7.	Manipur	2100000	1520000	2398000	0
8.	Odisha	1270000	0	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	1316000	8694000	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	980000	0	0	0
11.	West Bengal	230000	1331000	0	0
Total		15274000	24993000	4506000	0

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	159306090	118832038	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1222500	3976457	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	3491440	3663316	3723818	0
4.	Gujarat	5355183	8244694	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	2335999	3602800	1846586	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	76903415	61280555	0	1106670
7.	Maharashtra	5144400	5159400	5948849	0
8.	Odisha	113342664	98668331	62330103	20000000
9.	Rajasthan	8500847	8891580	300000	0
Total		375602538	312319171	74149356	21106670

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Assam	3120000	11860000	8808000	0
2.	Karnataka	1108000	2400000	612000	1788000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3120000	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	4896000	2448000
5.	Nagaland	0	3696000	2496000	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	1446000	0	0	0
Grand Total		8794000	17956000	16812000	4236000

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Development of PTGs

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18400000	0	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	1281611	438000	1169396	0
3.	Jharkhand	21868106	47081939	1543650	0
4.	Karnataka	0	0	4791176	0
5.	Maharashtra	2777209	0	2830000	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	7758086	8510656	4665778	0
Grand Total		52085012	56030595	15000000	0

Statement-II*Scheme: Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization against whom complaint was received	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Dumka, Jharkhand.	Complaint was sent to State Government for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (IRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Government for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.
3.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Government for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint found baseless.
4.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Tamil Nadu	Complaint was sent to State Government for inquiry. The complaint found baseless.

1	2	3
5.	Daynand Sewashram Sangh, N.E.I., Bokjan, Assam	Two unsigned complaints were received nevertheless the Officer of the Ministry inspected the organization and found that there is no deviation from the scheme guidelines in all projects inspected.
6.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Balurghat Branch, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry.

Scheme: Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organization	Action Taken
1.	Odisha	Koraput Development Foundation, Koraput, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint was found baseless.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Seva Kendra Mandli Nathu, Distt. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.
3.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, Argoda, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.

Welfare Schemes for Women and Children

1636. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented specifically for the welfare of women and children in the rural areas of the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government conducts evaluation of these schemes from time to time;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds by the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of women and children across the country, both in rural and urban areas, including Himachal Pradesh. Some of these schemes are Central Sector Schemes and

the remaining are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A list of these Schemes is annexed with the budget allocation for the current year viz., 2013-14 is in the enclosed Statement. The details of these schemes are available in the Annual Report (2012-13) of the Ministry, which is available in the Library of Lok Sabha Secretariat and is also available in the Ministry's website www.wcd@nic.in. The major such Schemes are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and (ii) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children and (iii) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA and (iv) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme for women. These four Schemes account for around 94 % of the total budget allocation of Rs. 20,350.00 crores of the Ministry for the current financial year 2013-14.

(b) and (c) The Ministry conducts periodical evaluation/ performance assessment of the schemes from time to time. On the basis of such evaluation findings, the schemes are strengthened and restructured/revamped including revision in their cost norms.

(d) The funds sanctioned and released by the Ministry to State Governments under the above mentioned major schemes for the welfare of women and children and the utilization reported by States/UTs during last three years viz., 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year 2013-14 are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme/ Year	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ Released	Utilized
ICDS	9763.11	15493.54	14272.21	19195.29	15701.50	17277.64	10845.74 (upto 31.7.2013)	
ICPS	115.15	##	177.54	##	259.09	##	123.46	## (upto 10.8.2013)
SABLA	296.73	52.12	561.11	522.26	478.90	594.78	2.22	0.19 (upto 30.6.13)
IGMSY	117.96	0.23	293.84	121.19	82.58	260.14	109.88	25.37 (upto 13.8.13)

(Utilisation as reported by States/UTs)

(e) The schemes are reviewed from time to time with reference to their implementation with the State Governments/UT Administrations. The deficiencies found in the implementation are brought to the notice of States/UTs for taking corrective measures and proper utilization of funds.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2013-14 BE
A. Central Sector Schemes		
(a1) Child Development		
1.	RGN Crèche Scheme	110.00
2.	NIPCCD	13.00
3.	NCPCR	13.00
4.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00
5.	CARA	9.00
6.	Dhanlakhshmi	10.00
Total (a1)		165.00
(a2) Women Development		
7.	WWH	20.00
8.	STEP	20.00
9.	NCW	15.00

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2013-14 BE
10.	RMK	20.00
11.	Ujjawala	13.00
12.	Gender Budgeting including Training	1.00
13.	GIA to CSWB	50.00
14.	Priyadarshini Scheme	15.00
Total (a2)		154.00
(a3) Other Schemes		
15.	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	2.00
16.	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	3.00
17.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00
18.	IT	2.00
19.	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	13.00
Total (a3)		70.00
Total A (a1+a2+a3)		389.00
B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
(b1) Child Development		
20.	ICDS	17700.00

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2013-14 BE
21.	NNM	300.00
	(a) Multisectoral Programme on Nutrition	
	(b) IEC Campaign against Malnutrition	
22.	World Bank ICDS IV Project	146.00
23.	ICPS	300.00
	Total (b1)	18446.00
(b2)	Women Development	
24.	SABLA	650.00
25.	IGMSY	500.00
	Total (b2)	1150.00
(b3)	Women Protection and Empowerment	
26.	Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Empowerment of Women	300.00
	(a) Swadhar Greh	
	(b) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	
	(c) Restorative Justice for Rape Victims	
	(d) One Stop Crisis Centre	
	(e) Assistance to States for implementation of PWDVA	
	Total (b3)	300.00
	Total B (b1+b2+b3)	19896.00
C.	New Schemes	
(c1)	Central Sector Schemes	
27.	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action (CSR Reduction)	15.00
28.	Women's Help Line	20.00
29.	Institute of Women Affairs	5.00
30.	High Level Committee on Status of Women	5.00
31.	Scheme for the holistic development of Adolescent Boys-Saksham	20.00
	Total C (c1)	65.00
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	20350.00

Bio-Diesel Purchase Policy

1637. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government had announced bio-diesel purchase policy in October 2005;

(b) if so, the details of aims and objectives of this policy;

(c) the progress made under this policy so far along with the present status;

(d) whether any problem is being faced in the implementation of the said policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006.

Under this policy, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would purchase bio-diesel, meeting the prescribed BIS standard, at a uniform price as may be decided by the OMCs from time to time, for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified 20 purchase centres across the country.

(c) OMCs have reviewed the procurement price of bio-diesel at the various purchase centres accordingly and declared the same at Rs. 39.00/litre *w.e.f.* 27th April, 2013. OMCs have not received any Bio-diesel at these Purchase Centres, so far.

(d) and (e) A National Policy on Bio-fuels has been notified by the Government in December 2009. As per the policy, the responsibility of storage, distribution and marketing of Bio-fuels rest with OMCs and the minimum purchase price for bio-diesel will be determined by the National Biofuel Steering Committee (NBSC) and decided

by National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee (NBCC), headed by Hon'ble PM. During its Second meeting held on 19.9.2011, NBSC has recommended the methodology suggested by OMCs for computation of benchmark price of Bio-diesel based on the price of High Speed Diesel.

Tax Concession in SEZ

1638. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to cut down the procedure for availing tax benefits in the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for developers and units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the special economic zone developers have made more demands in view of stiff competition they are facing in international market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JEDUSALEM SEELAM): (a) to (d) A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Facilities/ incentives provided to SEZ Developers and units in the form of concessions, rebates and exemptions are intrinsic to the SEZ Policy and are specifically provided under the SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006. The Developers and Units in SEZ are availing tax benefits as per the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules framed thereunder. Further, the Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs.

Burn Injuries

1639. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of burn injuries cases registered in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to set up more burn units, having hi-tech facilities with specialized doctors in certain hospitals across the country during 12th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State/ UT-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to roll out this plan in all the medical colleges and district hospitals across the country with ambulances having life support system especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As far as total number of registered cases of burn injuries in the country is concerned, no such data is maintained Centrally for this purpose.

(b) Yes. A National Programme for Prevention and Management of Burn Injury is being initiated during 12th Five Year Plan. As per the proposal submitted for approval of the CCEA, the facilities in the 67 Medical Colleges and 19 District Hospitals will be upgraded by providing grant for establishment of burn units with Intensive Care Unit (ICU) facilities.

(c) and (d) The Burn Units in Medical College will have 12 bedded ward including 4 ICU beds and one Operation Theater. In District Hospital, burn unit will have 6 bedded burn ward including 2 acute care beds. The grant will be provided for construction renovation of the building, procurement of equipment and contractual manpower. Funds will be released to the States after the cabinet approval during 12th Plan Period.

(e) There is no provision under the programme for providing ambulance in States.

Royalty Rate of Minerals

1640. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group set up for review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the recommendations made by the Study Group and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submission of the report and the time by which the Study Group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government had set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011. The Study Group submitted its report on 28.6.2013. The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration in the Ministry.

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

[Translation]

Adulteration in Black Pepper

1641. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has recently found traces of mineral oil in thousands of tonnes of black pepper in the godowns of National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited (NCDEL);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the said adulteration along with the amount of revenue loss suffered by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government either to destroy the contaminated pepper or reprocess it to make it fit for human consumption?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Mineral Oil was detected in various lots of black pepper in the custody of National Commodity Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEL) by the officials of the Food Safety Commissioner, Kerala. As reported by the Food Safety Commissioner, Kerala, the pepper lots with NCDEL were analysed at the Quality

Evaluation Laboratory of Spices Board, Cochin. Of the 800 lots, the analysis results of 104 lots have come. 93 lots were found to be having mineral oil contamination. These are no revenue loss other than taxes on trading, since the lots are owned by private individuals and NCDEL.

(c) The Commissioner of Food Safety, Kerala has issued an order dated 7.8.2013 directing district Food Safety Officer (FSO), Ernakulam, to destroy 93 mineral oil contaminated lots.

[English]

Setting up of Dead Body Bank

1642. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Unclaimed Dead Body Bank has been set up in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi that would serve as a training centre for the doctors of the hospitals;

(b) if so, whether such banks have also been set up in other States during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the hospital authorities would cremate such bodies after their purpose has been served; 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) No unclaimed dead body bank has been set up in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. However, sometimes the unclaimed dead bodies are used by AIIMS for academic purpose after obtaining due permission from the police.

(b) and (c) Health is a State subject. No such data is being maintained in the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Once the academic purpose is served, the dead body is cremated/buried by AIIMS as per the normal religious customs and cremation certificate is handed over to the concerned police authority.

Diesel Subsidy to Fishermen

1643. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the details of diesel subsidy being provided to fishermen of various States including Tamil Nadu during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the fishermen are treated as individual consumers for fuel and not as bulk consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with its impact on the fishermen using mechanized boats; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the fishermen from various States/UTs including Lakshadweep are not affected by the increase in fuel prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Till 17th January 2013, the retail selling price of Diesel was same for all consumers including fishermen. In order to provide subsidized Diesel to consumers, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incurred an average under-recovery of Rs. 4.91 per litre in 2010-11, Rs. 10.39 per litre in 2011-12, Rs. 11.26 per litre in 2012-13 and Rs. 5.21 per litre in first quarter of 2013-14.

(b) to (d) After considering the several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets of the OMCs.

Fake Appointment Letters

1644. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported incidents of poor unemployed youths being duped on the pretext of job opportunities at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi through fake appointment

letters by some unscrupulous elements engaged in the job racket;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken/ proposed any steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) One such incident had come to notice in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi on 15.06.2013. The matter was forwarded to Station House Officer, Police Station Hauz Khas, New Delhi on the same day and subsequently F.I.R. no. 236/2013, under section 420, 468 and 471/34 of Indian Penal Code was registered on 17.06.2013.

[Translation]

Oil Reserves

1645. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of oil reserves have recently been found in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated quantity of oil reserves discovered, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot the oil reserves to private companies in the State for exploration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the rationale behind allocation of these reserves to private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far oil reserves have been established in RJ-ON-90/1 block in Barmer and Jalor districts of Rajasthan. The block is operated by Cairn India Limited (CIL) with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) as Licensee and Consortium Partner. The Field

Development Plans (FDPs) of five oil discoveries in RJ-ON-90/1 block approved by the Management Committee (MC) envisage oil reserves to the tune of 457.92 Million Barrels to be recovered after commencement of production in 2009 till the end of the PSC period (*i.e.* May, 2020).

In addition, one oil discovery has been reported in the block RJ-ONN-2004/2 in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts, operated by Oil India Limited (OIL) with Geoglobal Resources as Consortium Partner. The discovery is currently under evaluation and oil reserve is yet to be assessed.

Further ONGC has so far made 8 gas discoveries in Jaisalmer Basin in Rajasthan and out of a total of 5.38 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) (OEG) In-Place reserve, 2.61 MMT (OEG) reserves have been established.

(c) Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the exploration blocks are awarded through international competitive bidding process on equal terms and conditions to PSUs, Private and Foreign companies. So far, 15 exploration blocks have been awarded in Rajasthan under various rounds of NELP bidding of which 11 blocks were awarded to Central/State PSUs, 3 blocks to Private Companies and 1 block to a Foreign Company.

(d) NELP provides a level playing field to all exploration and production companies in hydrocarbon sector, without making any distinction between private or public sector companies.

[English]

Custom Clearance

1646. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts the assessment of the efficiency/promptness levels of custom clearance of export goods and if so, the frequency thereof and findings therefrom during each of the last three years and current year till date sea-port/airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken steps for custom clearance of all export goods on 24x7 basis with an aim to boost exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) No, Madam. However, Central Board of Excise and Customs has issued instructions from time to time for expeditious clearance of export goods in order to reduce delays and transaction cost.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) 24x7 Customs clearance facility to cover all export goods has been started with effect from 01.07.2013 at Air Cargo Complexes at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai.

Separate Quota of Kerosene

1647. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate a separate quota of kerosene to the fishing sector in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding the aforesaid matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A request dated 05.01.2013 of Chief Minister of Kerala was received in this Ministry for providing quantity of Kerosene for the fishermen of the Kerala. The State Government of Kerala was informed about the Government of India's order dated 21.8.2012 enabling all States/Union Territories (UTs) to draw an allocation of one month's quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates (inclusive of excise/custom duty/taxes and excluding under recovery/fiscal subsidy) during each financial year for special needs such as natural calamities, religious functions, fisheries, various 'yattras', 'melas' etc.

Non-Communicable Diseases

1648. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on high incidence, prevalence and morbidity attributable to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the estimated number of people presently suffering from NCDs and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to provide free/ affordable treatment to the needy patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereunder during the said period, 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 further measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb the rising incidences of NCDs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. Among the major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), as per the Disease Burden study on Non-Communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:

Disease	No. of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence per thousand
IHD	224	5.5	37.0
Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47

State-wise data for prevalence and mortality is not maintained Centrally.

Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. State/UT wise estimates of prevalence, incidence and deaths due to cancer for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(c) The programme for NCDs being implemented are as under:—

- (i) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).
- (ii) National Programme of Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE).
- (iii) National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).
- (iv) National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).
- (v) National Mental Health Programme (NMHP).
- (vi) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD).

The details of funds allocated and spent under the above mentioned programmes are given in the enclosed Statement IV to XI.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The performance of the programmes are monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms. Review meetings are also held from time to time at the national and regional level to monitor the progress of the programmes. From 2013-14 onwards, the interventions up to the district level for prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment under NPCDCS and other NCDs programmes have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM). A flexi pool of funds for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) has been created. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments to submit their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) as per their felt needs, keeping in mind guidelines issued by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. This approach facilitates a holistic view of disease control and also sharing of infrastructure and synergizing efforts at district levels.

Statement-I

*Table 1: Estimated Prevalent cases (10 Years duration)
All sites Statewise-2010-2012*

Sl. No.	States	Year		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	875	883	878
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195893	197991	202235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3159	3207	2835
4.	Assam	66042	66734	67692
5.	Bihar	237395	240381	247285
6.	Chandigarh	2400	2454	2462
7.	Chhattisgarh	58730	59543	60934
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	761	804	829
9.	Daman and Diu	527	567	621
10.	Delhi	35643	36436	36437
11.	Goa	3370	3421	3416
12.	Gujarat	138513	140649	94146
13.	Haryana	57977	58884	59594
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15844	15944	16103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28661	29092	29776
16.	Jharkhand	75635	76628	78419
17.	Karnataka	136177	137889	145166
18.	Kerala	77441	79329	106264
19.	Lakshadweep	146	152	154
20.	Madhya Pradesh	141710	143457	146381
21.	Maharashtra	258406	261603	259143
22.	Manipur	3929	3996	3915
23.	Meghalaya	6793	6888	6029
24.	Mizoram	3132	3184	3248
25.	Nagaland	4593	4636	3991
26.	Odisha	96871	97662	98798
27.	Puducherry	2862	2924	3011

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	63658	64330	64689
29.	Rajasthan	157332	159311	161970
30.	Sikkim	964	983	1031
31.	Tamil Nadu	209029	211805	183843
32.	Tripura	8456	8581	7592
33.	Uttar Pradesh	457431	462697	472819
34.	Uttarakhand	23263	23598	24014
35.	West Bengal	210533	212814	224459
Total		2784148	2819457	2820179

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Incident Cancer cases in different States/UTs of India (2010 - 2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	327	332
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72553	73330	74415
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1170	1188	1206
4.	Assam	24460	24716	25082
5.	Bihar	87924	89030	90347
6.	Chandigarh	889	909	922
7.	Chhattisgarh	21752	22053	22379
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	298	302
9.	Daman and Diu	195	210	213
10.	Delhi	13201	13495	13695
11.	Goa	1248	1267	1286
12.	Gujarat	51301	52092	52863
13.	Haryana	21473	21809	22132
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5868	5905	5992
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10615	10775	10934
16.	Jharkhand	28013	28381	28801

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	50436	51070	51826
18.	Kerala	28682	29381	29816
19.	Lakshadweep	54	56	57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52485	53132	53918
21.	Maharashtra	95706	96890	98324
22.	Manipur	1455	1480	1502
23.	Meghalaya	2516	2551	2589
24.	Mizoram	1160	1179	1196
25.	Nagaland	1701	1717	1742
26.	Odisha	35878	36171	36706
27.	Puducherry	1060	1083	1099
28.	Punjab	23577	23826	24179
29.	Rajasthan	58271	59004	59877
30.	Sikkim	357	364	369
31.	Tamil Nadu	77418	78446	79607
32.	Tripura	3132	3178	3225
33.	Uttar Pradesh	169419	171369	173905
34.	Uttarakhand	8616	8740	8869
35.	West Bengal	77975	78820	79986
Total		1031166	1044242	1059693

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate observed for India (2001-2011).

Statement-III

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2010-2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	192	197	164
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36641	37144	36672
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	611	632	594
4.	Assam	12598	12822	12360
5.	Bihar	42787	43864	44523

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	523	540	454
7.	Chhattisgarh	10541	10745	11028
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	195	149
9.	Daman and Diu	109	114	105
10.	Delhi	7962	8289	6749
11.	Goa	499	493	634
12.	Gujarat	26037	26588	26051
13.	Haryana	11401	11708	10907
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2996	3045	2953
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5042	5134	5388
16.	Jharkhand	14237	14579	14193
17.	Karnataka	25105	25531	25540
18.	Kerala	14672	14805	14693
19.	Lakshadweep	32	32	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26645	27214	26571
21.	Maharashtra	49911	50989	48454
22.	Manipur	679	690	740
23.	Meghalaya	1260	1295	1276
24.	Mizoram	610	626	589
25.	Nagaland	1341	1410	858
26.	Odisha	17970	18249	18089
27.	Puducherry	492	502	542
28.	Punjab	12330	12575	11915
29.	Rajasthan	30209	30976	29507
30.	Sikkim	209	216	182
31.	Tamil Nadu	38452	39127	39230
32.	Tripura	1560	1583	1589
33.	Uttar Pradesh	87189	89224	85700
34.	Uttarakhand	4345	4435	4371
35.	West Bengal	39545	40199	39417
Total		524911	535767	522215

*Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Statement-IV*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiocascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Expenditure*

(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.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	0	1305.65	0	0	0
2.	Assam	249.08	0	915.62	140.00	0	310.58
3.	Bihar	215.16	0	925.1	0.23	0	120.17
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	0	463.8	0	0	3.54
5.	Gujarat	284.04	0	925.1	7.9166	0	203.426
6.	Haryana	111.08	0	654.07	31.865	0	167.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	0	463.8	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	399.72	0.18	0	1.68
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	0	734.82	34.16	0	368.22
10.	Karnataka	285.13	0	734.83	23.89	0	36.60
11.	Kerala	167.31	0	844.35	4.746	0	395.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	126.69	0	844.35	3.305	0	36.29
13.	Maharashtra	263.72	0	925.1	52.59	0	64.17
14.	Odisha	121.18	0	844.35	16.705	0	92.51
15.	Punjab	146.54	0.63	463.8	76.68	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	309.51	0	1115.38	10.25	0	156.25
17.	Sikkim	100.78	0	313.88	70.87	0	163.94
18.	Tamil Nadu	131.73	0	844.35	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	121.51	0	273.53	2.636	0	21.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2431.25	0
21.	West Bengal	157.3	0	463.8	1.12	0	298.57
Total		3571.59	0.63	14455.4	477.14	2431.25	2440.55

Statement-V*State-wise Funds released under TCC component of NPCDCS*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.00	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	480.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	480.00	Nil
4.	Kerala	960.00	960.00
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	480.00
6.	Mizoram	480.00	Nil
7.	Punjab	480.00	Nil
8.	Sikkim	Nil	480.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	480.00	Nil

*No funds were released under TCC component in 2010-11.

Statement-VI*Fund Released to the States and Expenditure Reported by the States under NPHCE*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Sanctioned/ released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ released	Utilized	Sanctioned/ released	Utilized (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	363.41	0	261.60	0	871.52	0
2.	Assam	226.29	0	441.98	0	0.00	23.44
3.	Bihar	251.57	0	224.04	0	446.72	13.28
4.	Chhattisgarh	181.22	0	125.74	0	229.20	3.90
5.	Gujarat	234.77	0	418.40	0	225.44	65.48
6.	Haryana	78.34	0	344.54	39.752	0.00	120.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	121.06	0	198.96	0	0.00	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	156.37	0	335.16	56.96	0.00	275.25
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	--	406.44	0	0.00	0
10.	Karnataka	316.21	0	586.02	2.24	0.00	6.55
11.	Kerala	139.94	0	268.82	0	470.72	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	104.10	0	232.72	20.24	391.84	80.09
13.	Maharashtra	218.61	0	237.80	4.86	426.96	470.13
14.	Odisha	86.82	0	223.88	4.18	374.56	307.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	103.78	0	119.22	32.37	196.24	32.37
16.	Rajasthan	288.05	0	209.60	0	711.20	147.64
17.	Sikkim	65.22	0	137.81	27.31	0.00	103.54
18.	Tamil Nadu	105.54	0	279.20	0	344.16	0
19.	Uttarakhand	94.02	0	50.32	0	81.04	2.72
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	--	0.00	0	1855.04	0
21.	West Bengal	125.54	0	120.52	0	231.20	40.81
Total		3260.86	0	5222.77	187.912	6855.84	1693.61

Statement-VII

Fund Released to Regional Geriatric Centres and Expenditure Reported by the Centres under NPHCE

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized (Till date)
1.	BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	213.65	0.00	0.00		0.00	0
2.	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	213.65	0.00	160.00		0.00	0
3.	Guwahati MC, Assam	213.65	0.00	160.00		0.00	0
4.	SN Med. College, Jodhpur	213.65	0.00	160.00	149.93	0.00	100.00
5.	MMC, Chennai	0.000	--	366.876	0	0.00	200.00
6.	Grant MC & JJ Hospital, Mumbai	0.000	--	366.876		0.00	62.39
7.	SKIMS, Srinagar	0.000	--	366.876		0.00	30.92
8.	AIIMS, New Delhi	0.000	--	366.876		0.00	55.73
Total		854.60	0.00	1947.504		0.00	449.04

Statement-VIII

Fund allocation and utilization under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme for the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	8.20	26.00	7.18	26.00	5.41	26.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.00	38.00	38.00	40.19	45.00	46.31	71.00
3.	Assam	42.00	23.36	42.00	3.20	45.00	18.19	71.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	Awaited	24.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	Awaited	24.00
6.	Goa	18.00	10.43	20.00	10.12	20.00	12.62	20.00
7.	Gujarat	24.00	24.67	30.00	25.48	30.00	24.32	30.00
8.	Haryana	24.00	19.07	26.00	15.89	26.00	17.77	26.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	11.04	24.00	-	24.00	Awaited	24.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.00	14.22	24.00	18.57	24.00	17.33	24.00
11.	Jharkhand	18.00	-	24.00	-	24.00	14.98*	24.00
12.	Karnataka	24.00	21.32	30.00	18.69	30.00	17.56	30.00
13.	Kerala	20.00	23.66	24.00	27.85	24.00	35.51	24.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00		24.00		24.00	Awaited	24.00
15.	Maharashtra	24.00	23.40	30.00	19.92	30.00	Awaited	30.00
16.	Manipur	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	41.00	Awaited	70.00
17.	Meghalaya	36.00	13.34	36.00		45.00	Awaited	71.00
18.	Mizoram	36.00	29.01	36.00	31.32	45.00	31.63	71.00
19.	Nagaland	36.00	32.75	36.00	23.75	45.00	30.50	71.00
20.	Odisha	20.00	1.90	26.00	10.87	26.00	2.34	26.00
21.	Punjab	20.00	7.14	24.00	23.23	24.00	17.45	24.00
22.	Rajasthan	18.00	14.50	24.00	17.95	24.00	Awaited	24.00
23.	Sikkim	38.00	21.41	38.00	27.71	43.00	26.12	66.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	18.00	3.50	24.00		24.00	Awaited	24.00
25.	Tripura	38.00	9.19	38.00	13.32	41.00	Awaited	66.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.00	nil	24.00	nil	24.00	Awaited	24.00
27.	Uttarakhand	18.00	9.69	24.00	17.21	24.00	Awaited	24.00
28.	West Bengal	18.00	**	24.00	-	24.00	Awaited	24.00
29.	Delhi	15.00	19.58	22.00	20.06	22.00	22.92	22.00
30.	Puducherry	15.00	1.47	18.00	1.62	18.00	1.25	18.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.50	-	14.00		15.00	Awaited	15.00
32.	Chandigarh	11.75	11.59	16.00	9.59	18.00	11.59	18.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.00	8.97	14.00	9.87	16.00	8.49	16.00
34.	Daman and Diu	12.50	12.00	14.00	13.45	16.00	11.44	16.00
35.	Lakshadweep	12.25	-	12.00		15.00	Awaited	15.00

**Expenditure as against previous years available unspent balance fund.

Statement-IX*National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Prov. expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1560.02	1903.95	2470.55	1665.94	2225.26	1679.4
2.	Bihar	819.82	525.90	1077.00	512.31	0.00	366.55
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	519.67	399.62	753.36	449.89	406.17
4.	Goa	65.20	61.60	135.17	85.70	123.94	
5.	Gujarat	1530.76	1615.24	1608.00	1488.95	1525.65	1439.43
6.	Haryana	306.39	288.30	744.85	415.78	268.88	366.62
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	52.74	176.05	46.81	155.00	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.10	332.69	132.43	207.17	30.87
9.	Jharkhand	253.90	482.52	543.55	592.85	635.01	581.11
10.	Karnataka	1189.01	1453.42	1114.82	1312.22	1429.58	1055.54
11.	Kerala	267.00	370.87	302.21	449.90	348.64	558.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	3633.25	1977.34	1816.96	1815.69	2160.99
13.	Maharashtra	774.77	1293.38	1535.83	1953.99	1764.00	2132.28
14.	Odisha	565.93	96.48	321.42	781.00	377.13	906.4
15.	Punjab	656.200	280.06	729.80	487.10	295.26	1379.9
16.	Rajasthan	862.62	1075.29	739.50	1035.58	1099.05	965.43
17.	Tamil Nadu	2189.00	2006.97	1597.67	2510.84	2413.00	2233.09
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2877.54	2757.75	979.57	1944.26	872.74	1633.87
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	156.22	277.66	188.56	304.10	368.07
20.	West Bengal	926.50	1203.69	580.58	1511.48	1007.08	938.22
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.58	225.85	194.06	150.57	124.09	153.3
22.	Assam	1203.93	1067.84	661.90	1946.77	754.30	820.39
23.	Manipur	0.00	92.92	210.63	69.90	105.32	264.04
24.	Meghalaya	125.54	215.38	232.64	184.55	311.90	89.37
25.	Mizoram	363.55	333.64	533.98	502.89	65.04	168.99
26.	Nagaland	0.00	1.58	121.90	93.06	279.61	270.48
27.	Sikkim	0.00	44.55	131.25	123.8	29.39	80.87
28.	Tripura	0.00	269.76	191.52	135.84	330.35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.00	36.85	54.61	66.98	30.00	41.88
30.	Chandigarh	47.74	51.2	46.45	51.34	61.55	27.82
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.58	66.44	127.32	42.100	69.99	
32.	Daman and Diu	31.72	11.68	27.45	10.5500	0.00	6.24
33.	Delhi	412.03	273.60	82.88	186.12	0.00	
34.	Lakshadweep	9.22	2.92	28.38	20.00*	0.00	
35.	Puducherry	120.48	133.12	70.50	116.25	115.39	101.29
Total		18407.03	22604.73	20359.35	16492.42	19594.00	21226.76

*Provisional

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure
1.	2010-11	101	90.9122
2.	2011-12	75	113.6792
3.	2012-13	—	53.4022
Total		176	257.9936

*Details of funds released under various schemes during the last three years***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.		Guibarga	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/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and 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			
9.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

2011-12**1. District Mental Health Programm**

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

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
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
Scheme-A : Establishment of Centres of Excellence			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-
Scheme-B : Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties			
6.	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1.	State Mental Health Authority, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	State Mental Health Authority, Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Authority, Assam	Rs. 9,00,000/-
4.	State Mental Health Authority, Bihar	Rs. 9,00,000/-
5.	State Mental Health Authority, Chandigarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
6.	State Mental Health Authority, Chhattisgarh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
7.	State Mental Health Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 9,00,000/-
8.	State Mental Health Authority, Daman and Diu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
9.	State Mental Health Authority, Delhi	Rs. 9,00,000/-
10.	State Mental Health Authority, Goa	Rs. 9,00,000/-

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
11.	State Mental Health Authority, Gujarat	Rs. 9,00,000/-
12.	State Mental Health Authority, Haryana	Rs. 9,00,000/-
13.	State Mental Health Authority, Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
14.	State Mental Health Authority, Jharkhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
15.	State Mental Health Authority, Karnataka	Rs. 9,00,000/-
16.	State Mental Health Authority, Kerala	Rs. 9,00,000/-
17.	State Mental Health Authority, Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
18.	State Mental Health Authority, Maharashtra	Rs. 9,00,000/-
19.	State Mental Health Authority, Manipur	Rs. 9,00,000/-
20.	State Mental Health Authority, Meghalaya	Rs. 9,00,000/-
21.	State Mental Health Authority, Mizoram	Rs. 9,00,000/-
22.	State Mental Health Authority, Nagaland	Rs. 9,00,000/-
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Puducherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

2012-13**1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1.	Punjab	Sangrur	Rs. 34,47,197/-
2.	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
3.		Idukki	Rs. 45,41,660/-
4.		Wayanad	Rs. 41,29,248/-
5.	Manipur	Chandel	Rs. 46,37,000/-
6.		Churanchandpur	Rs. 37,71,554/-
7.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	Rs. 46,37,000/-

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
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-XI

National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Total Funds release			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	33.40	108.68	Nil	142.08
2.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	6.42	6.42
3.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Karnataka	77.15	276.12	Nil	353.27
7.	Gujarat	238.65	Nil	Nil	238.65
8.	Tamil Nadu	19.30	408.62	Nil	427.92
9.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.70	Nil	Nil	65.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	141.90	Nil	Nil	141.90
15.	Maharashtra	106.40	356.25	Nil	462.65
16.	Puducherry	11.80	17.94	Nil	29.74
17.	Nagaland	111.50	Nil	111	222.50
18.	Meghalaya	31.55	Nil	Nil	31.55
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.25	45.74	Nil	75.99
20.	Odisha	Nil	Nil	232.48	232.48
Total		867.60	1213.35	349.90	2430.85

Funds for Welfare of STs

1649. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided for welfare of Scheduled Tribes from the central budget and other heads during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise.

(b) whether irregularities have been noticed in diversion or mis-utilisation of funds sanctioned under the schemes meant for welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) by States/UTs and other implementing agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received in this regard during 11th and 12th Five year Plans. State/UT-wise including Gujarat and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the stringent measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check diversion and mis-utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The details of year wise allocation/releases of funds provided for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in respect of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the last three years and current year State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The details of complaints received and action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India				SCA to TSP			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5187.70	7998.00	4834.00	0.00	5746.50	6057.00	4125.00	4341.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	772.00	1082.83	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	3517.96	3419.00	0.00	3440.25	3500.00	5475.00	4674.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	838.00	959.00	0.00	0.00	3517.96	959.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7786.00	9294.00	8534.00	6880.50	838.00	9294.00	8534.00	6880.50
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7786.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8302.00	9426.00	4629.6	7706.77	0.00	9426.00	4629.6	7706.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	377.00	431.00	474.00	355.50	8302.00	431.00	474.00	355.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	607.00	1390.00	150.34	0.00	377.00	1390.00	150.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	8004.00	9181.00	7369.50	0.00	607.00	9181.00	7369.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3813.00	4263.00	4800.00	0.00	8004.00	4263.00	4800.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	405.00	463.00	510.00	382.50	3813.00	463.00	510.00	382.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17311.31	14015.50	16518.04	10207.70	405.00	14015.50	16518.04	10207.70
14.	Maharashtra	9442.00	10805.00	2911.00	4823.70	17311.31	10805.00	2911.00	4823.70
15.	Manipur	819.00	937.00	1031.00	0.00	9442.00	937.00	1031.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2100.00	2798.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	922.96	1056.00	810.75	850.21	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	2047.42	2301.00	2454.00	1840.50	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	11144.33	11347.00	11283.99	9381.00	11144.33	11347.00	11283.99	9381.00
20.	Rajasthan	8351.00	7642.00	7737.98	6628.50	8351.00	7642.00	7737.98	6628.50
21.	Sikkim	226.00	259.00	272.58	213.00	226.00	259.00	272.58	213.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	358.00	614.25	0.00	0.00	358.00	614.25	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	1358.73	1250.00	1375.00	0.00	1358.73	1250.00	1375.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1200.00	1484.91	200.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	267.00
25.	Uttarakhand	250.00	0.00	0.00	267.00	1200.00	1484.91	200.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	4848.00	6066.99	6104.00	4578.00	4848.00	6066.99	6104.00	4578.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students				Hostels for ST Girls and Boys			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20036.25	16697.73699	19438.70	-	0.00	418.30	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.53	0	633.00	-	75.09	1201.64	279.81	0.00
3.	Assam	2881.26	4210.81029	4537.68	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	0.00	298.42	90.00	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1253.96	4034.11161	3150.31	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	29.11	26.77	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	5116.09	8482.59	2460.71	-	2296.43	0.00	249.98	939.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	113.99	1141.84	948.52	-	0.00	223.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	733.48	710.06	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1855.54	3374.06	1344.21	-	0.00	716.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
11.	Karnataka	3163.59	6149.11	2522.75	-	105.38	383.99	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	457.08	957.08	329.45	-	146.79	250.00	0.00	553.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2026.23	4591.67	9542.44	-	0.00	1441.43	2291.57	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	6629.51	8820.42	4604.380	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	2460.01	4742.29	4243.64	-	1372.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	2717.23	2752.38055	1753.42	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	1633.93	3732.93432	3546.61	-	0.00	574.33	437.08	866.01
18.	Nagaland	1908.44	2813.70524	2191.09	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	1104.03	1809.47	5405.95	-	1000.00	0.00	1697.50	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	800.00	6031.54	2142.99	-	3123.87	1000.00	1500.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	56.41	198.00	414.15	-	0.00	0.00	460.29	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	112.71	78.91	178.66	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.73
23.	Tripura	380.4	1358.951	1036.47	-	0.00	1553.83	883.77	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	755.72	227.00	-	46.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	531.69	702.78	657.98	-	0.00	37.48	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	302.00	2045.22	949.16	-	179.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.15	10.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	0.85	14.76	4.00	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas				Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	113.02	0.00	-	500.00	0.00	988.49	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	150.00	0.00	89.00	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	107.86	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	530.36	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	300.00	-
7.	Gujarat	37.12	228.96	0.00	-	1887.53	1500.00	0.00	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1025.02	0.00	1025.02	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	260.00	50.16	88.00	-	0.00	2815.11	0.00	-

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
14.	Maharashtra				-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur				-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	100.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	152.88	0.00	88.00	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	2004.00	2550.00	2458.90	-
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	0.00	634.89	0.00	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	622.76	0.00	797.23	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	460.69	0.00	0.00	-
26.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students Studying in Classes IX & X				Upgradation of Merit			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1.	Andhra Pradesh			500.00	-	32.76	16.38	0.00	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	90.00	0.14	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	593.00	-	17.06	54.60	17.70	
6.	Goa	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	500.00	-	8.1	17.60	0.00	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	20.00	-	0.045	0.39	0.39	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	1472.00	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	260.00	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	57.00	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	3400.00	-	0.00	98.88	0.00	
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	251.00	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
15.	Manipur	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	70.00	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	-	3128.00	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	8.17	1.74	7.175	-
21.	Sikkim	-	-	4.00	-	3.12	3.12	3.12	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	26.00	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	-	-	340.00	-	3.12	3.12	3.12	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	28.00	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	26.00	-	-	-	-	-
26.	West Bengal	-	-	260.00	-	0.00	7.23	0.00	-
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	33.00	-	-	-	-	-

*Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary
Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	462596.00	132950.00	120679.00	16094.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1458.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	461798.00	472035.00	80338.00	144442.00
4.	Assam	61290.00	112556.00	83901.00	42832.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	113266.00	81631.00	16202.00	1575.00
6.	Gujarat	161117.00	156397.00	0.00	6232.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	150274.00	161470.00	1575.00	56178.00
8.	Jharkhand	382516.00	480439.00	118500.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	69234.00	16561.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	403241.00	303791.00	94661.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	108772.00	148371.00	62643.00	6750.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	181668.00	73696.00	53869.00	10761.00
13.	Maharashtra	259044.00	112693.00	231467.00	25511.00
14.	Manipur	391486.00	137656.00	125429.00	17628.00
15.	Meghalaya	619256.00	642552.00	293499.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	24198.00	77244.00	0.00	17757.00
17.	Nagaland	33600.00	17679.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Odisha	487528.00	1243845.00	183050.00	9997.00
19.	Rajasthan	60628.00	81521.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Sikkim	58641.00	57470.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	31734.00	45721.00	23305.00	11033.00
22.	Tripura	48743.00	32977.00	32945.00	1073.00
23.	Uttarakhand	113343.00	83694.00	28572.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54832.00	91696.00	16673.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	510926.00	574629.00	234212.00	39568.00
26.	Delhi	9721.00	8937.00	7355.00	0.00

Details of Funds Released to NGOs under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Delhi	2810.00	25500.00	7130.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	35970.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	26200.00	17750.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	0.00	10320.00	13950.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	9800.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	64770.00	35140.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Manipur	21000.00	15200.00	23980.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	12700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	13160.00	86940.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	9800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	West Bengal	2300.00	13310.00	0.00	0.00

*Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among
ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1593060.00	1188320.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12225.00	39764.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	34914.00	36633.00	37238.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	53551.00	82446.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	23359.00	36028.00	18465.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	769034.00	612805.00	0.00	11066.00
7.	Maharashtra	51444.00	51594.00	59488.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	1133426.00	986683.00	623301.00	200000.00
9.	Rajasthan	85008.00	88915.00	3000.00	0.00

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1.	Assam	31200.00	118600.00	88080.00	0.00
2.	Karnataka	11080.00	24000.00	6120.00	17880.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	31200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	48960.00	24480.00
5.	Nagaland	0.00	36960.00	24960.00	0.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	14460.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Details of Funds released to NGOs under the Scheme of Development of PTG

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 13.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	184000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	12816.00	4380.00	11693.00	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	218681.00	470819.00	15436.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	47911.00	0.00
5.	Maharashtra	27772.00	0.00	28300.00	0.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	77580.00	85106.00	46657.00	0.00

Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.00	194.00	264.00	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	200.00	189.00	-
3.	Gujarat	130.00	150.00	160.00	-
4.	Himachal Pradesh	33.00	10.00	7.00	-
5.	Kerala	58.00	14.00	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	472.00	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	234.00	330.72	245.00	67.07
8.	Meghalaya	92.00	77.00	-	-
9.	Odisha	225.00	315.00	233.00	96.50
10.	Rajasthan	42.00	29.28	-	-
11.	Tripura	71.00	38.00	52.00	24.00
12.	West Bengal	145.00	170.00	126.00	-
13.	Mizoram	-	-	24.00	-

Statement-II*Scheme: Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization against whom complaint was received	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Dumka, Jharkhand.	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.

1	2	3
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (IRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.
3.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint found baseless.
4.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry. The complaint found baseless.

1	2	3
5.	Daynand Sewashram Sangh, N.E.I., Bokjan, Assam	Two unsigned complaints were received nevertheless the Officer of the Ministry inspected the organization and found that there is no deviation from the scheme guidelines in all projects inspected.
6.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Balurghat Branch, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry.

Scheme: Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organization	Action Taken
1.	Odisha	Koraput Development Foundation, Koraput, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint was found baseless.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Seva Kendra Mandli Nathu, Distt. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.
3.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, Argoda, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.

Monitoring and evaluation is a part of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry. Monitoring and evaluation is done at District level and State level Committee and in addition by the third party e.g. CAG and independent

agencies. Periodical review of schemes/programmes of the Ministry are also done by the Ministry with the State/UT Governments.

The Ministry also carries out secondary monitoring by insisting upon 'utilization certificate' in the prescribed format (Form-19A of General Financial Rules) as well as progress reports (Physical and Financial) from the State Governments/UTs Administrations.

In addition copies of sanctioned orders for release of funds to State/UT Governments and Non-Governmental Agencies are posted in the website of the Ministry.

Retail Outlet Dealers Commission

1650. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to oil companies to submit their study report on the issue of increasing the retail outlet dealers commission for the year 2013 onwards;

(b) if so, whether the oil companies have submitted report to the Government and if so, the details of recommendations made by oil companies;

(c) if not, the time by which report is likely to be submitted by oil companies and by when increase in dealer's commission would be considered;

(d) whether the various oil federations have submitted representations to the Government/oil companies in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government/oil companies thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Dealers Associations submit their representations relating to various demands in respect of Dealers Commission from time-to-time. Generally, Dealers Commission on Petrol and Diesel are being revised once in a year and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has increased the Dealers Commission on Diesel from 912/KL to 1089/KL effective 26th October, 2012. Similarly, Indian Oil Corporation Limited has informed

that Dealer Commission on Petrol (all grades) has been revised from Rs. 1499/KL to Rs. 1794/KL effective 26th October, 2012.

Corporate Debt Restructuring

1651. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) received by Public Sector Bank (PSBs) and CDR-cell during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals approved/rejected therefrom;

(c) whether a large number of proposals from

various companies for CDR are pending either with different PSBs or with the CDR cell;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank and CDR-cell-wise indicating the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The CDR mechanism has been designed to facilitate restructuring of advances of borrowers enjoying credit facilities from more than one bank/Financial Institution (FI) in a coordinated matter. The details of proposals received/approved/rejected by CDR Cell during the last three years and for the first quarter of the current year are given below:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Year	Proposals received		Proposals approved		Proposals rejected	
	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt
2010-11	49	22614	27	6615	10	2617
2011-12	87	67889	50	39601	17	11150
2012-13	129	91497	106	76615	29	16882
2013-14	28	39521	14	21266	4	2000

(upto June'13)

(c) to (e) There are 37 proposals pending with CDR Cell as on June 30, 2013. Bank-wise details are as follows:

(Amt. in Rs. crore)

Name of the Bank	No of cases	Exposure
1	2	3
State Bank of India	17	24487
Bank of India	5	3231
Bank of Baroda	3	1362
ICICI Bank	3	7820
Canara Bank	2	4599
IDBI Bank	1	126
Axis Bank	2	1433
Indian Overseas Bank	1	341

1	2	3
Punjab National Bank	1	200
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	119
State Bank of Patiala	1	1311
Total	37	45029

Under CDR Mechanism, maximum time for restructuring of package is 180 days from the date of admission.

Performance of Co-Operative Institutions

1652. SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the performance of co-operative institutions as an effective instrument for socio-economic change and if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the assessment of cooperative movement particularly in the field of production economic activities made by the Government during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Cooperative Societies is a State subject under Entry 32 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, the States have enacted their own Cooperative Societies Acts for incorporation, regulation and winding up of cooperative societies within their territorial jurisdiction and therefore, assessment of the cooperative movement in respect of these cooperative societies and production of economic activities of the same is the responsibility of the States. However, Government has undertaken various measures to revive the performance of cooperative institutions as an effective instrument for socio-economic change in the country such as, framing of National Policy on Cooperatives, enactment of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002, policy initiatives for revitalization of cooperative credit structure and enactment of the Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act 2011 etc. It is expected that the measures taken by the Government will ensure the autonomous and democratic functioning of the cooperatives and also ensure the accountability of the management of the members and other stakeholders and also to provide for deterrence for violation of the provisions of the law.

National Strategic Plan for RNTCP

1653. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of the National Strategic Plan for Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP);

(b) the status of procurement and distribution of anti-TB drugs in the country during last five financial years;

(c) whether the Government is planning to adopt daily anti-TB drug dosage regimen instead of thrice a week as per World Health Organisations recommendation; and

(d) if so, the details and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National Strategic plan (NSP) for control of Tuberculosis during 2012-17 gives the thrust areas and strategies for RNTCP. This has been broadly approved and included in the 12th Five year Plan for the period 2012-17.

(b) During last five years anti TB drugs for the treatment of patients under Revised National TB Control Programme are being procured by the programme and are distributed to states and districts. Further for certain drugs decentralized procurement has been permitted by the States.

So far as distribution is concerned, drugs are received at Government Medical Store Depots (GMSD). These drugs are released from GMSDs every quarter to the states after reviewing the quarterly "Programme Management Report" showing the consumption during the previous quarter. States further issue these drugs to districts and other peripheral health institutions as per the consumption of the previous quarter.

(c) and (d) The WHO has recommended both daily and intermittent regimens under recommendation number 2.1. Under recommendation no. 2.1B, it is stated that, "Three times weekly dosing throughout therapy may be used as another alternative to recommendation 2.1" (Reference: WHO TB Treatment Guidelines, 4th edition-2009)

In India since the inception of the Revised National TB Control Programme 1997, intermittent regimen is being used.

[Translation]

Promotion and Conservation of Mineral Resources

1654. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote and conserve the huge mineral resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As per National Mineral Policy 2008, the Conservation of mineral shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve based through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. The Government is aiming for an adequate and effective legal and institutional framework mandating zero waste mining as the ultimate goal and a commitment to prevent sub-optimal and unscientific mining. Mineral Sectoral value addition through latest technique of beneficiation, calibration, blending, sizing, concentration, pelletisation, purification and general customising of product is being encouraged.

As regulators, Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government approve the mining plan/scheme of mining for systematic and optimum utilisation/extraction of mineral. The Government has framed Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 1988 to ensure conservation and development of minerals in a systematic and scientific manner.

IBM has notified the threshold values of minerals viz. Apatite and Rock Phosphate, Bauxite, Barytes, Chromite, Dolomite, Fluorite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Magnesite, Manganese Ore and Wollastonite and directed the mine owners that all the non-saleable/un-usable minerals/ores above the limit prescribed in the threshold values are required to be stacked separately in the area earmarked for the purpose and maintain a mineral/ore stock indicating the quantity and quality of material stacked.

IBM has conducted studies such as process-mineralogy, analytical and physical characterization, analysis of samples from the waste dump, mineral rejects, sub-grade minerals stacks in the direction of zero waste mining.

Through Mineral processing, IBM has upgraded low grade ore/mineral resources by discarding deleterious constituents thus playing a significant role in conservation of mineral resources by recovering saleable product from them.

IBM is actively engaged in R&D work and over sixty odd different minerals of various types of consumer industry

namely, metallic and non-metallic minerals, industrial minerals, strategic minerals, fertilizer minerals etc, were tested, characterized and beneficiated at IBM's Laboratories and Pilot Plant.

"Iron and Steel Vision 2020" has been published in which issues of beneficiation of low grade ores, fines and slimes, development of agglomeration activities including pelletisation of beneficiated fines, use of pellets in iron making for conservation of limited high grade lumps have been addressed in detail to steer a way to the future.

Short Term Loan to Farmers

1655. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the co-operative credit institutions are reportedly incurring losses due to short term loan distribution to farmers at concessional rates;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to compensate for the said losses incurred by such institutions; 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) No, Madam. The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. Interest Subvention is provided to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on disbursements of short-term crop loans out of their own resources, to meet the difference between the cost of their own funds and the lending rates on such loans. NABARD provides refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks in order to enable these institutions to lend at 7 per cent per annum to the farmers. The Government, through NABARD, has released Rs. 3101.33 crore to Cooperative Banks under Interest Subvention Scheme between 2006-07 and 2012-13.

[English]

Economic Survey

1656. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to bring out the Economic Survey twice a year is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Economic Survey is an annual publication by the Ministry of Finance. There is no proposal to bring out the Economic Survey twice a year. In addition to the Economic Survey, there is a regular publication titled Mid Year Economic Analysis brought out in November/December every year.

[Translation]

Ashram Schools

1657. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various States for construction of Ashram Schools during the last three years along with number of proposals approved and funds released thereunder including the number of schools opened;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such schools during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) In order to fill critical gaps in the education services provided by the line Ministry, this Ministry administers the Scheme of 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas' which is need based and demand driven. The receipt of proposals from the State Governments/UT Administrations in TSP Areas for grant under the Scheme for establishment of Ashram Schools is an ongoing and continuous process. Financial Assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations on receipt of complete proposals in all respects which *inter-aila* includes the receipt of utilization certificate and physical progress report of earlier releases and subject to availability of funds during a particular year. Accordingly, the details of grants-in-aid released (State-wise) during the last three years under this scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Since the Scheme is need based and demand driven, the opening of more Ashram Schools during the 12th Five Year Plan depends upon the needs and requirements of State Governments/UT Administrations in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas and availability of funds with the Ministry.

(c) The requirement of an Ashram School at a particular location is decided by the concerned State/UT.

Statement

State-wise release of funds and number of Ashram Schools sanctioned along with number of seats created under the Scheme of establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan areas during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Amount released	No. of Ashram Schools sanctioned	No. of Seats created	Amount released	No. of Ashram Schools sanctioned	No. of Seats created	Amount released	No. of Ashram Schools sanctioned	No. of Seats created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500.00	13	1300	0	0	0	988.49	27	2700
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	530.36	12	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	300.00	1	500
4.	Gujarat	1887.53	8	2400	1500.00	Arrears	0	0	0	0
5.	Kerala	1025.02	3	770	0	0	0	1025.02	Arrear	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	2815.11	40	2000	0	0	0
7.	Odisha	2004.00	Arrear	0	2550.00	30	7500	2458.90	Arrear	0
8.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	634.89	9	900	0	0	0
9.	Tripura	622.76	16	1150	0	0	0	797.23	Arrear	0
10.	Uttarakhand	460.69	2	405	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		6500.00	42	6025	7500	79	10400	6100.00	40	3800

[English]

Increase in Tourism Area

1658. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the tourism areas in the country, particularly in the rural areas to create tourism brand image; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction during the 12th plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended various strategies for promotion of tourism industry to increase India's share of International Tourist arrivals to at least 1% by end of 12th Plan from the level of 0.64% in 2011 and to provide adequate facilities for domestic tourism sustain the growth of over 12% during 12th Plan period.

The Ministry of Tourism has a Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this Scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto Rs. 50.00 Lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs. 20.00 Lakh for capacity building is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site by them respectively.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana

1659. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise;

(b) the extent of help this scheme has provided in reducing the use of kerosene in the rural areas;

(c) the details of the reduction made in the kerosene quota to the State/UTs as a result thereof; and

(d) the time frame fixed by Government for providing LPG connection to each of the families in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries (customers) during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the period from Apr-Jun'13 under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) OMCs have reported that it is not possible to ascertain the extent to which the RGGLV Schemes has helped in reducing the use of kerosene in rural areas. However, the State/UT-wise reduction made in kerosene quota during the last three years is given in the enclosed

Statement-II, which considers, *inter alia*, expansion of LPG for allocation purposes.

(d) As per the Vision-2015 formulated by the

Government, there is a target to raise the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, which includes rural areas also.

Statement-I

Domestic LPG Customers of OMCs under RGGLV

State/UT	RGGLV Customers as on			
	01.04.2011	01.04.2012	01.04.2013	01.07.2013
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	33143	49385
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	12761	14500
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	570
Punjab	0	99	60129	79550
Rajasthan	49951	182026	373266	417016
Uttar Pradesh	20164	153408	580919	670117
Uttarakhand	0	0	11984	14331
Total North	70115	335533	1072202	1245469
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1511	2686
Assam	0	0	5548	9740
Bihar	12063	101135	369119	376874
Jharkhand	4830	32352	117792	133190
Manipur	0	0	2816	6941
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	7221	9821
Nagaland	0	0	0	249
Odisha	4022	48221	152607	185926
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	4982	5003
West Bengal	6425	65337	277366	331846
Total East	27340	247045	938962	1062276
Chhattisgarh	1390	18393	50653	62241
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	3226	38142	45467
Madhya Pradesh	13441	57074	177801	210783
Maharashtra	12147	143624	352524	413429
Total West	26978	222317	619120	731920
Andhra Pradesh	744	93244	310509	375693
Karnataka	1676	31499	121976	139970
Kerala	0	0	25947	33104
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	75
Tamil Nadu	2212	115082	270239	295809
Total South	4632	239825	728671	844651
All India	129065	1044720	3358955	3884316

Statement-II

State-wise revision in Industry allocation of PDS Kerosene during last three years and April-June 2013

(Allocation Figs in KL)

States	2009-10 Vs 2010-11			2010-11 Vs 2011-12		
	2009-10	2010-11	% Reduction	2010-11	2011-12	% Reduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	186107	172735	7.18	172735	157269	8.95
Himachal Pradesh	58432	40250	31.12	40250	31377	22.04
Jammu and Kashmir	97102	95375	1.78	95375	95374	0.00
Punjab	301591	285397	5.37	285397	272559	4.50
Rajasthan	511983	511647	0.07	511647	511400	0.05
Uttar Pradesh	1594413	1593757	0.04	1593757	1592700	0.07
UTC (Chandigarh)	9229	9175	0.58	9175	7337	20.03
NCTD (New Delhi)	173774	138903	20.07	138903	61382	55.81
Uttarakhand	117449	111559	5.02	111559	107515	3.62
Northern Region	3050079	2958799	2.99	2958799	2836912	4.12
Assam	331391	331675	-0.09	331675	330709	0.29
Bihar	827264	824762	0.30	824762	820314	0.54
Manipur	25372	25350	0.09	25350	25350	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	26163	26129	0.13	26129	26061	0.26
Nagaland	17112	17097	0.09	17097	17098	-0.01
Odisha	403922	403144	0.19	403144	401168	0.49
Sikkim	7155	6607	7.65	6607	6891	-4.30
Tripura	39500	39294	0.52	39294	39261	0.09
West Bengal	969323	965593	0.38	965593	965134	0.05
Arunchal Pradesh	11782	11742	0.34	11742	11624	1.01
Mizoram	7943	7926	0.21	7926	7832	1.18
Andaman	7272	7247	0.34	7247	7249	-0.02
Jharkhand	271087	270856	0.09	270856	270283	0.21
Eastern Region	2945286	2937424	0.27	2937424	2928975	0.29
Gujarat	954582	920559	3.56	920559	673585	26.83
Maharashtra	1640418	1564174	4.65	1564174	1258809	19.52
Goa	24694	22691	8.11	22691	19775	12.85
Daman and Diu	2663	2336	12.26	2336	2020	13.53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3575	3034	15.13	3034	2489	17.96
Madhya Pradesh	626880	626403	0.08	626403	626407	0.00
Chhattisgarh	187381	186979	0.21	186979	186596	0.20
Western Region	3440192	3326175	3.31	3326175	2769681	16.73
Andhra Pradesh	677475	595806	12.05	595806	530817	10.91
Karnataka	597824	562811	5.86	562811	539536	4.14
Kerala	277952	225093	19.02	225093	197122	12.43
Tamil Nadu	717584	635138	11.49	635138	551882	13.11
Puducherry	15741	15732	0.06	15732	10439	33.64
Lakshadweep	1018	995	2.27	995	1018	-2.33
Southern Region	2287594	2035575	11.02	2035575	1830813	10.06
All-India Total	11723150	11257972	3.97	11257972	10366382	7.92

State-wise revision in Industry allocation of PDS Kerosene during last three years and April-June 2013

(Allocation Figs in KL)

States	2011-12 Vs 2012-13			April-June 2012-2013 Vs April-June 2013-2014		
	2011-12	2012-13	% Reduction	2012-13	2013-14	% Reduction
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	157269	95080	39.54	22818	22812	-0.03
Himachal Pradesh	31377	25139	19.88	6168	6168	0

1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir	95374	93534	1.93	18012	18012	0
Punjab	272559	103878	61.89	24936	22536	-9.62
Rajasthan	511400	510958	0.09	127740	127188	-0.43
Uttar Pradesh	1592700	1592137	0.04	398040	397500	-0.14
UTC (Chandigarh)	7337	3967	45.94	948	888	-6.33
NCTD (New Delhi)	61382	53894	12.20	13488	13092	-2.94
Uttarakhand	107515	37935	64.72	9108	9048	-0.66
Northern Region	2836912	2516523	11.29	621258	617244	-0.65
Assam	330709	328148	0.77	82032	81996	-0.04
Bihar	820314	817215	0.38	204300	203520	-0.38
Manipur	25350	25349	0.01	6336	6240	-1.52
Meghalaya	26061	25945	0.45	6480	6480	0
Nagaland	17098	17098	0.00	4272	4272	0
Odisha	401168	399771	0.35	99936	99744	-0.19
Sikkim	6891	6353	7.81	1584	1584	0
Tripura	39261	39179	0.21	9792	9792	0
West Bengal	965134	964460	0.07	241116	240888	-0.09
Arunchal Pradesh	11624	11554	0.61	2892	2868	-0.83
Mizoram	7832	7831	0.01	1956	1956	0
Andaman	7249	7236	0.18	1800	1728	-4
Jharkhand	270283	269983	0.11	67500	67176	-0.48
Eastern Region	2928975	2920122	0.30	729996	728244	-0.24
Gujarat	673585	673590	0.00	168396	168360	0.0
Maharashtra	1258809	945722	24.87	226968	182616	-19.5
Goa	19775	5456	72.41	1308	1308	0
Daman and Diu	2020	917	54.62	216	216	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2489	2280	8.38	564	576	2.13
Madhya Pradesh	626407	625974	0.07	156492	156420	-0.05
Chhattisgarh	186596	186233	0.19	46560	45024	-3.30
Western Region	2769681	2440172	11.90	600504	554520	-7.66
Andhra Pradesh	530817	465995	12.21	116496	116496	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	539536	522894	3.08	130716	130728	0.01
Kerala	197122	125197	36.49	30048	30048	0
Tamil Nadu	551882	482241	12.62	118287	87180	-26.30
Puducherry	10439	4675	55.22	1116	1116	0
Lakshadweep	1018	752	26.14	1008	1008	0
Southern Region	1830813	1601752	12.51	397671	366576	-7.82
All-India Total	10366382	9478569	8.56	2349429	2266584	-3.53

On-Line-Data Bank

1660. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/ proposes to set up online data bank to check black money and tax evasion and for effective coordination and dissemination of various inputs pertaining to illegal funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the said online data bank is likely to help the Financial Intelligence Unit-India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Income Tax Department (ITD) collects information from various sources, *inter alia*, through the mechanism of Annual Information Return (AIR), Central Information Branch (CIB) as also from FIU-IND and pools such information through a networked system for facilitating investigation, assessment and recovery of taxes under Direct Taxes Laws. As regards Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND), filing of statutory reports by the banks and other financial institutions and dissemination of the information by FIU-IND to the domestic agencies has been made online through an information technology based platform with effect from October, 2012.

(b) Access to the databank of ITD is available to its authorized users.

The FIU-IND was set up in 2004 as the Central National agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating financial information relating to suspect financial transactions with a view to co-ordinate and

strengthen collection and sharing of financial intelligence. Accordingly, FIU-IND maintains a database of financial information furnished to it by banks and other financial institutions under the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 as well as information shared by domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies and foreign FIUs. As submitted above, the filing of statutory reports by the banks and other financial institutions and dissemination of information by FIU-IND to the domestic agencies has been made online through an information technology based platform with effect from October, 2012.

(c) The use of information technology in its core activities is expected to significantly enhance FIU-IND's capacity to handle information, perform analysis and link diverse pieces of information and provide operational and strategic intelligence to the intelligence and law enforcement agencies.

Increasing Quota of Kerosene

1661. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to increase and maintain the quota of kerosene supplied under Public Distribution System to the level existed three years ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A request dated

09.04.2013 of Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was received in this Ministry through the Office of the Prime Minister for restoring allocation of PDS Kerosene at the level of April to June 2011. The State Government of Tamil Nadu was informed that PDS Kerosene quota for the year 2013-14 for various States/UTs, including Tamil Nadu was rationalized based on factors, such as increase in domestic LPG/PNG connection, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota and an upper limit of 36 litres on the per capita per annum PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu was also informed about the Government of India's order dated 21.8.2012 enabling thereby all States/Union Territories (UTs) to draw an allocation of one month's quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates (inclusive excise/custom duty/taxes and excluding under recovery/fiscal subsidy) during each financial year for special needs such as natural calamities, religious functions, fisheries, various 'yatras', 'melas' etc.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu was also requested to review the scale/criteria adopted for distribution of PDS Kerosene to beneficiaries and initiate measures to weed out false/bogus/ghost ration cards through ground level verification to ensure that PDS Kerosene is distributed to only to eligible beneficiaries.

Sale of Natural Gas

1662. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) importers are selling natural gas in Gujarat;

(b) whether under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) contracts, contractors have to sell all natural gas at competitive arms length prices to the benefit of the parties to the contracts;

(c) whether the sale of NELP gas at the same price as other gases in the States would result in greater benefit to the parties under the contracts;

(d) if so, whether NELP contractors have asked for a revision in gas prices because the price of NELP gas

does not reflect the competitive arms length price that can bring maximum benefit to the parties under the contracts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) ONGC is selling APM natural gas in Gujarat from existing fields of its nominated blocks to APM consumers at \$ 4.2/MMBTU, and to consumers not entitled for APM gas at - \$ 5.25/MMBTU (produced from offshore fields) and \$ 5/MMBTU (produced from onshore fields).

ONGC is selling non-APM gas in Gujarat from new fields of its nominated blocks to consumers at \$ 5.25/MMBTU (gas produced from offshore fields) and \$ 5/MMBTU (gas produced from onshore fields).

Imported LNG is sold by importers/marketers at a rate mutually agreed between buyers and seller.

(b) The contractual provisions of NELP and CBM contracts require that the Contractor should endeavor to sell all Natural Gas produced from the Contract Area at arm's length prices to the benefits of Parties to the Contract. However, these contracts also stipulate that the formula or basis on which the prices shall be determined shall be approved by the Government prior to the sale of Natural Gas to consumers/buyers.

(c) NELP contracts have specific provisions for gas pricing determination. Hence, gas produced in NELP blocks has to be sold only as per PSC provisions.

(d) RIL had proposed to the government for discussing a revised gas formula consistent with provision of PSC.

(e) The Government had constituted a Committee headed by Dr Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in May, 2012, to look into the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) mechanism in petroleum industry. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Committee included among others formulating a structure and elements of the guidelines for determining the basis or formula for

the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation. The Committee submitted its report in December, 2012. The Government approval on gas pricing is based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations.

De-Regulation of Diesel Prices

1663. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had taken a decision in January, 2013 to de-regulate the diesel prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this decision;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is a genuine demand to roll back this decision; and
- (f) if so, 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) Out of the total under-recovery of Rs. 1,38,541 crore and Rs. 1,61,029 crore of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive petroleum products during 2011-12 & 2012-13 respectively, under-recovery on the sale of Diesel was in the range of 57% and 59%. In order to reduce under-recovery of the OMCs on sale of Diesel, the Government decided in January, 2013 to authorize the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Accordingly, OMCs have increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers on a monthly basis since January 2013. OMCs have also implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (to retail consumers), among others and the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs 9.29 per litre on sale of Diesel (to retail consumers).

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term.

The Government has received representations highlighting the difficulties being faced by some bulk consumers such as the State Transport Undertakings (STUs), fishermen etc. on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. After considering the representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets of OMCs.

Tobacco Cessation Centres

1664. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up Tobacco Cessation Centres in order to provide Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) to assist tobacco users to quit tobacco use across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the services/treatment facilities being provided therein, location and State/UTwise;
- (c) whether the Government has identified the district hospitals to provide tobacco cessation facilities in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose, State/ UT-wise; and
- (e) the action taken/proposed on the proposal sent to the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to subsidize the price of nicotine chewing gums used in NRT?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), tobacco cessation counseling is included in the District Tobacco Control Programme with the provision of one psychologist and one social worker at each District Tobacco Control Cell. The NTCP is under implementation in 42 districts across 21 states. The list of these 42 districts is enclosed as Statement-I.

Further, the Ministry has also developed a 'Training Manual for Doctors' to train them in providing these services including the use of NRT. 'Tobacco-dependence Treatment Guidelines' have also been developed recognizing the need for professional help to tobacco users to quit as well as with an objective to sensitize, train and equip healthcare providers with the knowledge and skills for providing the tobacco cessation services.

The State-wise detail of funds released/ utilized under the NTCP for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In view of the high prevalence of tobacco use in the country and to facilitate a large number of tobacco users to quit, this Ministry requested the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in 2011 to take urgent steps to make NRT available at affordable cost to the general population. However, NPPA observed that NRT is a non-schedule product and as per the IMS Health data available with NPPA, the increase in its price during the last one year is within the permissible limit of 10% per annum.

Statement-I

42 Districts covered under the National Tobacco Control Programme

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Jhunjhunu
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore (U) Gulbarga

Sl. No.	State	District
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Cooch Behar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Kanpur
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara Sabarkantha
8.	Delhi	East Delhi New Delhi
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Khandwa
10.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur
11.	Tripura	West Tripura Dhalai District
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang West Kameng
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim South Sikkim
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur
16.	Bihar	Patna Munger
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Tehri Gadhwal
18.	Maharashtra	Thane Aurangabad
19.	Goa	North Goa South Goa
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Hyderabad
21.	Odisha	Cuttack Khurda

Statement-II

*Status of the release and utilization of funds under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1.	Rajasthan	—	5,45,120	14,71,626	8,27,852	14,56,623	—
2.	Assam	16,00,000	21,17,698	29,47,168	25,76,117	26,23,212	29,86,613
3.	Karnataka	13,29,472	4,30,000	—	4,58,324	—	—
4.	West Bengal*	—	1,20,000	—	Nil	—	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	5,78,000	5,15,024	23,34,000	4,82,400	—	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	11,07,716	12,53,900	63,299	—	7,94,627
7.	Gujarat	12,93,000	6,86,082	2,25,825	7,81,702	—	—
8.	Delhi	—	4,82,552	25,52,635	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	14,84,000	14,84,000	25,76,000	23,61,319	—	—
11.	Tripura	14,84,000	14,43,328	18,91,324	13,69,095	13,63,884	—
12.	Mizoram	10,01,382	6,26,618	—	8,57,382	22,20,000	25,75,657
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	9,70,257	12,13,000	2,41,743	—	—
14.	Sikkim	14,84,000	17,10,446	12,39,000	Nil	—	—
15.	Jharkhand**	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Bihar**	—	1,39,650	—	2,76,015	—	—
17.	Uttarakhand	—	3,30,483	—	5,40,241	22,18,452	19,67,358
18.	Maharashtra**	—	—	—	—	—	8,73,908
19.	Goa	—	4,25,577	13,88,944	4,39,494	—	—
20.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,000	5,75,446	14,05,600	—	—	—
21.	Odisha**	—	Nil	—	5,70,826	—	—

*17,24,000 INR/State released to West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh in 2007-08.

**12,12,000 INR/State released to Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Odisha in 2008-09.

Utilization as per 'available information' submitted by the States

Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme

1665. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented/proposes to implement voluntary compliance encouragement scheme, 2013 for no-filers and incorrect return filers of income;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases filed under this scheme so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the income generated/likely to be generated by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b)

The Service Tax Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme (VCES) has been brought into effect from 10.5.2013 to encourage voluntary compliance and broaden the service tax base by waiver of interest, penalty and any other consequences to a stop filer, non-filer or non-registrant or any other service provider who is eligible to make declaration under the Scheme on making a true declaration by 31st December, 2013, of his tax dues for the period from October 2007 to December 2012 and paying at least 50% of the declared tax dues on or before the 31st December, 2013. Remaining tax dues shall be paid on or before 30th June, 2014 without interest. Any tax dues remaining unpaid on 30th June, 2014 shall be paid by 31st December, 2014 along with interest for the period of delay after 30th June 2014.

(c) As on 31.7.2013, a total No. of 1013 declarations have been filed under the Scheme. State/UT-wise detail of declarations filed under the Scheme is not maintained.

(d) It is not feasible to estimate the revenue to be collected under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Cash Reserve Ratio

1666. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the decline in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of the banks in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of CRR fixed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for banking sector during the aforesaid period and the targets achieved by the banks in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/RBI to increase CRR in banks?

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

Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a monetary tool used by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to manage the monetary stability in the economy. CRR is the cash parked by the banks in their specified current account maintained with the RBI. It is specified as a per centage of the bank's total of demand and time liabilities. RBI decides the CRR, depending upon the evolving macro-economic situation. The details of CRR fixed by RBI since April, 2010 till date is given below.

Cash Reserve Ratio

Effective date	Cash Reserve Ratio (in per cent)
9.02.2013	4.00
3.11.2012	4.25
22.09.2012	4.50
10.03.2012	4.75
28.01.2012	5.50
24.04.2010	6.00

Source: RBI

[English]

Buying of LNG

1667. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various companies in the oil and gas sectors had initiated talks with international players to buy as much as 20 million tonnes a year of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) To meet the growing energy demand of India, various companies have been in discussions with various suppliers for sourcing of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) on short-term, medium term and long term basis. The details of short-term/medium term/long term contracts executed by GAIL, PLL and GSPC are as under:

Company	Supplier	Commencement of LNG supply	Period (in years)	LNG Quantity (in MMTPA)
GAIL	Marubeni	January, 2011	3	0.25
GAIL	GDF, Suez	January, 2013	2	0.375
GAIL	GNF	January, 2013	3	0.75
GAIL	Cheniere	2018-19	20	3.50
GAIL	Gazprom	2019-20	20	2.50
PLL	Ras Gas	2004-2028	25	7.5

Bio-compressed Natural Gas

1668. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain projects for production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas are to be operationalized in the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the projects till date;

(c) whether the Government has got any estimation of production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas from these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

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

(b) A total of seven technology demonstration projects on production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas from biogas taken up under Research, Design and Development Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy are currently at various stages of installation and commissioning. In addition, one project in Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan has already been commissioned during the current year. The details of these projects, including their current status, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The total capacity of the projects on production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas under installation and commissioning and the one that has already been commissioned during the current year is 7366 kg. per day. The project-wise capacity is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of projects on production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas currently under installation and commissioning and the one that has already been commissioned during the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ organization	Capacity of the plant (m ³ /day)	Year of Sanction	Status
1.	Singla Bio-Energy, Distt.-Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan	1000	2010-11	Commissioned (05.06.2013)
2.	R.G. Organics, Distt.- Raipur, Chhattisgarh	1000	2009-10	Under trial run
3.	Brahma Enterprises, Distt.- Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	1000	2011-12	Under Installation
4.	Enhanced Energy Inc., Dist.-Vadodara, Gujarat	1000	2011-12	Under Installation
5.	21st Century Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd. Distt.-Sirsa, Haryana	4216	2011-12	Under Installation
6.	Amit and Sumit Dairy Farm, Dist.- Jhajjar, Haryana	700	2011-12	Under Installation
7.	Sanjh Deep Gas Energy, Distt.-Bhatinda, Punjab	5000	2011-12	Under Installation
8.	Ashoka Biogreen Pvt. Ltd. Distt.-Indore, Madhya Pradesh	4500	2011-12	Under Installation

Statement-II

Project-wise estimated production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas for projects currently under installation and commissioning, and the one that has already been commissioned during the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the project/organization	Capacity of the plant (in m ³ biogas per day)	Estimated capacity for production of Bio-compressed Natural Gas (in Kg/day)
1.	Singla Bio-Energy, Distt.-Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan	1000	400
2.	R.G. Organics, Distt.-Raipur, Chhattisgarh	1000	400
3.	Brahma Enterprises, Distt.- Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	1000	400
4.	Enhanced Energy Inc., Distt.-Vadodara, Gujarat	1000	400
5.	21st Century Enviro Engineers Pvt. Ltd. Distt.-Sirsa, Haryana	4216	1686
6.	Amit and Sumit Dairy Farm, Distt.-Jhajjar, Haryana	700	280
7.	Sanjh Deep Gas Energy, Distt.-Bhatinda, Punjab	5000	2000
8.	Ashoka Biogreen Pvt. Ltd. Distt.-Indore, Madhya Pradesh	4500	1800
Total		18416	7366

Gram Sabhas

1669. SHRI M. SRINIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised the State Governments to make it mandatory for gram panchayats to hold gram sabhas for children to solve the children's issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Union Government has advised State Governments to hold special Gram Sabha meetings on various issues including issues which affect children, though this is not mandatory. They have been advised to hold special Gram Sabha meeting in July/August to take up, among others, the matters of nutrition, mid-day meal, Anganwadi Centres which affect children. The States have also been advised to hold special Gram Sabha meetings in October/November to take up issues like health,

drinking water, sanitation, violence against women and children and also prevention of dowry and female foeticide. Mahila Gram Sabha meeting have also been recommended to be held because in such meetings issues which affect children are taken up. An advisory on preventing female foeticide has also been circulated to all the States.

(c) Does not arise.

IEC Campaign Against Malnutrition

1670. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched any nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition in the country including Odisha;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In pursuance of one of the key decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges, a Nationwide Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) against malnutrition have been launched on 19th Nov 2012. This is nationwide and not specific to any State.

(b) and (c) The Campaign has been designed in four stages back to back which are:

- (I) **Stage 1-To Create Awareness:** Symptoms and alarming consequences of malnutrition.
- (II) **Stage 2 - gives Clarion Call:** To take a pledge against malnutrition.
- (III) **Stage 3-gives Action Points:** This stage of the campaign explains the four critical practices to safeguard and prevent malnutrition as critical 'Chaar Baatein' (four steps).
- (IV) **Stage 4-relates to Community using Tools/ Services:** The final stage of the campaign will inform about the Mother and Child Protection Card and important services through programmes.

The current cycle of the IEC Campaign against Malnutrition is for 34 weeks to be implemented in four stages as mentioned above with the first stage for 8 weeks, 2nd stage for 6 weeks, the 3rd stage for 16 weeks and 4th stage for 8 weeks.

The main creatives is in Hindi and is dubbed/ subtitled in 17 other languages. The campaign has been roll out from 28th December 2012 through various media, and is implemented nationwide through, television, radio, newspaper, print outdoor publicity, digital cine and internet and also local media. As being a Central Sector Scheme funds have been sanctioned and spent by Government of India not by the State Government as part of the campaign.

Hot Cooked Meal in AWCs

1671. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) or private agencies are involved serving hot cooked meal in Anganwadi Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance received by each such NGO/private agency for this service during the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to ban these private agencies from such service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Scheme of ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Programme implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Scheme, since inception, envisaged involvement of Voluntary Organizations, Central Social Welfare Board, Local Bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions (where these are functioning efficiently) etc. to be actively involved in this Programme for implementation, soliciting community support etc.

The States have been given the autonomy, within the overall framework of the ICDS, to entrust whole or part of the ICDS projects to a voluntary organization including NGOs for which grants to them would be provided by the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The responsibility for deciding on terms and conditions of MOUs, Agreements with NGOs etc. rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

With a view to strengthen governance, it has been decided to assign management and operation of upto 10% projects to PRIs and separately to NGOs/Voluntary Organizations under the restructured ICDS Scheme.

As regards private contractors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* their order dated 07.10.2004, in a Public Interest Litigation WP No. 196/2001, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of Village Communities, Self-Help Groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals. These directions were

reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 13.12.2006 and 22.4.2009.

Following these directions, all the States/UTs were addressed accordingly on 17.12.2004. The Government further issued instructions on 20.12.2005 to States/ UTs to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and Mahila Mandals should be used, as far as possible, for buying food grains, other condiments etc., for preparation of meals at Anganwadi Centre (AWC) and Supervision/monitoring of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP).

[Translation]

Gem Testing Centres

1672. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the gem testing centres functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the information available with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines, the details of Gem Testing Centres functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with IBM, following testing centres are proposed to be set up in the country:

Sl. No.	State	Name of Gem Testing Centre
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Diamond Testing Laboratory at Hyderabad by International Gemological Institute (IGI)
2.	Chhattisgarh	Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (A Govt. of Chhattisgarh Undertaking), is planning to establish a Gems and Jewellery (SEZ) at Raipur.

Sl. No.	State	Name of Gem Testing Centre
3.	Madhya Pradesh	State of Art Gems and Jewellery Park at Indore is under construction.
4.	Rajasthan	Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP), Jaipur- Gems and Jewellery Center

Statement

Details of Gem Testing Centres functioning in the country as on date, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Gem Testing Centre
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Geological Survey of India, SR, Hyderabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Solitaire Gemological Laboratory (Lab testing for Gems, Lab Testing for Diamonds)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	AP Gem Testing Laboratory
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Deccan Institute of Gem and Jewellery
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Puja Gems Jewellery cum Testing and Certification
6.	Assam	Geological Survey of India, NER, Shilong
7.	Delhi	Indian Institute of Gemology (Government Sponsored Organisation)
8.	Delhi	National Institute of Diamond and Gems
9.	Delhi	IGL&I International Gemological Laboratories and Institute
10.	Delhi	Indian Gemological Institute, Gem Testing Laboratory at Okhla (Owned by Delhi Government)

1	2	3
11.	Delhi	ACE Gm Laboratories (Gemstone Certification)
12.	Delhi	Diamond Bureau (Delhi)
13.	Delhi	Bharat Ratan Vigyan Kendra (Institute for Diamond Grading)
14.	Delhi	Pukhraj Laboratory Testing Certification affiliated to IGLI, Gemological Center, Central Delhi
15.	Gujarat	Indian Diamond Institute, Surat (Sponsored by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, Patronised by Gujarat Jewellery and Export Promotion Council, supported by Government of Gujarat)
16.	Karnataka	GDL Gems and Diamond Laboratory
17.	Karnataka	Bangaluru, Solitaire Gemological Laboratory
18.	Karnataka	SGL Singem Gem Laboratory
19.	Maharashtra	Geological Survey of India, CR, Nagpur
20.	Maharashtra	Gemological Institute of India (Sponsored by Ministry of Commerce and Industry), Mumbai
21.	Maharashtra	Indian Gemological Industries, Mumbai
22.	Maharashtra	Diamond and Gem Laboratories of America, Mumbai
23.	Maharashtra	IGL Gem Lab India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
24.	Maharashtra	Gems and Diamond Testing Laboratory, Mumbai

1	2	3
25.	Maharashtra	Universal Diamond Grading and Gem Testing Laboratories, Mumbai
26.	Punjab	Indian Gemstone Testing Laboratory, Amritsar
27.	Rajasthan	Geological Survey of India, WR, Jaipur
28.	Rajasthan	International Gemological Institute and Testing Laboratory (A project of Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
29.	Rajasthan	Gem Testing Laboratory (Sponsored by Ministry of Commerce and Industry), Jaipur
30.	Rajasthan	Diamond and Gemological Laboratory
31.	Rajasthan	International Gem Testing Laboratory
32.	Rajasthan	Surana's Gem Testing Laboratory
33.	Rajasthan	Bharat Gem Testing Laboratory
34.	Rajasthan	Geological Survey of India, HQ, Kolkata

[English]

Implementation of Major Projects

1673. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 DR. M. JAGANNATH:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts made by the Government to bring about transparency, efficiency, accountability and

promptness in the implementation of major projects along with the physical and financial achievement thereof till date;

(b) whether key infrastructure projects are behind schedule due to shortage of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made/being made by the Government to remove the bottlenecks impeding implementation of mega infrastructure projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has set up the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals /clearances for implementation of projects. It is likely to bring about transparency, efficiency, accountability and promptness in the implementation of major projects. As on 05th August, 2013, CCI has given clearance/issued direction for 171 projects entailing a total investment of Rs. 1,69,426 crore.

(b) and (c) As per the information available from banks, various infrastructure projects in private sector are stated to be stalled/pending for want of regulatory clearances from various departments/agencies of Central and State Governments, due to which banks/financial institutions are not in a position to release funds.

(d) The stalled projects are initially tracked by a Project Monitoring Group (PMG), wherein Ministries/ Departments concerned discuss issues that are adversely impacting implementation of the identified projects. A web based information system has also been put in place wherein entrepreneurs can provide the details of their project (s) as well as the issues that are inhibiting smooth implementation. Based on the discussions, efforts are made to expedite clearances/approvals. Final decisions on unresolved policy issues and clearances are taken by CCI.

Cyber Crimes Awareness Programme

1674. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch an awareness programme to educate the people of the country against cyber crimes in electronic banking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to counter the increasing threat of cyber attacks from external sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has launched a public awareness campaign on fictitious offers of cheap money from abroad in collaboration with Ministry of Consumer Affairs in 818 newspapers (in two rounds) in English, Hindi and other vernacular languages, 59 AIR channels (including 20 FM Rainbow, 4 FM Gold and 35 Vividh Bharati radio channels) and 22 Private Radio FM channels in 11 languages.

(c) RBI *vide* Circular dated 28.02.2013 on "Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions" has advised the banks to take additional measures as under:

- (i) Putting a cap on Customer induced options on the value or mode of transactions/beneficiaries.
- (ii) In a bid to exceed the cap, an additional authorization may be insisted upon. Number of beneficiaries that may be added in a day per account could be considered. A system of alert may be introduced when a beneficiary is added.
- (iii) To put in place mechanism for velocity check on the number of transactions effected per day/per beneficiary and any suspicious operations should be subjected to alert within the bank and to the customer.
- (iv) Introduction of additional factor of authentication (preferably dynamic in nature) for such payment transactions should be considered. The banks may consider implementation of digital signature for large value payments for all customers, to start with for RTGS transactions.
- (v) Capturing of Internet Protocol (IP) address as an additional validation check should be considered.

- (vi) All new debit and credit cards to be issued only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customer. Such cards enabling international usage will have to be essentially EMV chip and pin enabled.
- (vii) Online alerts for all card transactions (Card Present and Card Not Present).

All Commercial Banks have also been cautioned by RBI *vide* letter dated. 16.02.2006 on phishing attacks which contained details of the modus-operandi on such attacks and minimum set of preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks.

Besides above, public is advised through press releases/notifications regarding not to reveal account details, do not fall prey to fictitious offers of fund transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes, and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.

[*Translation*]

Computer in Panchayats

1675. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide at least one computer in each panchayat of the country to achieve the target of imparting computer education at village level;

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

(c) the funds allocated to the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the funds made available is sufficient for above purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase allocation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) No, Madam. As the Ministry of Panchayati Raj

does not have any target of imparting computer education at village level, it presently has no proposal to provide a computer in each Panchayat for that purpose.

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

[*English*]

Tribal Status

1676. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by the Government for declaring or according Tribal status to any State or area;

(b) whether requests/proposals have been received from Himachal Pradesh for inclusion of Giripaar area of Sirmour district and from State of Assam for according Tribal status to them;

(c) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) whether there are some representations for and against such proposals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) For declaring any area as Scheduled Area under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, the criteria are: (i) Preponderance of tribal population; (ii) Compactness and reasonable size of the area; (iii) A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluka; and (iv) Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.

(b) and (c) The State of Himachal Pradesh had submitted a proposal for declaring the Trans Giri Area of Sirmour District as Scheduled Area. The proposal was examined with reference to the above criteria and the Govt of Himachal Pradesh had been requested for furnishing the population details of the area. The State of Assam has not submitted any such proposal.

(d) No representations against the proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh have been received.

(e) In view of the (d) above, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

Ban on Exploitation of Minor Forest Produce

1677. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploitation of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in sanctuaries has been banned and some States have been given special permission for the same;

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

(c) whether tendu patta falls under the category of MFP which is a major source of livelihood for the forest dwellers;

(d) if so, the estimated production of tendu patta in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the bottlenecks in removing the ban on supply of tendu patta in Kemoor sanctuary in the State of Bihar like other States and the time by which the said ban is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As per the section 29 of the wild life protection Act, 1972 no person shall exploit or remove forest produce from the wild life sanctuary except for bonafide needs and for better management of wildlife with the permission of Chief Wild Life Warden.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) and (d) Tendu Patta falls under the category of MFP and is a source of livelihood for the forest dwellers. As per information available in the Ministry, State-wise estimated production of Tendu Patta in major tendu patta producing States is given as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Quantity—No. of Standard bags (each bag weighs 50 kgs approximately)
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	20,00,000
2.	Chhattisgarh	20,00,000

1	2	3
3.	Jharkhand	7,50,000
4.	Odisha	7,38,500
5.	Gujarat	5,14,000
6.	Maharashtra	5,00,000
7.	Rajasthan	4,50,000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	4,31,220
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,00,000
Total		75,83,720

(e) Does not arise in view of (a).

[English]

The Dowry Prohibition Act

1678. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and section 498A of the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The review of the implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 along with other legislation relating to women is a continuous process and as and when required necessary, amendments are carried out for effective implementation.

Orphans and Orphanage Homes

1679. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running of children homes/orphanages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of children benefitted therefrom during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor/review the financial and operational performance of these children homes/orphanages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper rehabilitation of children living therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations/Non-Governmental Organisations for *inter-alia*, setting up of various types of

Homes, including Children Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies. The State /UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released alongwith the number of beneficiaries covered under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. The funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/UT Administrations/Non-Governmental Organisations are generally utilized by them. However, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

(d) and (e) Section 34 (3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels. To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

Statement

Year-wise details of grants sanctioned, released and beneficiaries covered under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Upto 10.08.2013)	
		Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries covered	Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries covered	Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries covered	Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in lakhs)	Beneficiaries covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	902.54	6667	2038.24	6841	1689.48	7167	1206.50	7167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0	-	0	147.05	60	54.74	60
3.	Assam	301.79	773	-	835	740.36	336	192.44	336
4.	Bihar	604.58	815	115.22	719	871.78	1110	216.72	1110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	0	-	415	397.30	1403	213.34	1403
6.	Goa	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
7.	Gujarat	490.54	4762	626.37	2035	1213.28	2484	671.76	2484
8.	Haryana	371.86	371	147.29	371	748.85	617	365.15	617
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0	314.47	1733	-	1733	84.96	1733
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
11.	Jharkhand	-	0	420.67	674	-	602	144.96	602
12.	Karnataka	381.67	3831	1410.91	4283	1856.50	3012	1001.44	3012
13.	Kerala	320.21	1431	333.33	1230	-	1230	238.45	1230
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	0	240.31	741	1223.10	1905	546.03	1905
15.	Maharashtra	3730.28	54158	1174.79	4394	976.71	4652	557.56	4652
16.	Manipur	202.29	605	216.16	542	311.28	617	154.31	617
17.	Meghalaya	102.13	86	211.25	446	474.30	776	275.87	776
18.	Mizoram	195.36	265	225.46	152	504.95	193	240.78	193
19.	Nagaland	-	0	942.51	642	838.32	774	373.00	774
20.	Odisha	545.38	3163	546.98	1479	671.33	9956	306.07	9956
21.	Punjab	-	0	574.65	446	-	446	191.27	446
22.	Rajasthan	332.47	150	566.55	3974	2014.93	3199	700.45	3199
23.	Sikkim	-	0	88.94	238	-	238	15.97	238
24.	Tamil Nadu	447.65	2697	1276.56	2912	4326.82	19133	2131.05	19133
25.	Tripura	221.40	383	198.38	548	190.30	601	124.42	601
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	0	2142.25	4800	1662.48	2579	1109.39	2579
27.	Uttarakhand	-	0	-	0	-	0	333.92	275
28.	West Bengal	186.83	11232	1205.52	6279	547.06	6285	345.06	6285
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
30.	Chandigarh*	-	0	17.96	300	49.84	223	17.58	223
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	-	0	-	0	12.78	0	2.09	0
32.	Daman and Diu	-	0	-	0	16.53	0	8.27	0
33.	Delhi	237.29	1904	341.93	2822	1093.98	2365	404.73	2365
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
35.	Puducherry	107.22	267	-	267	150.00	1356	64.66	1356
Total		9681.49	93560	15376.70	50,118	22729.31	75,052	12292.94	75,327

*Sanctions have been issued, however grant will be released once the UT Administration submits their Statement of Expenditure.

[Translation]

Acid use in Food Processing

1680. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any restrictions regarding use of acid in food processing;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Regulation 3.1.12(ii) of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 prescribes the standards and limits of acids as buffering agents to be used in food processing. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 rests with the State/U.T. Governments. In this regard, random samples are drawn regularly by the State/U.T. Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be non

conforming to the provisions of the Act and Regulations and Rules made there under.

Statement

Section 3.1.12: Sequestering and Buffering Agents (Acids, Bases and Salts)

(i) "Sequestering agents" means substances which prevent adverse effect of metals catalyzing the oxidative break-down of food forming chelates; thus inhibiting decolourisation, off taste and rancidity;

(ii) "Buffering agents" means materials used to counter acidic and alkaline changes during storage or processing steps, thus improving the flavor and increasing the stability of foods;

(1) Restrictions on the use of sequestering and buffering agents.

Unless otherwise provided in these regulations the sequestering and buffering agents specified in column (1) of the Table below, may be used in the groups of food specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, in concentration not exceeding the proportions specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table:

Sl. No.	Name of sequestering and buffering agents	Group of food	Maximum level of use (parts per million) (ppm) (mg/kg)
1	2	3	4
1.	Acetic Acid	(i) Acidulant, buffering and neutralizing agents in beverages soft drinks	Limited by G.M.P.
		(ii) in canned baby foods	5000
2.	Adipic Acid	Salt substitute and dietary food	250
3.	Calcium Gluconate	In confections	2500
4.	Calcium Carbonate	As a neutralizer in number of foods	10000
5.	Calcium Oxide	As a neutraliser in specified dairy product	2500
6.	Citric Acid Malic Acid	Carbonated beverage and as an acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by G.M.P.
7.	DL Lactic Acid (food grade)	As an acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by G.M.P.
8.	L(+) Lactic Acid (food grade)	As an acidulant in miscellaneous foods	Limited by G.M.P.
9.	Phosphoric Acid	Beverages, soft drinks	600

1	2	3	4
10.	Polyphosphate containing less than 6 Phosphate Moieties	(a) Processed cheese, bread	40000
		(b) Milk Preparations	4000
		(c) Cake mixes	10000
		(d) Protein foods	4000
11.	L(+) Tartaric Acid	Acidulants	600
12.	Calcium Disodium, Ethylene, Diamine Tetra Acetate	(i) Emulsions containing refined vegetable oils, eggs, vinegar, salt, sugar and spices;	50
		(ii) Salad dressing;	
		(iii) Sandwich spread or fat spread	
13.	Fumaric Acid	As an acidulant in miscellaneous foods	3000 ppm

Note:- DL Lactic acid and L(+) Tartaric acid shall not be added to any food meant for children below 12 months (The lactic acid shall also conform to the specification laid down by the Indian Standards Institution.)

Banned Unapproved Drugs

1681. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
 SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI PREMDAS:
 SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether cases of marketing and manufacturing of certain drugs which are banned/unapproved inside/outside the country have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported and the action taken against the offenders during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of approval of certain drugs by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in contravention of the established procedures and without clinical trials in the country;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard along with the number of such drugs approved by CDSCO without clinical trials in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective Government examines the usage, doses, indications permitted etc. and overall risk-benefits ratio and takes decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in that country. The State Drug Control Departments conduct raids to check the sale of banned drugs under their jurisdiction. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization had also conducted raids in 2011 in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to check the withdrawal of Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone after these drugs were prohibited. It was found that in

29 shops, banned drugs were sold after the issue of notification in the Gazette of India and in the remaining shops banned drugs were found stocked, but were not sold after the date of the said notification. Action was initiated in those cases as per the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Twenty three cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) considered as new drugs were also found to be licenced by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drugs Controller General (India). SLAs in all these cases were asked to take action under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(c) to (e) New drugs are approved by the CDSCO based on non-clinical data, clinical data of safety and efficacy of drug, regulatory status in other countries etc. as per the guidelines and requirements specified in Rule 122A, 122B, 122D and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, as per Rule 122 A (2) and Rule 122 B (3), the requirement of clinical trials may not be necessary if the drug is of such a nature that the Licensing Authority may, in public interest, decide to grant permission to import/manufacture the new drug on the basis of data available from other countries. Further, as per clause 1 (3) of Schedule Y, for drugs indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to the Indian health scenario, clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the Licensing Authority. For grant of permission to import/manufacture the Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC), the requirements are prescribed under Appendix-VI of Schedule-Y. As per these requirements, clinical trial on Indian patients is required in certain category of FDCs.

The number of drugs (new drug molecules of Non-Biologicals and Biologicals) approved by CDSCO without clinical trials in the country is as under:

Year	Number of drugs approved without clinical trial
2010	13
2011	3
2012	8
2013 (upto July)	2

[English]

Banks Stake in Companies

1682. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector banks which have acquired stake in a credit rating agency in the recent past and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this has the approval of the Government/ Board of Directors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely impact of this acquisition on the overall functioning of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have given approval to the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for investment in following Credit Rating Agencies in last one year. RBI has further informed that the proposals for investment were received by them with the approvals by Boards/Investment Committees of the respective banks:-

Sl. No.	Credit Rating Agency	Name of the Bank	Amount (Rs. In crore)	Date of the Approval Letter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Credit Analysis and Research Ltd. (CARE)	Union Bank of India	100.00	December 11, 2012
2.	-do-	Vijaya Bank	100.00	-do-
3.	-do-	Syndicate Bank	20.00	-do-
4.	-do-	Central Bank of India	105.00	-do-
5.	-do-	Oriental Bank of Commerce	500.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	-do-	Andhra Bank	20.00	-do-
7.	-do-	Punjab National Bank	458.99	-do-
8.	Brickwork Ratings India Pvt.Ltd.	Canara Bank	1.38	December 27, 2012

[Translation]

SEZs for Women

1683. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
DR. PADAMSINHA. BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW);

(b) the manner in which the Mission is likely to promote socio-economic empowerment of women in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for women in different parts of the country including Gujarat under the Mission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance/financial assistance likely to be provided to the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The aims and objectives of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) are to strengthen overall processes that promote all round development of women through inter-sectoral convergence and to facilitate the process of coordinating all the women's welfare and socio-economic development programmes across Ministries and Departments.

(b) The strategy of the Mission is to facilitate the process for ensuring economic and social empowerment of

women with emphasis on health and education, elimination of violence against women, creation of awareness about various schemes and programmes meant for women, gender mainstreaming of programmes, polices etc. This is to be achieved by—

- ensuring convergence in implementation of programmes of the participating Ministries through a single window project sanction facility under the District Missions, which are to be set up in each of the pilot Districts in all States,
- linking Self Help Group movement with micro-credit facilities to reduce poverty,
- encouraging higher participation of women in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme,
- evolving long term strategy to provide skills and capacity building to women to equip them to get employment opportunities,
- bringing women under financial inclusion.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal.

Petrol Pumps and Gas Agencies

1684. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of petrol pumps and gas agencies opened and allotted by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country during the last three years and the current year, OMC/State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of petrol pumps and gas agencies operational at present in the country, OMC/State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the OMCs propose to set up more petrol pumps and gas agencies in various State/UTs particularly in those areas/districts which lack such facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, OMC/State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of total number of Retail Outlets (ROs) *i.e.* petrol pumps and gas agencies opened and allotted *i.e.* commissioned by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country during the last three years (2010-2013) and the current year (April-June, 2013), OMC-wise and State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of total number of petrol pumps and gas agencies operational at present in the country, OMC/State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Expansion of RO sales network by OMCs is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motoring fuels like petrol and diesel in upcoming urban and rural areas including those areas/districts which lack such facilities. ROs are set up at identified locations based on field survey and feasibility studies. Locations found to be having sufficient potential and which are economically viable are rostered in the Marketing Plans for setting up ROs.

The appointment of LPG distributorships is also a continuous process and the locations for setting up LPG distributorships are identified based on available refill sale potential that can sustain economically viable operation of an LPG distributorship. The refill sale potential is based on several factors including population, population growth rate, economic prosperity of the location and the distance from the existing nearest distributor.

Statement-I

Number of Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies commissioned during the last three years (2010-2013) and the current year (April-June, 2013), OMC-wise and State/UT-wise

State	RO			LPG		
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IOC	BPC	HPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	444	369	481	132	81	65
Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	0	7	1	0
Assam	29	86	14	28	14	11
Bihar	269	213	136	124	94	91
Chhattisgarh	156	64	111	31	6	23
Delhi	0	2	1	3	3	1
Goa	5	4	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	187	141	175	29	15	14
Haryana	206	80	175	29	20	16
Himachal Pradesh	26	5	30	13	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jammu and Kashmir	32	25	18	7	0	4
Jharkhand	121	115	51	54	28	39
Karnataka	418	280	215	68	32	35
Kerala	50	53	53	32	15	15
Madhya Pradesh	226	243	207	105	46	47
Maharashtra	298	350	530	86	120	112
Manipur	8	5	0	12	0	0
Meghalaya	4	23	3	9	1	0
Mizoram	4	1	0	8	0	0
Nagaland	5	3	3	6	1	0
Odisha	148	120	79	66	27	40
Punjab	217	50	227	53	23	19
Rajasthan	246	143	175	120	73	76
Sikkim	1	9	4	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	433	360	307	157	52	50
Tripura	11	0	0	10	0	0
Uttarakhand	29	17	43	11	9	0
Uttar Pradesh	570	242	243	250	112	137
West Bengal	182	96	62	108	41	31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	0	8	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	0	7	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	14	6	1	2	1	2
Grand Total	4343	3110	3359	1561	815	830

Statement-II*Number of Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies Operational in the country as on 1.7.2013, OMC-wise and State/UT-wise*

State	RO			LPG		
	IOC	BPC	HPC	IOC	BPC	HPC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1862	1116	1360	532	293	409
Arunachal Pradesh	48	6	0	37	1	0
Assam	482	110	75	256	30	21
Bihar	1205	544	375	313	170	158
Chhattisgarh	387	228	275	112	31	70
Delhi	200	110	98	192	77	48
Goa	27	44	614	7	17	29
Gujarat	1098	595	33	333	128	136
Haryana	1136	350	599	175	102	76
Himachal Pradesh	196	56	99	108	12	18
Jammu and Kashmir	213	121	124	84	17	67
Jharkhand	467	278	230	139	56	68
Karnataka	1609	833	809	276	143	206
Kerala	805	453	547	236	120	94
Madhya Pradesh	1046	747	674	397	174	196
Maharashtra	1578	1424	1371	308	483	528
Manipur	63	7	0	47	0	0
Meghalaya	107	30	21	36	1	0
Mizoram	25	1	3	39	0	0
Nagaland	47	6	3	36	1	0
Odisha	658	375	268	143	65	118
Punjab	1646	603	839	306	123	99
Rajasthan	1377	710	872	326	189	201
Sikkim	14	21	7	8	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	1895	1187	1098	550	215	184
Tripura	52	1	0	38	0	0
Uttarakhand	225	97	146	144	28	19
Uttar Pradesh	2995	1169	1243	957	384	335
West Bengal	1098	512	452	395	115	147
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	0	0	5	0	0
Chandigarh	20	10	11	18	4	5
Dadra Nagar Haveli	9	1	10	0	0	2
Daman and Diu	11	3	9	0	0	2
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puducherry	79	27	38	10	5	7
Grand Total	22689	11775	12303	6564	2984	3243

[English]

Agricultural Loan to Farmers

1685. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms fixed by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for disbursement of agricultural loans to farmers in the country;

(b) the per centage of agricultural loans disbursed to farmers by the Scheduled public /private sector banks, cooperative banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and bank-wise;

(c) whether the banks were able to achieve their targets for agricultural loans during the said period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s extant guidelines on Lending to Priority Sector, a sub-target of 18 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. Within this sub-target of 18 per cent, 13.5 per cent has been mandated for direct lending to agriculture and 4.5 per cent towards indirect lending to agriculture.

(b) With the objective of making credit available to farmers, the Government has been fixing targets for flow of credit to agriculture by the banking sector every year. The details of agency-wise/State-wise target and achievement for agriculture credit from the years 2010-11 to 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(c) to (e) Banks have been achieving the overall agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government every year.

Statement-I

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit (GLC) disbursements for Production Credit and Investment Credit under agriculture and allied activities during 2010-2011

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooprative Banks		Total Cooperative Banks	RRB		Total RRB	Public Sector Commercial Banks	Private Sector Commercial Banks	Total Commercial Banks \$	Total Agriculture Credit
		Production Credit	Investment Credit		Production Credit	Investment Credit					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	666777	171904	838681	838681
2.	New Delhi	58	239	297	0	0	0	666013	1032405	1698418	1698715
3.	Haryana	514205	166612	680817	206986	33040	240026	1466851	280789	1747640	2668483
4.	Himachal Pradesh	31631	26002	57633	8941	10314	19255	109776	62153	171929	248817
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1716	1719	3435	4261	2202	6463	26262	44403	70665	80563
6.	Punjab	1026427	102976	1129403	189177	20280	209457	1845368	285801	2131169	3470029
7.	Rajasthan	550934	43324	594258	391786	32688	424474	1217927	321697	1539624	2558356
Northern Region		2124971	340872	2465843	801151	98524	899675	5998974	2199152	8198126	11563644
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	41	50	135	87	222	7258	24	7282	7554
9.	Assam	171	2159	2330	8857	13764	22621	120998	28200	149198	174149
10.	Manipur	5	531	536	50	49	99	6028	144766	150794	151429
11.	Meghalaya	520	732	1252	1718	836	2554	8209	104	8313	12119
12.	Mizoram	71	761	832	1186	1342	2528	5848	0	5848	9208
13.	Nagaland	523	82	605	40	69	109	5313	12	5325	6039
14.	Tripura	756	1820	2576	991	9301	10292	18795	49319	68114	80982
15.	Sikkim	756	185	941	0	0	0	1321	18346	19667	20608
North Eastern Region		2811	6311	9122	12977	25448	38425	173770	240771	414541	462088
16.	Bihar	42192	0	42192	247072	71718	318790	541863	7796	549659	910641
17.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	9692	6597	16289	175378	4387	179765	196054

18. Odisha	357126	28572	385698	75647	22514	98161	465313	96439	561752	1045611
19. West Bengal	256066	53796	309862	89959	27873	117832	885361	356566	1241927	1669621
20. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	2720	2795	0	0	0	1419	0	1419	4214
Eastern Region	655459	85088	740547	422370	128702	551072	2069334	465188	2534522	3826141
21. Madhya Pradesh	503786	2625	506411	270269	14664	284933	1014851	395144	1409995	2201339
22. Chhattisgarh	103320	4254	107574	34737	5925	40662	336612	66286	402898	551134
23. Uttar Pradesh	326951	61030	387981	697462	98023	795485	1905143	151632	2056775	3240241
24. Uttarakhand	43093	14108	57201	10082	6275	16357	176807	35511	212318	285876
Central Region	977150	82017	1059167	1012550	124887	1137437	3433413	648573	4081986	6278590
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	14	70	0	0	0	825	194	1019	1089
26. Daman and Diu	0	330	330	0	0	0	493	150	643	973
27. Gujarat	460344	85035	545379	105673	9040	114713	1036349	650001	1686350	2346442
28. Goa	438	1031	1469	0	0	0	22743	197233	219976	221445
29. Maharashtra	720518	119001	839519	60251	8847	69098	1781567	1020292	2801859	3710476
Western Region	1181356	205411	1386767	165924	17887	183811	2841977	1867870	4709847	6280425
30. Andhra Pradesh	549773	42137	591910	556405	136002	692407	3511432	713237	4224669	5508986
31. Karnataka	425138	41191	466329	319648	55203	374851	1772893	450511	2223404	3064584
32. Kerala	632305	68781	701086	273038	5483	278521	1753058	1116854	2869912	3849519
33. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	146	146
34. Puducherry	966	58	1024	5930	915	6845	38845	38286	77131	85000
35. Tamil Nadu	353879	36420	390299	242116	24145	266261	3545991	1693900	5239891	5896451
Southern Region	1962061	188587	2150648	1397137	221748	1618885	10622365	4012788	14635153	18404686
								9434342		
RIDF *								13554		
Total	6903808	908286	7812094	3812109	617196	4429305	25139833	9447896	34587729	46829128

\$Separate break up for Production Credit and Investment Credit in respect of CBs is not available.

*State-wise data is not available.

Source: NABARD

Statement-II

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements by Cooperative Banks and RRBs under agriculture and allied activities during 2011-12

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	675.96	0.00	675.96	0.00	675.96
3.	Haryana	621312.93	39436.96	660749.89	290495.00	951244.89
4.	Himachal Pradesh	43871.66	4155.20	48026.86	24829.02	72855.88
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	407.53	643.82	1051.35	12772.00	13823.35
6.	Punjab	1242728.90	38521.77	1281250.67	277534.22	1558784.89
7.	Rajasthan	759902.90	21338.76	781241.66	562185.99	1343427.65
Northern Region		2668899.88	104096.51	2772996.39	1167816.23	3940812.62
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	161.65	0.00	161.65	208.31	369.96
9.	Assam	3102.17	0.00	3102.17	27773.28	30875.45
10.	Manipur	222.83	0.00	222.83	212.99	435.82
11.	Meghalaya	1017.31	0.00	1017.31	2221.91	3239.22
12.	Mizoram	1472.84	0.00	1472.84	2923.21	4396.05
13.	Nagaland	1941.13	0.00	1941.13	270.21	2211.34
14.	Tripura	4738.37	12.78	4751.15	7419.30	12170.45
15.	Sikkim	664.97	0.00	664.97	0.00	664.97
North Eastern Region		13321.27	12.78	13334.05	41029.21	54363.26
16.	Bihar	38684.52	0.00	38684.52	488190.43	526874.95
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	23900.10	23900.10
18.	Odisha	453067.51	0.00	453067.51	95298.97	548366.48
19.	West Bengal	173146.52	18052.56	191199.08	175822.11	367021.19
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2523.91	0.00	2523.91	0.00	2523.91
Eastern Region		667422.46	18052.56	685475.02	783211.61	1468686.63
21.	Madhya Pradesh	749776.85	5481.47	755258.32	338383.10	1093641.42
22.	Chhattisgarh	142003.80	152.59	142156.39	47067.11	189223.50
23.	Uttar Pradesh	369097.16	45486.28	414583.44	942756.14	1357339.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Uttarakhand	108701.24	0.00	108701.24	18947.00	127648.24
Central Region		1369579.05	51120.34	1420699.39	1347153.35	2767852.74
25.	Gujarat	635850.32	12862.02	648712.34	126989.02	775701.36
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	2437.87	0.00	2437.87	0.00	2437.87
29.	Maharashtra	1291243.79	0.00	1291243.79	108198.93	1399442.72
Western Region		1929531.98	12862.02	1942394.00	235187.95	2177581.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	868168.60	0.00	868168.60	732297.32	1600465.92
31.	Karnataka	401855.75	18793.25	420649.00	461960.00	882609.00
32.	Kerala	278665.31	36039.31	314704.62	306305.00	621009.62
33.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	1076.70	1.36	1078.06	11918.90	12996.96
35.	Tamil Nadu	356748.01	31.81	356779.82	358120.81	714900.63
Southern Region		1906514.37	54865.73	1961380.10	1870602.03	3831982.13
Total		8555269.01	241009.94	8796278.95	5445000.38	14241279.33
Commercial Banks *						36861630.00
		8555269.01	241009.94	8796278.95	5445000.38	51102909.33

*State-wise data not available.

Source: NABARD

Statement-III

*State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements by Cooperative Banks and RRBs
under agriculture and allied activities during 2012-13*

March 2013 (Provisional)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	New Delhi	581.20	0.00	581.20	0.00	581.20
3	Haryana	760771.85	16887.53	777659.38	327472.00	1105131.38
4	Himachal Pradesh	56022.99	1622.46	57645.45	28290.81	85936.26
5	Jammu and Kashmir	583.29	679.69	1262.98	15053.67	16316.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Punjab	1402830.85	37775.86	1440606.71	362536.02	1803142.73
7	Rajasthan	1119726.93	14918.29	1134645.22	663680.57	1798325.79
Northern Region		3340517.11	71883.83	3412400.94	1397033.07	4809434.01
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	150.63	0.00	150.63	274.65	425.28
9.	Assam	1158.23	0.00	1158.23	32052.94	33211.17
10.	Manipur	138.49	0.00	138.49	1228.10	1366.59
11.	Meghalaya	604.48	0.00	604.48	1118.94	1723.42
12.	Mizoram	1704.08	0.00	1704.08	6044.43	7748.51
13.	Nagaland	630.14	0.00	630.14	288.90	919.04
14.	Tripura	5768.93	182.47	5951.40	19878.94	25830.34
15.	Sikkim	688.74	0.00	688.74	0.00	688.74
North Eastern Region		10843.72	182.47	11026.19	60886.90	71913.09
16.	Bihar	32820.42	0.00	32820.42	803466.28	836286.70
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	31853.77	31853.77
18.	Odisha	551956.46	0.00	551956.46	90403.57	642360.03
19.	West Bengal	215288.75	16910.20	232198.95	190236.28	422435.23
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	726.61	0.00	726.61	0.00	726.61
Eastern Region		800792.24	16910.20	817702.44	1115959.90	1933662.34
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1024912.19	41.73	1024953.92	413503.94	1438457.86
22.	Chhattisgarh	206178.93	22.33	206201.26	67058.81	273260.07
23.	Uttar Pradesh	471504.13	4536.93	476041.06	892212.54	1368253.60
24.	Uttarakhand	160449.12	0.00	160449.12	24030.77	184479.89
Central Region		1863044.37	4600.99	1867645.36	1396806.06	3264451.42
25.	Gujarat	902831.00	5684.78	908515.78	178202.00	1086717.78
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	4360.52	0.00	4360.52	0.00	4360.52
29.	Maharashtra	1715790.60	0.00	1715790.60	156284.41	1872075.01
Western Region		2622982.12	5684.78	2628666.90	334486.41	2963153.31
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1018357.96	0.00	1018357.96	844684.36	1863042.32
31.	Karnataka	600373.00	21723.00	622096.00	522187.00	1144283.00
32.	Kerala	272201.83	34380.98	306582.81	373528.00	680110.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	1220.15	0.00	1220.15	16436.94	17657.09
35.	Tamil Nadu	434624.67	6.70	434631.37	306130.79	740762.16
Southern Region		2326777.61	56110.68	2382888.29	2062967.09	4445855.38
Total		10964957.17	155372.95	11120330.12	6368139.43	17488469.55
Commercial Banks*						43249093.33
Grand Total		10964957.17	155372.95	11120330.12	6368139.43	60737562.88

*State-wise data not available/not furnished by IBA

Source: NABARD

Statement-IV

Credit flow to Agriculture-Broad Sector-wise-Cooperative Banks & RRBs report for the month of June 2013

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	SCBs/CCBs	LDBs	Cooperatives (SCBs + LDBs)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Delhi	209.66	0.00	209.66	0.00	209.66
3.	Haryana	280829.21	188.88	281018.09	137135.00	418153.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8291.55	243.86	8535.41	6019.09	14554.50
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	159.82	109.25	269.07	4270.88	4539.95
6.	Punjab	471636.00	10498.92	482134.92	158937.31	641072.23
7.	Rajasthan	802886.00	4369.90	807255.90	273368.58	1080624.48
Northern Region Total		1564012.24	15410.81	1579423.05	579730.86	2159153.91
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.99	0.00	5.99	49.03	55.02
9.	Assam	148.40	0.00	148.40	3546.60	3695.00
10.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	715.07	715.07
12.	Mizoram	247.74	0.00	247.74	512.10	759.84
13.	Nagaland	723.20	0.00	723.20	29.67	752.87
14.	Sikkim	412.74	0.00	412.74	0.00	412.74
15.	Tripura	0.00	102.45	102.45	832.58	935.03
North Eastern Region Total		1538.07	102.45	1640.52	5685.05	7325.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.65	0.00	18.65	0.00	18.65
17.	Bihar	4221.80	0.00	4221.80	149805.28	154027.08
18.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	3946.85	3946.85
19.	Odisha	204055.15	0.00	204055.15	13193.52	217248.67
20.	West Bengal	64950.26	2488.71	67438.97	30234.61	97673.58
Eastern Region Total		273245.86	2488.71	275734.57	197180.26	472914.83
21.	Chhattisgarh	116571.58	2.12	116573.70	18592.64	135166.34
22.	Madhya Pradesh	565617.95	0.00	565617.95	200066.41	765684.36
23.	Uttarakhand	44497.95	0.00	44497.95	5874.92	50372.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	184947.27	2463.63	187410.90	244379.94	431790.84
Central Region Total		911634.75	2465.75	914100.50	468913.91	1383014.41
25.	Daman and Nicobar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu UT	68.16	0.00	68.16	0.00	68.16
27.	Goa	1829.58	0.00	1829.58	0.00	1829.58
28.	Gujarat	640023.00	597.00	640620.00	131896.64	772516.64
29.	Maharashtra	752102.77	0.00	752102.77	58184.75	810287.52
Western Region Total		1394023.51	597.00	1394620.51	190081.39	1584701.90
30.	Andhra Pradesh	329250.46	0.00	329250.46	263931.56	593182.02
31.	Karnataka	237030.00	1816.00	238846.00	118135.00	356981.00
32.	Kerala	13743.84	3167.35	16911.19	99362.00	116273.19
33.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	189.09	0.00	189.09	2976.36	3165.45
35.	Tamil Nadu	59219.32	1.00	59220.32	67309.74	126530.06
Southern Region Total		639432.71	4984.35	644417.06	551714.66	1196131.72
Grand Total		4783887.14	26049.07	4809936.21	1993306.13	6803242.34
Commercial Banks*						1837220.90
Grand Total		4783887.14	26049.07	4809936.21	1993306.13	8640463.24

*State-wise data not available/not furnished by IBA. Position as on 30 April 2013.

Source: NABARD

*[Translation]***Collection Details**

1686. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has the details of the taxes collected from the Power Distribution Companies and airlines companies operating in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the manner in which the Government assesses/ reviews the profile of payment of taxes by these companies?

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

*[English]***Irregularities in Supply of Medicines in CGHS**

1687. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

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

- (a) whether large scale financial irregularities have recently been unearthed in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) offices and dispensaries by the investigating agencies across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against those found responsible; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

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

Dengue Cases

1688. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

- (a) whether a sudden spurt in the cases of dengue fever has recently been reported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such dengue related cases and deaths reported during the current year, State/UTwise;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any direction/advisory to follow the established protocol in dealing with the cases of dengue in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the implementation status of such direction/ advisory; and
- (e) the other measures being taken by the Government to keep the cases of dengue under control?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The number of reported cases and deaths due to dengue during current year in comparison to the corresponding period of last year is as under:

Year	Comparative dengue situation till 31st July	
	2012	2013
Cases	8899	15983
Deaths	76	56

While the number of cases this year are more, the number of deaths have declined. State/UT-wise cases and deaths are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Dengue is an outbreak prone disease transmitted through mosquito bites. There is no single reason attributable to increase of dengue cases. It is governed by various man-made and environmental factors as under:-

- unprecedented human population growth;
- unplanned and rapid urbanization;

- inadequate waste management;
- water supply mismanagement including water scarcity/interrupted supply;
- increased distribution and densities of vector mosquitoes due to man-made, ecological and lifestyle changes;
- gaps in public health infrastructure;
- increase mobility of population;
- poor infrastructure in the States to monitor vector mosquito breeding.

(c) to (e) The Government has taken the following other measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country:-

- National guidelines for clinical management of cases have been sent to the States for circulation in all hospitals. These are also available on the website of NVBDCP.
- Developed a Long Term Action Plan in January, 2007 and sent to the States for implementation.
- In view of upsurge and geographical spread of dengue to newer areas, a Mid Term Plan has been developed for prevention and control of Dengue and approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26th May, 2011. The Plan has been sent to the States for implementation.
- The dengue situation in the country is monitored and reviewed with States/UTs.
- Field visits are carried out by technical experts from NVBDCP to assess the preparedness at the field level and to provide technical guidance to the States.
- Training is imparted to clinicians on case management as per GOI guidelines and to other health care functionaries on programme activities.
- ELISA based IgM test kits are provided to SSHs through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost. During current year (till 22.07.13), a total

of 1097 dengue diagnostic kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) have been provided by Centre to SSHs.

- Introduced ELISA based NS1 test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease as distinct to IgM test which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease.
- Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue to implement the public health activities.
- Surveillance strengthened through 347 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) Entomological surveillance strengthened.
- Source reduction strengthened through domestic breeding checkers.
- Focused IEC/BCC activities intensified.
- Training for dengue case management and vector control organized at different levels.
- For Outbreak Preparedness, Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) has been constituted at State and district levels.
- Advisories for preventive action and preparedness have also been issued to State Government as detailed in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of reported cases and deaths due to dengue during current year up to 31st July 2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013*	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	Bihar	4	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	0
6.	Goa	53	0
7.	Gujarat	744	1

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	10	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	3775	11
13.	Kerala	5801	19
14.	Madhya Pradesh	128	6
15.	Meghalaya	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	961	19
17.	Manipur	0	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	230	0
21.	Punjab	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	38	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3079	0
25.	Tripura	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0
28.	West Bengal	117	0
29.	Andaman and Nicoabar Islands	12	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	0
31.	Delhi	14	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Puducherry	715	0
Total		15983	56

Statement-II*Advisories issued in 2013*

Issued by	Addressed to all States	Date
Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare	Chief Ministers	31st March
Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Government of India	Chief Secretaries	11th March
Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Director Health Services	12th March
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Principal Secretary, Health	11th March
Director, National Vector Bourne Disease Control Programme (NVBDP)	Director Health Services	28th February
Jt. Director, National Vector Bourne Disease Control Programme (NVBDP)	State Programme Officers	16th May

*[Translation]***Development Works around Mining Areas**

1689. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme or policy of the Government for carrying out development works for the areas surrounding the mines and the people living in the said areas by the mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds spent by the mining companies for the said works during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether some mining companies have shown reservation in spending the amount for said purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to persuade the mining companies to spend the amount for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) The National Mineral Policy, 2008 seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Policy enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive relief and rehabilitation packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

Further the Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which provides that

- (i) Suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration.
- (ii) All mining lease holder are required to share their mining benefits with the local population affected by mining, including those in tribal areas. This would give mining companies "social licence" to mine in tribal areas without compromising on scientific mining.
- (iii) All mining lease holders to pay annually into District Mineral Foundation a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal) and a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.

(iv) A portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining activities.

(v) All mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.

(vi) All mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy.

(vii) After mining is complete, mining companies need to pay for damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.

As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines, expenditure incurred by companies during the last three years on Development/ Corporate Social Responsibility is as follows:

Year	Number of Companies	Expenditure incurred (in Rs. Lakh)
2010-11	274	1439752.2
2011-12	339	34960.42
2012-13	251	36731.77

[English]

Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

1690. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the number of schools out of them presently functional in the country indicating the facilities available therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to set up more such schools in the country during the current year indicating the proposals sanctioned out of them and funds released thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the funds released under the proposals sanctioned during the last three years have since been utilised;

(d) if so, State/UT-wise completion status of the proposals and utilisation of funds thereunder along with the estimated time required for completion of construction of such schools; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place to maintain standard of such schools along with the achievements of such schools in improving the quality of education amongst ST students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Funds for establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are provided to the concerned State Governments out of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The details of EMRS sanctioned and presently functional in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the facilities like sufficient number of classrooms, Computer/ Science laboratory, library/recreation room, housing facilities for the teaching and other supporting staff and hostels with all requisite facilities for the students etc. are to be made available in EMRS. Further, the school building should be accessible to children with disabilities.

(b) Proposals for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) are received from State Governments for funding under the Special Area Programme of 'Grants under Act 275(1) of the Constitution of India' on the basis of approved Annual Plan allocations for a particular year. A Statement showing the number of EMRSs sanctioned State-wise out of the proposals received from the State Governments during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Separate utilization certificates for release of fund for EMRSs are not furnished by the State Governments but as a whole for the 'Grants under Act 275(1) of Constitution of India' out of which funds are also released for EMRSs. The release and utilization of funds under Grant under Act 275(1) of Constitution of India (State-wise) for the last three years and during current financial year 2012-13 (till date) is given in the enclosed Statement--III. The data relating to the estimated time required for completion of EMRSs by different States/UTs are not being maintained Centrally.

(e) As per the revised guidelines issued in June 2010, each State Government/Union Territory Administration is solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRS. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are mandated to ensure and maintain highest quality in the selection of teachers & staff for academic & extra-curricular excellence. The data/information etc. regarding performance and achievements of the students and such schools are maintained by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The monitoring of the standards of education in such schools is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	No.of Schools Sanctioned	District	Location	Whether the School functional
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	Adilabad	Narnoor RJC	Yes
			Warangal	Eturunagarm	Yes
			Mahbubnagar	Balanagar	Yes
			Nizamabad	Gandhari	Yes
			Nellore	Nellore	Yes
			Karimnagar	Yellarrddypeta	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Karimnagar	Marimandla	Yes
			East Godavari	R.C. Varam	Yes
			Vishakhapatnam	G.K.Veedhi	2 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Prakasam	Dornala	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	East Kameng	Bana Camp	Yes
			Twang	Lumla	No
3.	Assam	1	Baksa	Dalbari	Sanctioned during 2010-11
4.	Chhattisgarh	12	Bastar	Bakawand	Yes
			Kanker	Koileebeda	Yes
			Raigarh	Mudpar	Yes
			Surguja	Shivprasad Nagar	Yes
			Surguja	Menpat	Yes
			Kawardha	Taregaon Jungle	Yes
			Dantewada	Katekalyan	Yes
			Jaspur	Sanna	Yes
			Bijapur	Pukhnar	Yes
			Korba	Katghora	Yes
			Rajnandgaon	Pendri	Yes
			Koria	Khadgava	Sanctioned during 2011-12
		1	Kondagaon	mardapal	Sanctioned during 2012-13
		3	Bilaspur	Dongariya	Sanctioned during 2013-14
			Narainpur	Narainpur	
			Jagdalpur (Baster)	Besuli	
5.	Gujarat	22	Dangs	Ahwa	Yes
			Surat	Bardoli	Yes
			Narmada	Tilakwada	Yes
			Sabarkantha	Shamlaji	Yes
			Tapi	Nizar	Yes
			Valsad	Pardi	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Valsad	Kaparada	Yes
			Navsari	Bartad	Yes
			Dahod	Kharudi	Yes
			Panchmahal	Vejalpur	Yes
			Banaskantha	Ambaji	Yes
			Narmada	Gora	Yes
			Vadodra	Vaghodia	Yes
			Sabarkantha	Shamlaji	Yes
			Tapi	Indu	Yes
			Banaskantha	Jagana	7 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Dangs	Saptara	
			Valsad	Dharampur	
			Panchmahal	Kadanna	
			Vadodara	Puniawat	
			Tapi	Ukai	
			Dahod	Lukhadiya	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kinnaur	Urni (block Nichar)	Yes
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Leh	Leh	No
			Kulgam	Kulgam	No
8.	Jharkhand	7	Ranchi	Tamar	Yes
			West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	Yes
			Dumka	Kathiguria	Yes
			Sahebganj	Barhet	Yes
			Gumla	Albert Ekka	1 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Lohardaga	Lohardaga	2 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Godda	Sundarpahari	
9.	Karnataka	11	Belgaum	Thavaga	Yes
			Kodagu	Balagodu	Yes
			Chickmagalure	Taruve	Yes
			Raichur	Devdurga	Yes
			Chitradurga	Devarakotta	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bellary	Yarengalli	
			Tumkur	Bajjanahalli	
			Mysore	S.Hosakote	
			Chamarajanagar	Thimmarajapura	
			Gulburga	Chittapur Taluk	
			Srinivasapra Taluka	Kolar	1 Sanctioned during 2012-13
10.	Kerala	2	Wayanad	Pookkodu	Yes
			Idukki	Painavu	Yes
11.	Madhya Pradesh	20	Jhabua	Thandla	Yes
			Dhar	Kukshi	Yes
			Badwani	Badwani	Yes
			Mandla	Sijhora	Yes
			Dindori	Dindori	Yes
			Betul	Shahpur	Yes
			Anuppur	Anuppur	Yes
			Ratlam	Sailana	Yes
			Seoni	Ghansour	Yes
			Sidhi	Tansar Kusmi	Yes
			Chhindwara	Junnardro	Yes
			Umaria	Pali	Yes
			Alirajpur	Saundava	Yes
			Khandwa	Roshni	Yes
			Shahdol	Suhagpur	Yes
			Balaghat	(Ukva & Sonipuri)	Yes
			Jhabua	Mordundiya	Yes
			Chhindwada	Bichhua	Yes
			Hoshingabad	Kesala	Yes
			Jabal pur	Narai Nala	Yes
12.	Maharashtra	4	Thane	Bordi	Yes
			Nasik	Mundhegaon	Yes
			Amravati	Chikhaldara	Yes
			Nagpur	Khairi Parsoda	Yes
13.	Manipur	3	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	No
			Senapati	Gamnom	No
				Sapermeina	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Chandel	Moreh	No
14.	Mizoram	2	Lunglai	Lunglai	Yes
			Serchhip		Sanctioned during 2011-12
15.	Nagaland	3	Tuensang	Tuensang	Yes
			Dimapur	Diphupar	Yes
			Mon	Tizit	Yes
16.	Odisha	16	Koraput	Pungar	Yes
			Rayagada	Siriguda	Yes
			Mayurbhanja	Dhanghera	Yes
			Sundargarh	Bhawanipur	Yes
			Nawarangpur	Bordei (Hirli)	Yes
			Kandhamal	Mahasinghi	Yes
			Sundargarh	Lahunipara (Badapurunapani)	Yes
			Sundargarh	Mandira Dam (Liang)	Yes
			Gajapati	Chandragiri	Yes
			Keonjhar	Ranki	Yes
			Jajpur	Kalinga Nagar	Yes
			Malkangiri	Nairi	Yes
			Nuapada	Kendubahara	Yes
			Bolangir	Dumerbahal	3 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Subarnapur	Babupali	
			Kalahandi	Madhupur	
17.	Rajasthan	17	Banswara	Kushalgarh	Yes
			Udaipur	Kotra	Yes
			Sirohi	Abu Road	Yes
			Baran	Shahbad	Yes
			Dungarpur	Simalwara	Yes
			Udaipur	Kherwara	Yes
			Tonk	Niwai	Yes
			Banswara	Sundrav	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Yes
			Karoli District	Ranali	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Alwar	Mallana	
			Savai Madhopur	Barnala	
			Jaipur	Biharipura	
			Banswara	Padola	
			Dungarpur	Gada Araddiya	
			Alwar	Paten	1 Sanctioned during 2011-12
			Tonk	Uniara (Sripura)	1 Sanctioned during 2013-14
18.	Sikkim	2	North District	Siyam	Yes
			Gangyap	Tasbuding	Yes
19.	Tamil Nadu	2	Villupuram	Vellimalai	Yes
			Salem	Abinavam	Yes
20.	Tripura	4	West Tripura	Khumulwng (Jirania)	Yes
			South Tripura	Birchandra Nagar	Yes
			North Tripura	Kumarghat [Darchawi]	Yes
			West Tripura	Rajnagar	Yes
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3	Lakhimpurkheri	Chandan Chowki	Yes
			Baharich		2 Sanctioned during 2010-11
			Sonbhadra		
22.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun	Kalshi	Yes
23.	West Bengal	7	Jalpaiguri	Nagrakata	Yes
			Bankura	Mukutmonipur	Yes
			Purulia	Susnia	Yes
			Burdwan	Raghunathpur	Yes
			Paschim Medinipur	Jhargram	Yes
			Birbhum	Mehedipur	No
			Dakshin Dinajpur	Buniadpur	No
Total		158			111

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Proposal(s) for the setting up of EMRSs received (as on 12.08.2013)	Sanctioned (as on 12.08.2013)	Funds released (as on 12.08.2013)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	---	---
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11	---	---
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	2100.00
4.	Jharkhand	2	---	---
5.	Maharashtra	4	---	---
6.	Rajasthan	1	1	300.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2	--	---
		24	4	2400.00

Statement-III

(As on 12.08.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Utilization reported	Release	Utilization reported	Release	Utilization reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5187.70	5187.70	7998.00	6461.00	4834.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	772.00	647.08	1082.83	882.83	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	3517.96	3517.96	3419.00	3419.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	838.00	838.00	959.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	7786.00	7786.00	9294.00	9294.00	8534.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8302.00	8302.00	9426.00	9426.00	4629.6	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	377.00	377.00	431.00	431.00	474.00	474.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	607.00	607.00	1390.00	1390.00	150.34	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	8004.00	8004.00	9181.00	400.00	7369.50	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3813.00	3813.00	4263.00	4181.65	4800.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	405.00	405.00	463.00	463.00	510.00	510.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17311.31	17311.31	14015.50	14015.5	16518.04	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	9442.00	9442	10805.00	10805.00	2911.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	819.00	819.00	937.00	0.00	1031.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	2100.00	2100.00	2798.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	922.96	922.96	1056.00	1056.00	810.75	0.00
18.	Nagaland	2047.42	2047.42	2301.00	2301.00	2454.00	2454.00
19.	Odisha	11144.33	11144.33	11347.00	11347	11283.99	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	8351.00	8351.00	7642.00	7642.00	7737.98	0.00
21.	Sikkim	226.00	226.00	259.00	259.00	272.58	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	358.00	358.00	614.25	129.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	1358.73	1358.73	1250.00	1250.00	1375.00	509.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1200.00	1200.00	1484.91	0.00	200.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	250.00	134.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	4848.00	4848.00	6066.99	6066.99	6104.00	0.00
Grand Total		99988.41	99748.45	108483.48	91219.97	81999.78	3947.95

Computerization in CGHS

1691. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the allopathy and AYUSH dispensaries/hospitals under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country have been computerized

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, dispensary/hospital wise;

(c) the time by which the remaining dispensaries/hospitals are likely to be computerized;

(d) whether the beneficiaries can avail the facilities of CGHS from anywhere in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) All allopathic dispensaries in the country except the one in Jammu have been computerized. 26 out of 32 AYUSH dispensaries/units in Delhi NCR have been computerized. AYUSH dispensaries/units in outside cities have not been

computerized. 19 P&T dispensaries in 12 cities, which have been taken over recently by CGHS *w.e.f.* 01.08.2013, are also not computerized. The 4 CGHS hospitals (all in Delhi) have also not been computerized. No time frame can be given at this stage.

The reasons for non-computerizations:-

- Allopathic and AYUSH dispensaries outside Delhi NCR and CGHS hospitals were not included when the current computerization process was initiated.
- 6 AYUSH dispensaries in Delhi NCR- two Ayurvedic dispensaries/units at Kidwai Nagar and Gurgaon are under shifting. Computers in two Unani dispensaries/units at Naraina and South Avenue have not become functional for want of pharmacists. Two other units, *i.e.*, Ayurvedic dispensary/unit at R.K. Puram, Sector- 12 and Unani dispensary/unit at Shahdara require some additional infrastructure/work for computerization.

(d) to (f) After computerization, the CGHS dispensaries are web connected and beneficiaries can avail medical consultation and medicines from any CGHS Wellness Centre/Dispensary across the country.

Rise in CAD

1692. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Current Account Deficit (CAD) is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year till date along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to contain it at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Current Account Deficit (CAD) during the last three years is given below:

Year	CAD (US\$ billion)	CAD as per cent of GDP
2010-11	48.1	2.8
2011-12	78.2	4.2
2012-13	88.2	4.8

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports and to contain imports to lower trade deficit and thereby CAD. The Government announced various export enhancing measures in June 2012, December 2012 and April 2013. In July 2013, Government has increased the rate of interest subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent to benefit the exporters of small and medium enterprises and also for the most of the labour intensive sectors.

In order to lower the import of gold, the Government had raised the import duty from 2 per cent to 4 per cent on gold in the Budget 2012-13, which was enhanced to 6 per cent in January 2013, 8 per cent in June 2013 and further to 10 per cent on August 13, 2013, linked the gold imports with the gold exports, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be channelized for gold exporters. Import duty on silver and other non-essential items was also increased. Inflation Indexed Bonds has been introduced in

June, 2013 to wean away investors from the gold to other savings instruments and help in moderating gold demand.

Apart from these measures, the Government has revised diesel prices and capped subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers to contain the fiscal burden of subsidies in September 2012. In January 2013, oil marketing companies were permitted to raise diesel prices in small measures periodically. These measures are expected to moderate the demand for oil imports.

*[Translation]***Smuggling of Gold**

1693. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mode and quantum of gold entering in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Reserve bank of India (RBI)/ Government has made any appeal/ fixed a cap on its import and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The entry/ import of gold in the country is made by nominated banks/agencies/entities etc. through cargo and by passengers through baggage as per eligibility subject to Foreign Trade Policy, RBI guidelines, and the Customs clearance procedures. The details of import of gold are as follows:-

Year	Qty of gold imported (in MT)	Value of the gold (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	889.12	170453
2011-12	918.81	228668
2012-13	845.61	246031
2013-14	383.06	95137

(up to July, 13)

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has issued circulars regulating import of gold by banks/nominated agencies/entities including restriction on import of gold on consignment basis and has put a condition that at least one fifth of every lot of import of gold is exclusively made available for the purpose of export. The Government has also appealed to the people of the country to moderate their demand for gold.

(c) Alerts and Modus Operandi Circulars have been issued to sensitize the field formations to keep increased vigil so as to check the smuggling of gold.

[English]

Study on PVTGs

1694. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the National Advisory Council (NAC) on the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings and recommendations made by the NAC and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No study has been conducted by the National Advisory Council (NAC) on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

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

New Pension System

1695. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers and amount accumulated under each head of the New Pension System (NPS) and the guidelines on investment of the fund as on date;

(b) the detailed guidelines for registration of Pension Fund Managers and changes made or envisaged along with reasons therefor;

(c) the details of legislative backing for the pension fund;

(d) whether there is any recommendation for investment of pension fund in the infrastructure sector and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(e) the measures taken to generate maximum returns from the NPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information furnished by the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), as on 7th August, 2013, the total number of subscribers and amount accumulated under each head of the New Pension System (NPS) are as under:

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Subscribers	Corpus under NPS (Rs. in crore)
1.	Central Government	11,98,189	19,333
2.	State Government	17,67,820	13,419
3.	Private Sector	2,57,774	1,743
4.	NPS-Lite/ Swavalamban Scheme	20,34,145	648
Total		52,57,928	35,143

Investment of pension funds of employees of the Government covered under NPS and subscribers under Swavalamban Scheme is made in accordance with the investment pattern notified by the Government *vide* Notification No. F. No. 5(88)/2006-PR dated 14th August, 2008. For Private Sector NPS, the guidelines on investment are detailed under Schedule-II of the Investment Management Agreement executed between the NPS Trust and Pension Fund Managers.

(b) The PFRDA has issued the "PFRDA (Registration of Pension Funds for Private Sector) Guidelines-2012" on 12th July, 2012. The guidelines provide for registration of Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) based on "fit and proper" criteria and subject to the maximum investment management fee prescribed by PFRDA. Key changes made were:

- (i) The revised guidelines stipulate the process for obtaining a "Certificate of Registration" from PFRDA to act as a PFM.
- (ii) There are no restrictions on the number of PFMs that can be appointed. Any entity fulfilling the laid down eligibility criteria can get itself registered as a PFM.
- (iii) The registration of the PFM with PFRDA has to be renewed every year instead of the appointment being valid for a fixed period of three years.

(c) The Government introduced the defined contribution based NPS from the 1st January, 2004 through a Notification dated the 22nd December, 2003 for new entrants to the Central Government service, except the Armed Forces. Further, an amendment was made to the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 to exclude the new employees of the Central Government with effect from 1st January, 2004 from the defined benefit pension system as provided in the Rules. The Government has notified constitution of the PFRDA *vide* the Resolution No. F. No. 1(6)/2007-PR dated 14th November, 2008, to regulate and develop the pension market.

(d) Yes, Sir. Such recommendations have been made for investment of pension fund in the infrastructure sector. The investment guidelines formulated by PFRDA permits the fund managers to invest the pension funds in infrastructure bonds/Infrastructure Debt Funds under Asset Class "C" (credit risk bearing fixed income instruments).

(e) A number of measures, to maximize returns while addressing risk related issues under NPS for the subscribers, are in place. These include stipulation of prudential investment norms and close monitoring of the investment returns of the PFMs.

Updating Customer Information

1696. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues directions to all the banks for updating their customers in time about any changes effected by them in the interest rates from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of some banks not adhering to the above directions have come to the notice of Government/RBI in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Fair Practices Code for Lenders issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 05.05.2003, lenders should give notice of any change in the terms and conditions including interest rates, service charges, etc. Since transparency in the pricing of lending products has been a key objective, banks have been advised by RBI to exhibit the information on their Base Rate at all branches and also on their websites. RBI has further advised that changes in the Base Rate should also be conveyed to the general public from time to time through appropriate channels.

Besides, in terms of Master Circular dated 01.01.2013 on Customer Service, all banks have been advised that the change in interest rate on deposits should be made known to customers as well as bank branches expeditiously.

(c) to (e) RBI has not reported any such instance having come to their notice.

National Bio-Energy Mission

1697. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a National Bio-Energy Mission to promote sustainable generation of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of biomass generated in the country annually and the amount currently being used for electricity generation;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives for attracting investment and scaling up the biomass based energy generation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) It has been estimated that about 500-550 million tons of agro-residues are being produced annually in the country. Projects based on biomass combustion and biomass co-generation technologies with a total capacity of over 3,600 MW set up in the country as on 30th June 2013 could be able to utilize about 28-30 million tons of agro-residues and agro-industrial waste annually.

(d) and (e) Fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional customs duty, excise duty exemption, income tax exemption on projects for power generation for 10 years, electricity duty exemption and preferential tariff are provided for biomass power projects. In addition, the Central Financial Assistance is also being provided by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the biomass power projects.

Infant-Child and Maternal Mortality

1698. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether as per annual State of the World's Mothers Report, 56,000 mothers die annually while 3,09,000 babies die within the first 24 hours of being born in India every year;

(b) if so, the details of the infant, child and maternal mortality rate reported along with the reasons for such high mortality rates during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of programmes/schemes and awareness campaign launched and funds/incentives provided to the States/UTs to check the high rate of infant, child and maternal mortality rate during the said period;

(d) whether adolescent pregnancies face a high risk of maternal mortality and suffer from obstetric complications, malnutrition, diseases such as dengue/flu and improper sanitary condition which is the main reason for high infant, child and maternal mortality in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness among women for reducing infant, child and maternal mortality rate and obstetric complications?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the "State of the World's Mothers Report, 2013" an estimated 56,000 mothers die annually and 309,000 newborns die within the first 24 hours of birth, every year in India.

(b) As per the report published by Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS 2011), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the country is 44 per 1000 live births.

As per the same report, the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 55 per 1000 live births.

Details of IMR and U5MR State-wise, for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are placed in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

As per the latest report of Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS)-2007-09, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of India is 212 per 100,000 live births.

Details of MMR are not available from RGI-SRS year-wise. Details of State-wise MMR are placed in the enclosed Statement-III.

As per RGI-SRS (2001-03) the commonest causes of Infant and Under Five Mortality are:

Perinatal conditions, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, other infectious and parasitic diseases, congenital anomalies, ill-defined conditions, nutritional deficiencies, unintentional injuries, malaria, and fever of unknown origin.

As per the same report, the major medical causes of maternal deaths are: Hemorrhage, Sepsis, Abortion, Hypertensive disorders, Obstructed labor, "Other causes" which include anemia.

Besides this, some of the socio economic determinants of infant, child and maternal mortality are illiteracy, low socio-economic status, early age of marriage, lack of women empowerment, poor environmental conditions e.g. sanitation, hygiene etc, lack of potable water, high parity, preference for home deliveries by family members or village dai and poor access to health facilities etc.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the key steps taken to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Operationalization of Sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care, neonatal, infant and child care services.

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) etc.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children has been introduced to ensure optimal antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases at Sub-centres and PHCs for their timely management
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal Care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant, lactating women and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to children and adolescents for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Management of Malnutrition particularly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by establishing Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn Care Corners

(NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.

- Engagement of 8.92 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) has been initiated through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years. .
- Deworming of Children under 5 years of age by providing tablets/ syrup twice a year.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, to eliminate any out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- Information Education Communication/ Behaviour Change Communication activities using different platforms, to spread awareness on the strategies and

interventions for reducing infant, child and maternal mortality have been undertaken.

Funds are provided to the States/UTs under National Rural Health Mission Flexipool and Reproductive and Child Health Flexipool to undertake activities for reducing Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality. State-wise details for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 are placed in the enclosed Statement-IV and V.

(d) and (e) As per SRS 2007-09, 9% of maternal deaths occur in 15-19 years age group.

As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS -3), proportion of births with low birth weight is greater among mothers less than 20 years (26%) as compared to older mothers of 20-34 years (20%).

Adolescent pregnancy has also been associated with poor maternal weight gain, prematurity (birth at <37 weeks' gestation), pregnancy-induced hypertension, anemia, and Sexual Transmitted Diseases etc. Adolescent pregnant women infected with Dengue face greater risk of pre-eclampsia, caesarean births, pre-term labour and low birth weight. All these conditions can be contributory factors for infant, child and maternal mortality.

A number of activities for Information Education Communication/Behaviour Change Communication have been undertaken by the GoI under NRHM for dissemination of key messages on infant, child and maternal care including mass media campaigns, posters, booklets *e.g.* Safe Motherhood Booklet and bill boards etc. along with interpersonal communication strategies *e.g.* counselling by service providers and frontline workers using different platforms, with the objective of reducing infant, child and maternal mortality.

Statement-I

State-wise trend of IMR in India, SRS

Sl. No	State/UTs	SRS 2009	SRS 2010	SRS 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	India	50	47	44
A. Non-NE High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	52	48	44
2.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41
5.	Jharkhand	44	42	39
6.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59
7.	Odisha	65	61	57
8.	Rajasthan	59	55	52
9.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57
10.	Uttarakhand	41	38	36

B. NE States

11.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32
12.	Assam	61	58	55
13.	Manipur	16	14	11
14.	Meghalaya	59	55	52
15.	Mizoram	36	37	34
16.	Nagaland	26	23	21
17.	Sikkim	34	30	26
18.	Tripura	31	27	29

C. Non High Focus States

19.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43
20.	Goa	11	10	11
21.	Gujarat	48	44	41
22.	Haryana	51	48	44
23.	Karnataka	41	38	35
24.	Kerala	12	13	12
25.	Maharashtra	31	28	25
26.	Punjab	38	34	30
27.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22
28.	West Bengal	33	31	32

D. Union Territories

29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	25	23
30.	Chandigarh	25	22	20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35
32.	Daman and Diu	24	23	22

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	33	30	28
34.	Lakshadweep	25	25	24
35.	Puducherry	22	22	19

Statement-II*State-wise trend of Under 5 Mortality Rate, SRS*

India and Bigger States	SRS- 2009	SRS- 2010	SRS- 2011
India	64	59	55
Andhra Pradesh	52	48	45
Assam	87	83	78
Bihar	70	64	59
Chhattisgarh	67	61	57
Delhi	37	34	32
Gujarat	61	56	52
Haryana	60	55	51
Himachal Pradesh	51	49	46
Jammu and Kashmir	50	48	45
Jharkhand	62	59	54
Karnataka	50	45	40
Kerala	14	15	13
Madhya Pradesh	89	82	77
Maharashtra	36	33	28
Odisha	84	78	72
Punjab	46	43	38
Rajasthan	74	69	64
Tamil Nadu	33	27	25
Uttar Pradesh	85	79	73
West Bengal	40	37	38

Statement-III*Maternal Mortality Ratio India and State-wise*

Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3
India Total*	254	212
Assam	480	390

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261	Tamil Nadu	111	97
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	335	269	Gujarat	160	148
Odisha	303	258	Haryana	186	153
Rajasthan	388	318	Maharashtra	130	104
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand	440	359	Punjab	192	172
Andhra Pradesh	154	134	West Bengal	141	145
Karnataka	213	178	*Others	206	160
Kerala	95	81			

Source: RGI, (SRS), 2004-06, 2007-09

*: Includes Others

Statement-IV

Allocation under Mission Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.11	1.46	1.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	235.73	290.25	321.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.24	15.26	21.20
4.	Assam	398.23	373.98	477.91
5.	Bihar	335.39	411.1	512.42
6.	Chandigarh	2.80	3.4	4.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	97.10	118.9	145.47
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.69	0.97	1.30
9.	Daman and Diu	0.49	0.49	0.92
10.	Delhi	42.90	51.93	63.62
11.	Goa	4.18	5.34	5.54
12.	Gujarat	157.50	193.17	229.29
13.	Haryana	65.63	80.57	96.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28.38	34.95	39.05
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.02	57.76	71.48
16.	Jharkhand	125.65	153.86	187.77
17.	Karnataka	164.15	201.42	232.13

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	99.11	121.34	126.78
19.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.49	0.26
20.	Madhya Pradesh	244.36	298.98	358.37
21.	Maharashtra	301.18	368.87	426.71
22.	Manipur	42.36	30.53	41.73
23.	Meghalaya	36.30	32.71	45.45
24.	Mizoram	21.07	12.54	16.73
25.	Nagaland	33.54	27.8	30.37
26.	Odisha	148.54	182.01	207.07
27.	Puducherry	3.03	3.88	4.73
28.	Punjab	75.61	92.7	105.20
29.	Rajasthan	228.53	279.57	338.74
30.	Sikkim	15.63	7.64	9.32
31.	Tamil Nadu	193.34	237.83	273.93
32.	Tripura	39.47	44.7	56.29
33.	Uttar Pradesh	671.97	823.17	985.22
34.	Uttarakhand	39.59	48.54	57.62
35.	West Bengal	249.72	305.29	346.87
	Grand Total	4180.74	4913.40	5,842.70
36.	Others		5.8	11.30
	Grand Total	4180.74	4919.20	5,854.00

Statement-IV*Allocation under RCH Flexible Pool for 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	1.18	1.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	212.55	235.74	258.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.14	12.93	17.30
4.	Assam	295.64	316.76	390.06
5.	Bihar	302.41	333.91	412.43

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	2.53	2.76	3.22
7.	Chhattisgarh	87.56	96.58	117.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.62	0.79	1.05
9.	Daman and Diu	0.44	0.40	0.74
10.	Delhi	38.69	42.18	51.20
11.	Goa	3.77	4.34	4.46
12.	Gujarat	142.02	156.90	184.55
13.	Haryana	59.18	65.44	77.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25.59	28.38	31.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.40	46.91	57.53
16.	Jharkhand	113.29	124.97	151.13
17.	Karnataka	148.01	163.60	186.83
18.	Kerala	89.36	98.56	102.04
19.	Lakshadweep	0.17	0.40	0.23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	220.34	242.84	288.44
21.	Maharashtra	271.56	299.61	343.44
22.	Manipur	26.44	25.86	34.06
23.	Meghalaya	25.58	27.71	37.09
24.	Mizoram	9.97	10.62	13.65
25.	Nagaland	22.11	23.55	24.79
26.	Odisha	133.94	147.83	166.66
27.	Puducherry	2.73	3.15	3.80
28.	Punjab	68.18	75.30	84.67
29.	Rajasthan	206.06	227.07	272.64
30.	Sikkim	6.07	6.46	7.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	174.33	193.17	220.48
32.	Tripura	35.55	37.86	45.94
33.	Uttar Pradesh	605.90	668.60	792.97
34.	Uttarakhand	35.70	39.42	46.38
35.	West Bengal	225.17	247.97	279.19
	Grand Total	3647.00	4009.75	4710.51
36.	Others		3.00	
	Grand Total	3647.00	4012.75	4710.51

[Translation]

Production of Gas from Kg-D6 Basin

1699. SHRI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the production of gas from Krishna-Godavari (KG)-D6 basin has fallen to one third from the promised level at the time of award of contract;

(b) if so, the production of gas anticipated and the actual production achieved during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for shortfall in production and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targeted production as well as increase the production of gas from KG-D6 basin;

(d) whether prices of gas from the said basin have also been increased recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The average rate of gas production from D1, D3 and MA fields in the KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block, operated by RIL, during (April-July, 2013) was to the tune of 15.04 MMSCMD as compared to the gas production target of 86.92 MMSCMD during 2013-14 approved in the Field Development Plans (FDPs).

(b) The actual average rate of gas production in KG-D6 block from D1, D3 and MA fields during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and current year (2013-14 till July, 2013) *vis-à-vis* the targets approved in the FDPs are as under:

(in MMSCMD)

Year	FDP Targets of D1, & D3 and MA fields	Actual Production
2010-11	62.10	55.89
2011-12	70.38	42.65
2012-13	86.73	26.07
2013-14 (till July, 2013)	86.92	15.04

(c) The decline in gas production from KG-D6 block is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields, 9 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of a 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIDP of D1 and D3 fields:

- (i) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and Character has been observed *vis-à-vis* the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.
- (ii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.
- (iii) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.

The following corrective measures have been taken to increase natural gas production in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block:

- (i) The Contractor has been asked to drill, complete

and connect more producer wells and undertake appropriate remedial measures to revive the sick wells in D1, D3 and MA fields in this block.

- (ii) The Contractor's proposal to install compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from D1 & D3 fields has been approved by the Management Committee (MC).
- (iii) Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) of MA field has been approved by the MC.
- (iv) The Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of another 4 gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 & 22) has been approved by MC.
- (v) The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of gas discovery D-34 has also been reviewed by MC.

Further, the gas production from D1 & D3 fields was much less than the production rates approved in the Field Development Plan (FDP). The Contractor had set up production facilities (in a cost recoverable manner) for approved production of 80 MMSCMD, but he failed to adhere to the approved Field Development Plan both in terms of gas production rate as well as drilling and putting on stream the required number of wells, even after repeated reminders. The Government, in May, 2012, issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The issue is currently under arbitration.

(d) and (e) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years, for this block as well.

[English]

Mangalore SEZ

1700. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mangalore Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Karnataka acquired land from farmers with the assurance of providing jobs to eligible family members of the farmers whose land has been acquired;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of fulfillment of the same till date;

(c) whether the Government is committed to ensuring justice to the affected families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the strategy adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Department of Commerce, Land is a State subject and no land is allotted under the provisions of the SEZ Act. However, the land acquisition for Mangalore SEZ has been carried out by Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB) as per KIADB Land Acquisition Act and Government of Karnataka approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package. The employment to Project Displaced Families (PDFs) are implemented as per the provisions of the extant Government of Karnataka Orders pertaining to Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R).

[Translation]

Utilisation of Fer

- 1701. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
- SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
- SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
- SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
- SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
- SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of reserves and sector-wise utilization of foreign exchange during the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) whether any losses have been suffered during the period;

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

(d) the corrective 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) to (d) Year-wise details of foreign exchange reserves during the last three year and in current year is given below:

US\$ billion					
Year	FCA*	Gold#	SDR@	RTP in IMF	Total Foreign Reserves Exchange
2010-11 (end March 2011)	274.3	22.972	4.569	2.947	304.8
2011-12 (end March 2012)	260.1	27.023	4.469	2.836	294.4
2012-13 (end March 2013)	259.7	25.692	4.328	2.301	292.0
2013-14 (end July 2013)	250.3	20.7	4.369	2.180	277.6

FCA: Foreign Currency Assets,

SDR: Special Drawing Rights,

RTP in IMF: Reserve Tranche Position in International Monetary Fund. *FCA excludes US\$ 380 million since September 16, 2011, excludes US\$ 550 million since February 27, 2012, excludes US\$ 673 million since March 30, 2012 and US\$ 790 million since July 5, 2012, exclude US\$ 950 million since March 2013 and US\$ 99.47 million equivalent of Bhutan currency received from Bhutan under SAARC Swap arrangement.

@ 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.

Includes US\$ 6,699 million reflecting the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold from IMF on November 3, 2009.

2. Some figures may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Reserve Bank of India

The investment in the domestic economy is made in rupee only. In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimizing risk and volatility in returns and maintaining liquidity, the RBI holds Foreign Currency Assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity. The annualized rate of return, net of depreciation, on the multi-currency multi-asset portfolio of the RBI declined from 1.7 per cent in 2010-11 to 1.5 per cent in 2011-12.

[English]

Indian Systems of Medicine

1702. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the present regulatory system is adequate for monitoring of quality, safety and efficacy of Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the country;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal to set up a Central Drug Controller's Office for ISM to be headed by Additional Drug Controller General of India (AYUSH) along with the infrastructure created and the funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up laboratories for testing of ISM and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals received from the States/UTs including Kerala in this regard and the response of the Government thereto during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b) There are adequate provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for the regulatory framework and for monitoring the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs belonging to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Systems. Licensing Authorities are appointed by the State Governments to oversee the enforcement of legal provisions for the manufacture and sale of ASU drugs. Good Manufacturing Practices and adherence to standards of drugs as prescribed in the pharmacopoeia are mandatory for the manufacturing of licensed products to ensure quality, safety and efficacy of ASU medicines. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board (ASUDTAB) and Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) are statutory bodies under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to advise the Central and State Governments on technical matters and for securing uniformity throughout the country in the administration of the Act. Department of AYUSH has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs for strengthening of State pharmacies, Drug Testing Laboratories and Enforcement Mechanism.

(c) The proposal to set up Central Drug Controller's Office for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Drugs was sent to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. 13 posts comprising of one Drug Controller General (AYUSH), five Deputy/Assistant Drug Controllers

and seven Drug Inspectors have been agreed to. Allocation of Rs. 102.00 crore has been provided for this initiative in the 12th Plan Budget including Rs. 7.60 crore for the current financial year.

(d) An appellate laboratory - Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM) has been set up by the Central Government. Department of AYUSH in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has no proposal in the 12th Plan to set up any laboratory for testing of ASU medicines.

(e) Department of AYUSH has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs under which proposals from States including Kerala were received for the Drug Testing Laboratories for providing grant-in-aid. Another proposal from the State Government of Kerala for establishing Drug Testing Laboratory of Ayurveda at Kakkanadu, District- Ernakulam was received in February 2013 and it could not be considered as the relevant Centrally Sponsored Scheme was under review for appropriate modification in the 12th Plan. The State Govt. of Kerala was informed accordingly. State-wise Statement of laboratories and quantum of financial assistance granted to them is provided in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of State Drug Testing Laboratories given financial assistance as per the schematic pattern during the last three years and current year are presented in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State Drug Testing Laboratories supported under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug Testing Laboratory	Amount of Grant
1.	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayu.), Kattedan, Hyderabad	150.00
2.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Central Pharmacy, Jayanagar, I-Block near Ashoka Pillar, Bangalore, Karnataka.	120.00
3.	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacy Campus, Vazirabad, Nanded, Maharashtra	79.04
4.	Food & Drug Laboratory, Near Polytechnic, Vadodara, Gujarat	150.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug Testing Laboratory	Amount of Grant
5.	Ayurveda Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Pushkar Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan	141.19
6.	Govt. Analyst Laboratory, Ayurvedic & Unani Medicine, 32-Sarojini Naidu Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	130.33
7.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Joginder Nagar, Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	121.37
8.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Rishikul State Ayurvedic College, Haridwar, Uttaranchal	150.00
9.	Ayurvedic Research Institute, Drug Standardization Unit, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	150.00
10.	State Drug Testing & Research Laboratory (ISM) Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Campus, Nagarwartangi, P.O. BJB Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	100.00
11.	State Pharmacopoeial Laboratory & Pharmacy for Indian Medicine, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal	140.00
12.	Food & Drug Testing Laboratory, A-20, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi.	95.00 (Refunded)
13.	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy Compound, Amkho Lashkar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	115.69
14.	Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, GE Road, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.	137.60
15.	Combined Food & Drug Laboratory, Patoli, Mangotrian, Jammu and Kashmir	100.00
16.	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ISM Drugs, Govt. Ayurvedic College, Guwahati, Assam	93.50
17.	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Aushadh Niyantaran Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Office Complex, Agartala, Tripura	134.63
18.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Central Medical Store, Zamabawk, Aizawl, Mizoram	175.00
19.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Food & Drug Laboratory, Pesteur Institute, Shillong, Meghalaya	88.62
20.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ISM), Neheralagrur, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	95.00
21.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for AYUSH, Kohima, Nagaland	175.00
22.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Central Pharmacy & Store Campus, Old Press Road, Patiala, Punjab	100.00
23.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, (ISM) Sri Krishna Govt. Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra, Haryana	100.00
24.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ranchi, Jharkhand	100.00
25.	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory (ASU), NIPER Mohali, Punjab	50.00 (Refunded)
26.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacy Compound, Patna, Bihar.	150.00
27.	State Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ASU&H Drugs, Chander, Sikkim.	150.00
28.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for A&S Drugs, SASTRA, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.	85.00
29.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for ISM, Arignar Anna Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine Complex, Arumbakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	147.03

Statement-II

Details of proposals received from the States/UTs for strengthening of Drug Testing Laboratories during last three years and the current financial year

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory	Balance Grant Released			
		Financial Year			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Central Medical Store, Zamabawk, Aizawl, Mizoram.	25.00	-	-	-
2.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory for AYUSH, Kohima, Nagaland	25.00	-	-	-
3.	Ayurved Drug Testing Laboratory, Govt. Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Pushkar Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan	41.19	-	-	-
4.	Food & Drug Laboratory, Near Polytechnic, Vadodara, Gujarat	92.00	-	-	-
5.	Govt. Drug Testing Laboratory, Joginder Nagar, Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	-	-	21.32	-

Inclusion of Castes in Scheduled Tribes List

1703. SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests/proposals from some States/UTs for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs);

(b) if so, the names of such castes for which proposals have been received during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Kattunaichen community of Tamil Nadu and Nagwanshi samaj and Pahari Korva community of Chhattisgarh; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on such requests/proposals along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution and deals with the matter for inclusion of a community in the Scheduled Tribes list.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a). However, with regard to inclusion of 'Kattunaichen' community of Tamil Nadu and 'Nagwanshi samaj' community of Chhattisgarh no proposal has been received in the Ministry from the concerned State Government.

(c) The proposal received from the States/UTs for inclusion of a community in the Scheduled Tribe list is processed as per the approved modalities. The notice for the introduction and passing of the Bill for inclusion of 'Hill Korwa' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Chhattisgarh has been moved in the Lok Sabha in the current Monsoon Session of the Parliament.

Power of SEBI

1704. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has delegated or proposes to delegate powers to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to summon phone call records, e-mails and phone text messages of persons under probe for insider trading and other market manipulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the SEBI is likely to be successful in curbing insider trading as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 dated July 18, 2013 has substituted clause (ia) of sub-section (2) of section 11 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which reads as under:

“calling for information and records from any person including any bank or any other authority or board or corporation established or constituted by or under any Central or State Act which, in the opinion of the Board, shall be relevant to any investigation or inquiry by the Board in respect of any transaction in securities;”

(c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has been continuously conducting surveillance and undertaking investigations to determine the facts associated with alleged violations in the securities market. For its activities pertaining to investigation, SEBI requires to examine various documents including Call Data Records (CDR), e-mail records and phone text messages of suspected persons to establish their role as market manipulators. This is especially true as financial crimes such as insider trading and other fraudulent and manipulative trade practices use high technology communication systems and therefore speedy access to such communications including CDR, e-mail records and phone text messages is essential for SEBI to discharge its regulatory function.

Rehabilitation of Women in Distress

1705. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the pitiable conditions of widow, divorcee and single women in the country;

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

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes under implementation to rehabilitate and improve conditions of such vulnerable group along with the assistance, financial

and otherwise provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether such women are subjected to various abuses, including sexual; and

(e) if so, the corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) To address the problems faced by women, many welfare schemes for women are implemented by Government of India, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The details of major Schemes under implementation by Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare of women are as under:-

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and below poverty line women.
- (iii) Scheme of Working Women Hostel under which assistance is provided for the construction/ expansion of hostel building with the objective of providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or Separated as well as to the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.

State/UT-wise details of funds released in respect of above Schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(d) and (e) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data on crime committed against widows, divorcees and single women separately.

The Government attaches highest importance to the prevention of all forms of crimes against women. However, Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Government of

India has been advising them from time to time to give more focused attention to crimes against women. 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 to the safety requirements of women.

Statement-I

Funds released under Swadhar Scheme

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT's	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	199.99	187.19	88.51	8.8
2.	Assam	192.77	101.69	112.96	13.37
3.	Bihar	7.38	33.88	-	24.81
4.	Chhattisgarh	24.15	-	7.11	
5.	Delhi	-	-		
6.	Gujarat	30.91	25.40	44.46	
7.	Haryana	72.92	63.73	21.98	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.25	15.79	-	7.68
10.	Jharkhand	21.74	16.19	21.40	4.31
11.	Karnataka	347.35	307.86	293.17	14.48
12.	Kerala	26.21	30.20	15.61	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	168.97	74.15	126.93	7.04
14.	Maharashtra	439.32	315.73	321.02	83.82
15.	Mizoram	4.34	3.10	3.10	3.47
16.	Manipur	224.75	172.55	165.14	20.74
17.	Nagaland	32.14	21.02	-	
18.	Odisha	561.67	358.82	465.96	26.13
19.	Punjab	7.59	7.18	1.60	
20.	Rajasthan	53.51	94.23	47.53	7.53
21.	Tamil Nadu	268.92	117.91	101.82	13.87
22.	Uttar Pradesh	544.02	403.81	402.73	42.18
23.	Uttarakhand	53.42	33.55	48.39	
24.	West Bengal	130.68	78.33	73.73	49.36
	Total	3421.00	2462.31	2363.15	327.59

Statement-II*Funds released under Short Stay Home Scheme*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released 2010-11	Amount Released 2011-12	Amount Released 2012-13	Amount Released 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.35	370.68	340.07	-
2.	Assam	93.64	129.64	108.85	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	-
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.78	14.48	14.96	-
5.	Bihar	79.41	23.62	51.73	-
6.	Chandigarh	5.35	4.29	2.28	-
7.	Chhattishgarh	30.16	30.40	17.45	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar	0	7.21	0	-
9.	Delhi	15.59	15.44	14.71	-
10.	Gujarat	32.66	15.55	20.02	-
11.	Goa	0	0.45	4.37	-
12.	Haryana	30.26	43.90	34.50	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	-
14.	Jharkhand	15.13	15.43	15.04	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.42	10.35	12.49	-
16.	Karnataka	184.45	254.37	311.63	-
17.	Kerala	36.54	34.65	31.68	-
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	114.27	137.71	148.45	-
20.	Maharashtra	280.48	328.17	272.29	-
21.	Manipur	28.19	74.04	60.26	-
22.	Mizoram	0	13.35	7.92	-
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	-
24.	Nagaland	8.96	10.39	14.63	-
25.	Odisha	214.06	380.22	312.94	-
26.	Punjab	15.48	34.41	23.01	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	0	24.27	2.23	-
28.	Rajasthan	24.75	38.00	28.85	-
29.	Sikkim	5.16	5.26	4.84	-
30.	Tamil Nadu	244.46	392.01	333.37	-
31.	Tripura	27.97	39.79	37.45	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	283.97	430.15	344.38	-
33.	Uttarakhand	49.28	60.39	49.21	-
34.	West Bengal	213.23	386.58	240.44	-
Total		2445.00	3330.00	2860.05	-

Statement-III*Funds released under Working Women Hostel Scheme*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released 2010-11	Amount Released 2011-12	Amount Released 2012-13	Amount Released 2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.77	-	520.51	-
2.	Assam	2.25	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	110.59
4.	Chhattishgarh	27.28	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	494.22	-	3.25	-
6.	Haryana	3.53	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.40	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	23.23	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	324.68	-	154.69	219.51
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.28	-	-	-
11.	Maharashtra	125.82	36.88	-	-
12.	Manipur	52.81	9.52	46.94	-
13.	Mizoram	3.40	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	27.60	-	-	-
15.	Nagaland	19.97	-	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	2.43	-
17.	Tamil Nadu	253.49	3.02	-	-
Total		1414.73	49.42	727.82	330.1

Statement-IV*Fund Released Under Step Scheme*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135.20	9.49	82.82	73.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.70	--	29.63	-
3.	Assam	683.12	18.29	40.90	0.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	--	--	--	-
5.	Gujarat	25.47	3.37	--	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.79	--	--	-
7.	Haryana	22.73	24.07	13.86	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.43	30.44	15.89	-
9.	Kerala	18.17	265.28	19.93	-
10.	Karnataka	623.46	290.67	242.20	3.65
11.	Madhya Pradesh	46.21	10.94	3.48	9.59
12.	Maharashtra	294.77	25.11	19.53	-
13.	Manipur	100.73	42.41	61.51	15.38
14.	Meghalaya	--	--	--	-
15.	Mizoram	--	--	--	-
16.	Nagaland	118.22	36.31	47.54	-
17.	Odisha	36.37	--	3.36	-
18.	Punjab	81.75	--	--	-
19.	Rajasthan	3.22	2.20	0.96	-
20.	Sikkim	--	--	--	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	--	--	--	-
22.	Tripura	1.57	--	--	-
23.	Uttarakhand	27.89	6.52	99.72	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	129.61	36.24	151.89	9.12
25.	West Bengal	26.34	9.92	--	-
26.	Delhi	20.89	21.81	--	-
	Total	2431.70	833.14	883.29	111.76

The total fund released also includes the payments made to evaluating agencies towards mid term evaluations.

[Translation]

Ayush Colleges Hospitals and Dispensaries

1706. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) the number of Ayurveda, YogaNaturopathy, Unani, Sidha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and research institutes, separately in the country and the number out of them set up during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the allocation made and the expenditure incurred on AYUSH colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and research centres separately during each of the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and research centres upgraded indicating the funds allocated for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of AYUSH colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and research institutes and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of such proposals received from the States/UTs and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the aforesaid period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY): (a) The number of AYUSH colleges,

hospitals and dispensaries in the country and the number set up during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively. The Central Government does not provide funds to the Research Institutes directly but to the Research Councils. The details of the Research Institutes established under the AYUSH Research Councils are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) The details of funds released to the States/UTs for new colleges and under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-V and VI respectively. The details of the funds provided to the Research Councils are given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

(c) The details of educational institutions assisted during the said period State/UT-wise under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions is given in the enclosed Statement-VIII(A) and VIII(B). The funds released to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and AYUSH Dispensaries during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IX and X respectively. One Unit, viz. Drug Proving Research Unit, Kolkata of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy was upgraded during the period.

(d) and (e) The Central Government provides assistance to the institutions under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes only; and therefore, setting up of any such institution depends on the proposal received from the State/UT Governments, their matching contribution, liquidation of pending Utilization Certificates and the scheme guidelines. In regard to the Research Institutes, the Central Government only provides funds to the Research Councils and setting up of new institutes by these Councils depend upon availability of land, budgetary provisions, etc.

Statement-I*Number of existing AYUSH Colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Ayurveda	Siddha	Unani	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	0	2	06	3
2.	Assam	1	0	0	03	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	01	0
4.	Bihar	8	0	4	15	0
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	01	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	1	03	1
7.	Delhi	2	0	2	02	0
8.	Goa	1	0	0	01	0
9.	Gujarat	12	0	0	16	1
10.	Haryana	7	0	0	01	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	01	0
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	2	00	0
13.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	04	0
14.	Karnataka	58	0	5	11	3
15.	Kerala	17	1	0	05	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	18	0	4	19	2
17.	Maharashtra	65	0	6	49	0
18.	Odisha	6	0	0	06	0
19.	Puducherry	1	0	0	00	0
20.	Punjab	12	0	0	04	0
21.	Rajasthan	9	0	2	07	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	5	8	1	10	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17	0	11	10	0
24.	Uttarakhand	5	0	0	01	0
25.	West Bengal	3	0	1	12	0
	Total	261	9	41	188	14

During 2010, permission was granted for opening two Ayurveda and three Homoeopathy colleges. No new AYUSH college was given permission during 2011 and 2012.

Statement-II*State-wise and System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
A. States/Union Territories								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	0	0	0	6	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	1	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
4.	Bihar	11	4	0	0	0	11	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	1	0	3	14
6.	Delhi	3	2	0	0	0	2	7
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
8.	Gujarat	41	0	0	0	0	16	57
9.	Haryana	8	1	0	0	0	1	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	28	0	0	0	1	0	29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
13.	Karnataka	133	14	0	3	6	21	177
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	30	160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	115
17.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	12	4	17
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	14
22.	Punjab	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
23.	Rajasthan	118	5	0	2	1	11	137
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	264	1	0	1	269
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	7	2	0	0	0	1	10
29.	West Bengal	4	1	0	0	0	12	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	2

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		2398	250	267	7	22	211	3155

Source: AYUSH In India-2012 (Information as received from the States/UTs)

Statement-III

State-wise and System-wise Number of AYUSH Dispensaries as on 1.4.2012

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1003	269	0	0	47	518	1838
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	55	63
3.	Assam	380	1	0	0	0	75	456
4.	Bihar	311	144	0	0	0	179	634
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	26	0	0	0	112	1092
6.	Delhi	32	15	0	0	0	97	144
7.	Goa	9	1	0	0	0	10	20
8.	Gujarat	523	0	0	0	0	216	740
9.	Haryana	493	7	0	0	0	22	522
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1109	3	0	0	0	14	1130
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	177	0	0	0	0	499
12.	Jharkhand	220	54	0	0	0	92	366
13.	Karnataka	561	50	0	0	5	43	659
14.	Kerala	898	12	5	5	0	551	1471
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1429	50	0	0	0	146	1625
16.	Maharashtra	469	25	0	0	0	0	494
17.	Manipur	32	14	0	14	13	194	267
18.	Meghalaya	6	0	0	1	0	6	14
19.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	13	14
20.	Nagaland	109	0	0	0	1	93	203
21.	Odisha	624	9	0	35	30	638	1336
22.	Punjab	507	35	0	1	0	111	654

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Naturopathy	Homoeopathy	Total
23.	Rajasthan	3577	110	0	3	0	180	3870
24.	Sikkim	6	0	0	0	0	8	17
25.	Tamil Nadu	98	63	780	54	0	105	1101
26.	Tripura	36	0	0	0	0	77	113
27.	Uttar Pradesh	389	49	0	0	0	1575	2014
28.	Uttarakhand	467	3	0	0	0	60	533
29.	West Bengal	295	3	0	0	0	1534	1837
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	0	0	3	0	16	29
31.	Chandigarh	9	0	0	0	0	10	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	6	0	0	0	0	6	12
34.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	0	0	5	13
35.	Puducherry	21	0	23	2	0	10	56
Total		14834	1120	808	118	96	6771	23855

Source: AYUSH In India-2012 (Information as received from the States/UTs)

Statement-IV

Research Institutes established under the AYUSH Research Councils

Sl. No.	Name of the Council	Number of Research Institute/Centres/Units	Research Institutes/Centres established during last three years and current year
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences.	30	Nil
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.	22	3 (one each in Delhi, Manipur and Kerala)
3.	Central Council for Research in Siddha.	5	Nil
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy.	33	4 (one each in Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar)
5.	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy.	-	

Statement-V

Allocation and Expenditure on AYUSH Colleges

Nil

Statement-VI

Funds Released and Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

(As on 14 August, 2013)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Released during 2010-11	Exp. Incurred against	Released during 2011-12	Exp. Incurred against	Released during 2012-13	Exp. Incurred against	Released during 2013-14	Exp. Incurred against
		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1191.04	796.20	75.72	47.28	379.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	117.34	0.00	254.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	4.68	2.10	303.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1734.26	0.00	421.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.50	0.00	26.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1220.93	773.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	2.33	0.00	184.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2154.13	4.68	874.98	0.00	119.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.40	37.40	863.98	0.00	240.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	18.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3559.92	1883.58	149.98	109.25	553.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	4014.19	988.36	278.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	798.13	0.00	358.65	0.00	782.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	215.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	6.90	6.90	765.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	6.90	6.90	787.47	0.00	67.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	6.38	0.00	880.03	0.00	1192.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	187.92	0.00	222.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	1383.12	0.00	70.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	6.00	6.00	100.65	0.00	409.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	5800.64	585.07	636.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tripura	289.54	4.89	650.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	122.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	805.85	76.72	581.12	199.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2177.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	11.73	11.73	178.22	0.00	1088.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	217.47	0.00	23.40	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	13.18	0.00	115.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Deu	3.83	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	50.76	0.00	75.99	0.00	27.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		23402.41	5183.86	9333.93	356.41	7185.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement-VII*Budgetary allocation and grants released to the AYUSH Research Councils*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Council	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		BE	AE	BE	AE	BE	AE	BE
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences.	59.00	59.00	56.00	56.00	60.00	60.00	72.50
2.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.	33.39	39.64	33.00	53.27	54.68	54.10	65.00
3.	Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy.	12.50	32.75	20.00	12.70	15.00	0.00	13.80
4.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy.	30.87	33.92	32.00	32.20	36.58	49.86	62.00
5.	Central Council for Research in Siddha.	-	-	6.00	6.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

BE-Budget Estimates.

AE-Actual Expenditure.

The Research Councils in turn release funds to various Research Institutes as per their requirements.

Statement-VIII (A)*Grants sanctioned during 2010-11 under the Scheme of Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Amount [1st Installment] (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Ayurved College and Hospital, Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	Model	150.00
2.	Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Mahe	Puducherry	University	600.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	Model	93.77
4.	Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	UG	130.00
5.	Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South	Tripura	University	800.00
6.	Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jamnagar	Gujarat	Add-on	80.74
7.	Calcutta Unani Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal	West Bengal	UG	98.01
8.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh, Gujarat	Gujarat	UG	150.00
9.	KATS Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ankush pur Ganjam, Odisha	Odisha	UG	70.39
10.	Government Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	PG	223.54
11.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Jammu, J&K Health Society Jammu	Jammu	50:00:00	800.00
12.	Unani Medical College, Gandarbadl, Kashmir J&K Health Society Jammu	Kashmir	50:00:00	800.00
13.	G.S. Gune Ayurveda College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	UG	140.00
14.	Vidharbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Amravati, Maharashtra, State Health Society Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	UG	98.00
15.	B. M. Kankanwadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Belgaum, State Health Society, Karnataka	Karnataka	PG	102.95
16.	Government Lalit Hari Ayuvedic College, Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh	UP	PG	80.00
Total				4417.40

Statement-VIII (B)*Grants-in-aid released during 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount released (in Rupees)
1.	Rajakiya Ayurved Chikitsa, Mahavidyalaya Chaibasa	Jharkand	5,25,90,200/-
2.	NPA Govt. Ayurved College, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	75,00,000
3.	Govt. Nature Cure and Yoga College Hospital and Hostel Building, Mysore	Karnataka	3,00,00,000
4.	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	Rajasthan	3,50,00,000

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount released (in Rupees)
5.	New Ayurved University, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	3,00,00,000
6.	Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	1,00,00,000
7.	Govt. JB Roy State Ayurvedic Medical College, Kolkatta	West Bengal	1,48,00,000
8.	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur	Punjab	301,00,000
Total			20,99,90,200

No grants were released during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Statement-IX

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals

Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Physical (units)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (units)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (units)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (units)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				-	1	1.61	No funds have been released till date	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	155.84	18	2.13	13	43.88		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh								
4.	Assam								
5.	Bihar	27	1454.11						
6.	Chandigarh								
7.	Chhattisgarh			3	5.35				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
9.	Daman and Diu								
10.	Delhi								
11.	Goa								
12.	Gujarat	24	405.35						
13.	Haryana		0.00						
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16	861.69	28	5.45	7	27.90		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir					2	8.10		
16.	Jharkhand								
17.	Karnataka	56	3015.93						
18.	Kerala	91	3158.40	98	95.20				
19.	Lakshadweep								
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11	592.41						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Maharashtra								
22.	Manipur								
23.	Meghalaya								
24.	Mizoram								
25.	Nagaland								
26.	Odisha								
27.	Puducherry								
28.	Punjab					5	16.88		
29.	Rajasthan	106	5708.73						
30.	Sikkim								
31.	Tamil Nadu								
32.	Tripura	3	171.07						
33.	Uttar Pradesh								
34.	Uttarakhand	8	370.60	8	6.80				
35.	West Bengal								
Total		345	15894.14	155	114.93	28	98.365	0	0

Statement-X

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries

Sl. No.	States	2010-11				
		Physical Units	Non Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Units	Non Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
2.	Andhra Pradesh	120	1020	120	10.2	1030.2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					
4.	Assam					
5.	Bihar					
6.	Chandigarh					
7.	Chhattisgarh			100	8.5	8.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
9.	Daman and Diu					
10.	Delhi					
11.	Goa					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Gujarat	95	807.5	95	8.075	815.575
13.	Haryana					0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	150	1275	150	12.75	1287.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			387	32.895	32.895
16.	Jharkhand					0
17.	Karnataka			268	22.78	22.78
18.	Kerala			232	19.72	19.72
19.	Lakshadweep					
20.	Madhya Pradesh					
21.	Maharashtra					
22.	Manipur					
23.	Meghalaya					
24.	Mizoram					
25.	Nagaland					
26.	Odisha			1166	99.11	99.11
27.	Puducherry					
28.	Punjab					
29.	Rajasthan			1000	85	85
30.	Sikkim					
31.	Tamil Nadu					
32.	Tripura					
33.	Uttar Pradesh					
34.	Uttarakhand	50	425	50	4.25	429.25
35.	West Bengal					
Total		415	3527.5	3568	303.28	3830.78

Note:- Due to pending UCs, funds could not be released during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 (till date) under this component.

*Scheme component introduced in 2010-11

[English]

Evasion of Excise Duty

1707. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case for evasion of Central Excise Duty has been registered against companies;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise including steel manufacturing companies;

(c) whether the Government has made any investigation in this regard and if so, the status of each such case;

(d) the details of loss incurred to the ex-chequer due to evasion of such duty; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to recover such duty along with the details of action taken to check recurrence of such incidents future?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

[Translation]

FII Investment

1708. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit of investment by Foreign Institutional Investors in Government securities has been hiked from five billion dollar to ten billion dollar and in corporate bond from fifteen billion dollar to twenty billion dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of this initiative on the economy of the country and the safeguards taken or proposed to be taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government in consultation with RBI and SEBI has been progressively enhancing the quantitative limits for FII investments in various debt categories including G-Secs keeping in view the evolving macroeconomic situation, debt liability and foreign exchange reserves position of India.

Recently on June 12, 2013, with a view to augmenting foreign portfolio investment inflows by improving the investment appetite for long term and other offshore investors, the investment limits for offshore investors in Government Securities has been enhanced by USD 5 billion taking the total limit to USD 30 Billion. The enhanced limit of USD 5 billion has been earmarked to FIIs registered with SEBI as Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs), Multilateral Agencies, Endowment Funds, Insurance Funds, Pension Funds and Foreign Central Banks.

(c) It is expected that aforesaid measures would help mobilizing greater foreign investment in INR denominated debt instrument and to help develop rupee debt markets.

[English]

Digboi Refinery

1709. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to close down the Digboi Refinery of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

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

Assessment of Renewable Energy Potential in North East Region

1710. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive assessment of renewable energy potential in the North-East region;

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

(c) whether Small Hydro Plant [SHP] and Biomass are the best available renewable energy resources in the North-East India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote renewable energy in the region?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on various studies undertaken, a potential of 2599 MW for small hydro power, 600 MW for wind power, 261 MW for biomass power and 16 MW for waste to power have been estimated in the North Eastern Region. Details of the estimated potential are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Small Hydro has the highest potential in the North Eastern Region. The region also has fairly good potential of wind, solar and biomass.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is giving special emphasis to promote renewable energy in the North Eastern Region. So far, small hydro projects of 304 MW capacity have been set up in the region. Biomass gasifier systems of 7,333 kWe capacity, 5,775 solar street

lighting systems, 87,318 home lighting systems, 1,53,243 solar lanterns, 313 solar photovoltaic pumps and 1,41,612 biogas plants have been deployed in the North Eastern Region. The Ministry is giving highest rate of subsidy in all its schemes/programmes for the North Eastern Region.

Statement

Details of the estimated potential in the North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	States	Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	236	1341	8	
2.	Assam	112	239	212	8
3.	Manipur	56	109	13	2
4.	Meghalaya	82	230	11	2
5.	Mizoram		169	1	2
6.	Nagaland	16	197	10	
7.	Sikkim	98	267	2	
8.	Tripura		47	3	2
	Total	600	2599	261	16

Solar Power Potential: 30-50 MW/Sq. Km

MW= Megawatt

Shortage of Yellow Fever Vaccine

1711. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of yellow fever vaccine in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) had organised a consultation on yellow fever threat to India in which it was concluded that the threat of introduction of the yellow fever into India was very real in the age of faster air travel;

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

(d) whether certain incidents of people obtaining fake certificates of yellow fever vaccine to fly to the affected countries have been reported in the country, and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to make the vaccine available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there is no shortage of yellow fever vaccine in the country. A total of 6000 ten dose vials of yellow fever vaccine were supplied to various centers all over the country during July, 2013. Earlier, there was a shortage of supply of yellow fever vaccine from CRI, Kasauli. Accordingly, the yellow fever vaccination centers were advised that the travelers traveling to yellow fever affected countries were to purchase single dose yellow fever vaccine vials (manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur) from the open market and receive the vaccination and vaccination certificate from Government authorized yellow fever vaccination centres.

(b) In view of the threat of importation of yellow fever in India, WHO consultation was held in Goa during March, 2011. The WHO recommended continuing existing mechanism of surveillance and quarantine, vector control and building capacities for enhancing diagnostic facilities in the country.

(c) Govt. of India has specific measures in place at Ports of Entry (POEs) for surveillance against introduction of yellow fever into country (including *via* air travel) as below:

- Travelers: all the travelers who have either traveled to yellow fever affected countries or have transmitted through affected countries are required to possess valid yellow fever vaccination certificate.
- All the incoming international conveyances (ships / aircrafts) are required to submit proof of recommended dis-insection measures for the aircraft.

(d) No such information regarding people obtaining Fake yellow fever vaccination certificates to fly to affected countries has been received.

(e) Following measures have been taken by the Government to make the vaccine available in the country:

1. Emergency procurement of 60,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine from Sanofi Pasteur during the month of April, 2013. The vaccine was delivered during mid July, 2013 and has been immediately distributed to all the vaccination centers in the country.
2. Government supply order for supply of 2.57 lac doses has been placed with WHO during 2013. The first consignment of 1,28,530 doses has been received at CRI Kasauli. The remaining quantity is expected to be delivered in 4th Quarter of F/Y 2013-14

Popularisation of Tourism Potential of Himalayas

1712. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a new campaign to publicise the tourism potential of the Himalayas and promote this incredible tourist product internationally;

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

(c) whether the Government has held any discussions with the Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI) before finalization of the said campaign; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of ATOAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism proposes to launch '777 days of Incredible Indian Himalaya' campaign, to promote the tourism potential of the Indian Himalaya. This campaign was conceived after holding detailed discussions with the representatives of the Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI). The Adventure Tour Operators Association of India has appreciated this initiative of the Ministry of Tourism.

Benefits of Duty Exemptions

1713. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of custom duty exemptions given along with revenue forgone against diamond, gold and jewellery during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of total revenue foregone as a result thereof during the said period, year-wise;

(c) whether the lions share of diamond trade in world is controlled by a few Indian families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the country's economy and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) The details of customs duty exemptions given along with revenue foregone against diamond, gold and jewellery

during each of the last three years are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(c) This information is not maintained by the Ministry.

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

Statement

1. The details of customs duty exemption on diamond, gold and jewellery in the last three years are as given below:

Customs Duty

Sl. No.	Commodity	2010-11	2011-12		2012-13	
			Before 17.1.2012	w.e.f. 17.1.2012	w.e.f. 17.3.2012	w.e.f. 21.1.2013
1.	Rough Diamond			Nil		
2.	Cut and Polish Diamond	Nil	Nil	2%		2%
3.	Standard Gold of purity not below 99.5%	Rs. 300 per 10 gm	Rs. 300 per 10 gm	2%	4%	6%
4.	Gold in any form other than per at S. No. 3 above including liquid gold and tola bars.	Rs. 750 per 10 gm	Rs. 750 per 10 gm	5%	10%	10%
5.	Silver Jewellery	Rs. 1500 per kg	Rs. 1500 per kg	6%		6%

2. The details of revenue foregone as a result of duty exemptions on diamond, gold, precious stones and jewellery in the last three years are as given below:

Revenue foregone

(Rs. crore)

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Estimated)
Diamond, gold and jewellery	49164	65975	61035

[Translation]

Medical Entrance Test

1714. DR. KIRI PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed/reviewed the Supreme Court's decision to quash the proposed common medical entrance test viz. National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action being contemplated by the Government thereon;

(c) the manner in which entrance examinations are likely to be conducted for the Government and private medical colleges following the said decision of the Supreme Court in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes certain fresh measures to curb various malpractices including demand of capitation fees for admission into the medical colleges in the wake of Supreme Court's decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Yes, the Government is of the opinion that it would be in the larger interest of the society and students aspiring to study medicine to have National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Examination Test (NEET). Therefore, it has decided to file a review petition against the majority judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18.07.2013 in *Christian Medical College, Vellore vs. Union of India & Others*, has been filed.

(c) to (e) Since the Government has decided to file a review petition, further course of action would depend on the outcome of the review petition.

[English]

Financing of Renewable Energy Projects

1715. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage increased financing of projects of renewable energy for both domestic and large-scale production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of projects of renewable energy have been delayed due to pendency of various approvals of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to simplify the process for approvals for these project?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is encouraging development and deployment of renewable energy projects and systems both for domestic and large scale production. A substantial increase in the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is proposed to support renewable energy projects during the 12th Plan. A budget allocation (GBS) of Rs. 19,113 crore has been made for the 12th Plan period against an allocation of Rs. 4,068 crore during the 11th Plan period. This apart, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency and a large number of other Financial Institutions and Banks are financing renewable energy projects.

(c) and (d) The renewable energy projects are not delayed on account of Ministry's approvals. Proposals are

received in the Ministry for sanction of the eligible Central Financial Assistance (CFA) under various schemes and programmes of renewable energy. Such proposals are received on a regular basis and those found complete in all respects as per guidelines are approved for sanction and disbursement of eligible CFA. This is done in a time bound manner and the process/steps for such approvals are specified in the schemes.

[Translation]

Refill of LPG Cylinders

1716. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural consumers do not get the delivery of refill of LPG cylinders even after 15 days of their booking in the country;

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

(c) whether oil companies propose to book and supply refill LPG cylinders through SMS in rural areas also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said SMS service is likely to be started in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have instructed their distributors to effect the supply of LPG cylinder to genuine registered domestic customers within 48 hours of refill booking, under normal circumstances. However, sporadic instances of generation of backlog occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like strikes/bandhs/agitations by contract labours/transporters/trade unions etc.

(c) and (d) OMCs, have introduced the facility of refill booking through Short Messaging Service (SMS) mostly in urban areas. However, SMS facility has been started in some rural areas also.

*[English]***Probe on Bookies and Hawala Dealers**

1717. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Enforcement Directorate (ED) and Income Tax Department have probed spot-fixing in any major sports tournament held in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) The Directorate of Enforcement has sought details from the concerned police authorities in the cases involving spot fixing in cricket matches in Indian Premier League (IPL), 2013 to examine possible Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) and/or Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) implications, if any. Besides, Income Tax Department has also taken note of reports relating to allegations of illegal financial transactions in IPL and has initiated enquiries.

Effect of Uttarakhand Tragedy on Tourism

1718. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the huge losses caused to the tourism sector due to recent natural calamities in Uttarakhand occurred in the month of June 2013;

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

(c) the financial and other kinds of assistance or package provided along with the schemes proposed to be implemented on priority basis by the Government to re-develop tourism in the region;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for tourists to get their travel plans registered and secure travel insurance, if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) whether the Government has also stressed on the need for a national consensus on regulating religious tourism in view of such tragedy, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other measures taken by the Government including developing special technique to check recurrence of such calamities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the State Government of Uttarakhand, the study undertaken by the PHD Chamber of Commerce of India (PHDCCI) reveals an estimated loss to the economy of about Rs. 12,000 crore. Loss of Government tourism properties has been assessed to be approximately Rs. 102.00 crore. Due to lack of access to the affected areas the loss to private tourism assets has not been assessed so far.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has announced a special financial package of Rs.100.00 crore for rebuilding/building destroyed/damaged Government tourism assets. In addition, the Ministry has already sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of about Rs. 95.00 crore for various tourism infrastructure projects in the State under the current financial year. Besides this, the State Government has also prioritized projects for an approximate amount of Rs. 58.00 crore for development of tourism infrastructure in the State during the current financial year.

(d) The State Government informs that they plan to evolve a regulation and registration to control tourist movement with bio-metric support at all important points within the State. It is also proposed by the State to advise tour operators to get the tourists insured before entering the State.

(e) With a view to assess the need for a national consensus on regulating religious tourism to avoid such tragedies, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has decided to conduct a study which will include an assessment of the State's Tourism Carrying Capacity

(TCC), its practical analysis and measurement and its efficient application, destination management etc. in the State of Uttarakhand.

(f) As per the Government of Uttarakhand, it has started developing plans for disaster resilient tourist infrastructure and safe tourism by involving various Departments like Weather Forecasting, Forest & Environment, Police Transport, District Administration, Disaster Management, Tourism etc. so that recurrence of such calamities can be checked in future.

Production of LPG and CNG

1719. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is being produced in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of LPG and CNG being

produced in public and private sectors during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the quantity of LPG and CNG imported during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) means Natural Gas (NG) used as fuel for vehicles typically compressed to pressure ranging from 200 to 250 bars in the gaseous State.

The Country is deficit in Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Natural Gas (NG) production. The shortfall is being met through imports. The quantity of LPG and NG produced in Public Sector Undertaking (PSU)/Joint Venture (JV) and Private Sector during the last three years and the current year is given as under:-

LPG Production

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Year	PSU/JV		Private Refineries	Total
	Refineries	Fractionators		
2010-11	4.18	2.17	3.28	9.62
2011-12	4.64	2.21	2.71	9.55
2012-13	5.19	2.13	2.51	9.83
2013-14 (April-June, 2013) (Provisional)	1.29	0.52	0.51	2.32

Natural Gas Production

Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters (MMSCM)

Year	PSU	Private	Total
2010-11	25451.30	26770.10	52221.40
2011-12	25915.42	21607.37	47522.79
2012-13	26135.88	14490.88	40626.76
2013-14 (April-June, 2013) (Provisional)	6421.46	2525.02	8946.48

(c) The quantity of LPG and LNG(Liquefied Natural Gas) imported during the year 2012-13 is given as under:-

(Million Metric Tonne)

	2012-13 (Provisional)
LPG	6.29
LNG	13.14

Note: Natural Gas in India is imported from abroad in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas and the same is regassified for converting into Natural Gas which in turn may be used as CNG after compressing the same.

[*Translation*]

National Mineral Policy

1720. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Policy, 2008 protects the interest of tribals and helps in checking illegal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the provisions available therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the National Mineral Policy for stringent check on illegal mining and to ensure optimum utilisation of natural resources;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to incorporate the provisions of Forest and Environmental Protection Act in the said Policy to make it more holistic and comprehensive;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the views of the State Governments and public in this regard; and

(f) the progress made in regard to amendment in the said Policy?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Mineral Policy, 2008 (NMP, 2008) seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the

backward and tribal regions of the country. The NMP, 2008 enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. Project affected persons will be protected through comprehensive Relief and Rehabilitation packages in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy. As to take a regulatory step to check illegal mining in country, NMP, 2008 enunciates that the states will be assisted to overcome the problem illegal mining through operational and financial linkages with the Indian Bureau of Mines, a sub-ordinate office of Ministry of Mines. NMP, 2008 also described that while promoting small scale mining of small deposits in a scientific and efficient manner to safeguard vital environmental and ecological imperatives, regulation of these conditionalities will be tightened so as to control and prevent the growth of illegal mining.

(c) At present, no proposal to amend the National Mineral Policy is under consideration of the Government. However, the Government has introduced the MMDR Bill, 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which provides the following provisions in this regard:

- (i) For all exploration activities suitable compensation shall be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration.
- (ii) All Mining Lease holders to pay annually into District Mineral Foundation (DMF) – a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal) and a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals; and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government (since royalty for minor minerals are set by States and vary from State to State) will be payable to DMF.
- (iii) A portion of the amount paid into the DMF by the leaseholders will be used partly to making recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.

- (iv) Mining companies allot at least one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining.
- (v) Mining Companies provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under R&R policy.
- (vi) After mining is complete, mining companies need to pay for damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.
- (vii) Grant of Mineral Concessions in Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas requires consultation with Gram Sabha / District Council, in terms of any process defined under PESA.
- (viii) In Fifth and Sixth Schedule Areas, State may give preference in grant of mineral concession to a cooperative of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ix) It empowers the Central Government to intervene in the cases of illegal mining where the concerned State Government fails to take action against illegal mining.
- (x) The Central Government may issue general directions to the State Governments or the National Mining Regulatory Authority for *inter alia* to detect, prevent and prosecute cases of illegal mining.
- (xi) The National Mining Regulatory Authority may, in case of a written complaint alleging illegal mining in respect of major minerals on a large scale or organized or Inter-State basis may cause investigation and prosecution.
- (xii) It ensures speedier disposal of application for mineral concessions, with recourse to Tribunal for delays.
- (xiii) Every lessee, trader, stockiest and exporter to register himself with the IBM to facilitate an on line ore-accounting system. Currently, this process has been started

by amending Rule 45 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 *vide* notification G. S. R. 75(E) dated 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockists, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and report on movement of minerals to Indian Bureau of Mines and State Government. Such end-to-end accounting will reduce the scope for transportation illegally mines minerals, including export of iron ore.

- (xiv) Existing concessions would be cancelled of those persons convicted of illegal mining and debarred from future concessions.
- (xv) Data relating to grant of concessions will be placed on the official website. This will include geospatial data based on the cadastral land records data as well as GPS coordinates of the lease boundaries. Since minimum area for a lease will be 10 ha, it will be feasible to do GPS in areas not fully delineated in cadastral maps (being forest areas etc.)
- (xvi) Whistle blowing on illegal mining is recognized under the draft MMDR Bill, and State cess can be used to reward whistle blowers.

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

[English]

Offshore Wind Energy

1721. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up an Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee for development of offshore wind power in the country in a focussed manner;
- (b) if so, the details of the road map worked out by

the Committee for offshore wind power development after examining the available data with various agencies; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to formulate policy guidelines for tapping offshore wind energy potential and develop policy framework for offshore wind energy sources in a time bound manner in coastal areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu?

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

(b) and (c) The Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee (OWESC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE and its sub-committee held several meetings to deliberate on various aspects of offshore wind energy development in the country. As a result, the Draft National Offshore Wind Energy Policy has recently been announced by the Ministry. The draft has also been placed on MNRE website inviting comments and suggestions of stakeholders.

Bail Out Package to Airlines Companies

1722. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed by banks with regard to extending the facility of bailout to airlines companies in the country;

(b) whether any domestic airlines companies have approached the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for an economic revival package or sought loan for bailout; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and the response of the Government/RBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, banks try to assist companies in distress through several mechanisms, including restructuring, compromises or One Time Settlements (OTS) etc. RBI has prescribed guidelines on restructuring of loan accounts applicable to different types of borrowers.

(b) and (c) Kingfisher Airlines Ltd. and Air India as also their bankers had approached RBI for certain

concessions regarding restructuring of their bank loans. Regulatory concessions on restructuring of Kingfisher Airlines and Air India were advised by RBI in August 2010 in respect of Kingfisher Airlines and in November 2011 and January 2012 in respect of Air India.

NTAC Suggestions on Tourists' Safety

1723. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) has suggested various measures including flying squads, mobile apps, a 24 hours helpline and a media campaign for the safety of female foreign/domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these measures have been circulated to all the State Governments for their views and further necessary action; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Suggestions on various issues including tourist police, mobile applications, safety and security of tourists, etc. were made by the members of the National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) during the meeting held on 15th July, 2013. The 24 hour helpline decision was taken by the Ministry on its own.

(c) and (d) Safety and Security of Tourists was one of the agenda items for the National Conference of State Tourism Ministers held on 18th July, 2013.

Regarding safety of tourists, following resolutions were adopted during the conference:

(i) the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will work for ensuring the safety and security of tourists, especially women;

- (ii) the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will consider setting up of a special force such as a Tourist Police, where it does not exist at present, either by taking few companies on deputation from the Police Department or by engaging Ex-Servicemen or Home Guards.
- (iii) that the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will run a mass awareness campaign called "I respect women".

Taxing Income of Foreign Investors

1724. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether General Anti Avoidance Rules have been included in the term of registration of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the status of implementation of the same till date and its impact in the market; and
- (c) the details of the role played by Reserve Bank of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investments in Indian securities market are governed primarily under SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations, 1995 and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and various circulars issued from time to time under these regulations by SEBI and RBI respectively.

The taxation framework including GAAR for FIIs is governed by Income Tax Act which is administered by CBDT, Department of Revenue. Hence, GAAR provisions are not included in investment restrictions prescribed under SEBI FII Regulations.

(c) Reserve Bank of India frames the guidelines for the investment by FIIs in the debt and equity markets. RBI has granted general permission to SEBI Registered FIIs to invest in India under the Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) under regulation 5(2) of FEMA Notification No. 20 dated May 3, 2000, as amended from time to time.

[Translation]

Consumption of Diesel

1725. DR. KIRODI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the consumption of diesel in agriculture and non-agriculture activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of subsidies provided to each of these sectors, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) in association with Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has commissioned an All India Study on Sectoral Demand of Diesel and Petrol by appointing M/s A.C. Nielsen ORG-MAG (Pvt.) Limited, as consultant. As per third round of on going survey conducted by this consultant, the share of consumption of diesel by agriculture and non- agriculture is estimated to be 12.89% and 87.11% respectively.

(c) Total under recovery to Public Sector OMCs on sale of Diesel was Rs. 92,061 crore during year 2012-13. No separate data on subsidy/under-recovery on sale of diesel to agriculture and non-agriculture sector is maintained.

[English]

Shale Gas

1726. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has worked out details on shale gas exploration policy in the country with wider consultations;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of study conducted to estimate shale gas potential in the country;

(d) whether the proposed new shale gas exploration policy offers the first right of refusal to all currently operating blocks and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any discrimination between NELP and pre-NELP blocks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Shale Gas and Shale Oil Policy is being formulated and finalized after wide consultations with various stakeholders. The Draft Policy was put in public domain inviting suggestions and comments from the stakeholders. Further, a meeting with existing E & P operators/stakeholders was also held in this regard.

(c) Various Agencies have estimated the shale gas resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/sub-basins in India. The details are as under:

- (i) **M/s Schlumberger:** 300 to 2100 TCF (as available in public domain)
- (ii) Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA: 290 TCF in 4 basins
- (iii) **ONGC:** 114 TCF in 3 basins
- (iv) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI): 45 TCF in 6 sub basins.

In addition, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has also estimated technically recoverable shale gas resources of 6.1 TCF in 3 basins. Further, USGS has indicated that these basins have also potential for shale oil.

(d) to (f) The Shale Gas/Shale Oil Policy is currently under finalization and the detailed status on the issues referred in the questions would be available once the Policy is approved by the Government.

Oil Refineries

1727. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production capacity of various refineries both in the public and private sectors at present, refinery-wise *vis-à-vis* their production capacity during the year 2004-05 along with the estimated capacity likely to be achieved by the year 2016;

(b) whether the production capacity of the said refineries have been increasing constantly during the last few years and the production of various petroleum products therefrom is more than the requirement of the county;

(c) if so, the details of production *vis-à-vis* the requirement of various petroleum products in the country during the year 2004-05 and 2013-14;

(d) whether the production of petroleum products by processing crude oil in the country is an economically viable industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the average annual profit earned by each of the public sector oil refineries during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total refining capacity of the country has increased by 68.87% from 127.356 MTPA in 2004-05 to 215.066 MTPA as on 1.4.2013. It is further projected to go up to 264.966 MTPA by 2015-16. Refinery-wise capacity is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Production capacity of the Indian refineries has been increasing constantly during the last few years. Details of production of various petroleum products *vis-à-vis* requirement of various products in the country during the year 2004-05 and 2013-14 (estimated) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Madam. Processing of crude oil and production of petroleum products by refineries/oil companies are undertaken by them based on commercial consideration and viability assessment.

(e) Profitability of the refineries is measured in terms of Gross Refining Margin (GRM) which is the difference between the cost of crude oil and the average price

realized on the finished products. The average GRM of the companies during the 2009-10 to 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

(Capacity in MTPA)

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Location of the Refinery	Present Capacity as on 1.4.2013	Capacity in 2004-05	Capacity projected in 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Public Sector					
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	Guwahati	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	IOCL	Barauni	6.00	6.00	6.00
3.	IOCL	Koyali	13.70	13.70	18.00
4.	IOCL	Haldia	7.50	6.00	8.00
5.	IOCL	Mathura	8.00	8.00	8.00
6.	IOCL	Digboi	0.65	0.65	0.65
7.	IOCL	Panipat	15.00	6.00	15.00
8.	IOCL	Bongaigaon	2.35	2.35*	2.35
9.	IOCL	Paradip	--	--	15.00
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	6.50	5.5	8.20
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Visakhapatnam	8.30	7.5	9.00
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Maharashtra	--	--	--
13.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	12.00	6.9	13.50
14.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	9.50	7.50*	15.50
15.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Manali	10.50	9.5	11.10
16.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Nagapattinam	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	Numaligarh	3.00	3.00	3.00
18.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	15.00	9.69	16.50
19.	Tatipaka Refinery (ONGC)	Andhra Pradesh	0.066	0.066	0.066
Total (A)			120.066		151.866
(B) Joint Venture					
20.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oman Oil Company, a Joint Venture	Bina	6.00	--	7.2
21.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Mittal Investments Ltd., a Joint Venture	Bathinda	9.00	--	9.00
Total(B)			15.00		16.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
(C) Private Sector					
22.	Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic)	Mothikhavdi, Jamnagar	33.00	33.00	33.00
23.	Reliance Petroleum Ltd. (SEZ)	Jamnagar	27.00	--	27.00
24.	Essar Oil Limited	Vadinar	20.00	--	30.80
25.	Nagarjuna Oil Corporation Limited	Cuddalore	--	--	6.10
Total (C)			80.00		96.90
Grand Total (A+B+C)			215.066	127.356	264.966

*Bongaigaon Refinery and Kochi Refinery Limited were not part of IOCL and BPCL respectively in the year 2004-05.

Statement-II

(Million Metric Tonne)

Year	Production	Consumption
2004-05	122.7	111.6
2005-06	124.1	113.2
2006-07	140.1	120.7
2007-08	149.9	128.9
2008-09	157.4	133.6
2009-10	185.0	137.8
2010-11	195.8	141.0
2011-12	204.0	148.1
2012-13 (Provisional)	217.8	155.4
2013-14 (April-June, 2013)	53.8	40.3

Statement-III

Gross Refining Margins (GRM) of Refineries

(\$/barrel)

Company	Refinery	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Barauni	3.57	3.91	0.39	0.94
	Gujarat	3.91	6.42	5.07	4.75
	Haldia	5.42	4.03	2.38	(-)0.56
	Mathura	5.62	7.40	0.59	(-)0.67
	Panipat	3.35	5.68	4.39	2.31
	Guwahati	7.44	10.01	11.94	8.41
	Digboi	18.61	16.98	14.85	19.47

Company	Refinery	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Bongaigaon	5.23	5.23	6.25	3.99
	Average	4.47	5.95	3.63	2.26
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi	4.87	4.83	3.20	5.36
	Mumbai	1.78	4.23	3.12	4.67
	Average	2.97	4.47	3.16	4.97
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai	2.80	4.65	2.82	2.08
	Visakh	2.59	5.81	2.95	2.08
	Average	2.68	5.30	2.89	2.08
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Chennai	4.75	5.02	4.16	0.99
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited	Mangalore	5.46	5.96	5.60	2.45
Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Numaligarh	11.19	15.39	11.97	10.46

Mental Health Hospitals

1728. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
 SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

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

(a) the number of mental health hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the mental health hospitals are facing financial constraints for want of adequate fund allocation by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated and released to the mental health hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has issued any notice/direction to the Government to improve the condition of the mental health hospitals in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government to upgrade and improve the condition of mental health hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The list of 3 Central

Government and 40 State Government Mental Health Hospitals/Institutes is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Health being a State subject, the list of mental hospitals/institutes in the private sector is not maintained Centrally.

(b) and (c) The Government has provided support to 29 State run Mental Hospitals during the 10th Five Year Plan for their Modernization. The support included funds for activities such as:

- Construction/repair of existing buildings,
- purchase of equipment,
- provision of infrastructure such as water-tanks and toilet facilities, and
- purchase of cots and equipments.

The details of funds released is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) In a recent direction, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed all the States/UTs/ Centre to improve the conditions of mental health hospitals in the country. Health being a State subject, the action taken by the States/ UTs has to be informed directly to the Hon'ble Supreme Court by respective State Governments.

In addition to the above, the Central Government has released funds for the upgradation of psychiatric wings of 88 Govt. Medical Colleges and provided support

for establishment of 11 Centres of Excellence in the field of mental health in the country & 27 PG Departments in mental health specialties.

The Central Government also provides funds to the three Central Government Mental Health Institutes for providing mental health care services to the people.

Statement-I

List of Govt. Mental Hospitals/Institutes

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad
2.		Government Hospital for Mental Care, Chinnawaltair, Vishakapatnam.
3.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam*
4.	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, Bihar
5.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke P.O. Ranchi.*
6.		Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiatry and Allied Science (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi.
7.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior & Allied Sciences, G.T. Road, Jhilmil, Delhi.
8.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry & Human Behavior, Altinho, Panaji.
9.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Bhuj.
10.		Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgruh Road, Jamnagar.
11.		Hospital for Mental Health, Behind Kapadia High School, Outside Delhi Gate, Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.
12.		Hospital for Mental Health, Karelilbag, Baroda.
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health & Rehabilitation, Boileauganj, Shimla
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Rainawari, Khatidarwaze, Srinagar
15.		The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases Hospital GMC, Jammu, Ambphalla B.C. Road, Jammu.
16.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Belgaum Road, Dharwad, Karnataka.
17.		National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore *
18.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oolampara, Thiruvananthapuram.
19.		Govt. Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom, Kozhikode.
20.		Govt. Mental Health Centre, Poothole, Thrissur.
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central Jail Road, Gwalior
22.		Mental Hospital, Banganga Sawer Road, Indore.
23.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur.
24.		Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune.
25.		Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W)
26.		Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri.
27.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences, Shillong.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
28.		Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala, West Tripura.
29.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland.
30.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
31.	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital, Circular Road, Amritsar.
32.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Centre), Janta Colony, Jaipur.
33.		Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur.
34.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Medavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Chennai.
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Billochpura, Mathura Road, Agra
36.		Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly.
37.		Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varanasi.
38.	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, 115, G.S. Bose Road, Calcutta.
39.		Institute for Mental Care, Purulia P.O., Purulia.
40.		Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Mental Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad,
41.		The Mental Hospital (Calcutta & Mankundu), 133, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta,
42.		Institute of Psychiatry, 7, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta.
43.		Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, 18, Gobra Road, Calcutta.

*Central Government Mental Health Institutes.

Statement-II

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

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Institution of Mental Health, Hyderabad	2,71,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam.	3,00,00,000/-
3.	Assam	2005-06	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur (Central Govt. Institute)	3,00,00,000/-
4.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	76,64,000/-
5.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Vadodara	2,99,50,000/-
6.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Jamnagar	82,28,000/-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar	2,50,00,000/-
8.	Jharkhand	2004-05	Ranchi Institute of Neuro Psychiatry & Allied Sciences, Ranchi	2,45,00,000/-
9.	Karnataka	2006-07	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode	2,85,00,000/-
11.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Thrissur	1,10,00,000/-

Sl. No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
12.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum	2,50,00,000/-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2,13,00,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Yervada/Pune	2,71,00,000/-
16.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Thane	2,49,50,000/-
17.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur	2,89,00,000/-
18.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri	2,84,00,000/-
19.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
20.	Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
21.	Odisha	2005-06	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	1,51,00,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
23.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mental Health Institution, Kilpauk	2,69,00,000/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	Mental Hospital Bareilly	2,33,32,000/-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	3,00,00,000/-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-
27.	West Bengal	2005-06	Pavlov Mental Hospital, Kolkata	94,40,000/-
28.	West Bengal	2005-06	Behrampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad	2,94,80,000/-
29.	West Bengal	2005-06	Institute of Mental Health Care, Purulia	1,00,00,000/-

Reimbursement of Solar Equipments

1729. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in reimbursement of subsidy to the suppliers and manufacturers selling solar equipments at the subsidized rate under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No Madam. The Ministry releases the subsidy amount to the system

integrators on receiving the completion report, statement of expenditure and verification by an Officer of the Ministry or third party inspection.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Roof Top Solar Panel

1730. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
DR. M.THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to subsidize the cost of rooftop solar power generators for the production of electricity in individual households;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds/grants allocated to various States/UTs for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to formulate a scheme allowing house/flat owners to install solar panels on rooftops;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the modalities worked out/being worked out along with the number of beneficiaries identified for the purpose, State/UT- wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expand the scheme by accommodating more number of beneficiaries under it?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto 30% of the project cost limited to benchmark cost of Rs.100 Per Watt for grid connected rooftop Solar Power Generators. The individual households are also eligible to avail this CFA.

(c) The house/flat owners are already allowed to install rooftop solar systems on their roofs.

(d) and (e) The scheme is operated through State Nodal Agencies, Channel Partners, Solar Energy Corporation of India and Banks. These agencies are making efforts to identify the beneficiaries.

[Translation]

Production of Oil and Gas

1731. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas has fallen during April 2013 to July 2013 against the corresponding period during the previous year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for enhancing production of crude oil and gas in the country;

(d) whether the Government has identified the reasons for the said fall in production;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the oil field-

wise amount of fall in production of crude oil and natural gas, separately for each oil field; and

(f) whether certain gas producers are trying to create an artificial shortage of gas through low production in order to raise gas prices and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the domestic crude oil production during April, 2013 to July, 2013 was 12.592 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) against production of 12.788 MMT during April, 2012 to July, 2012.

The natural gas production during April, 2013 to July, 2013 was 11.959 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) against the production of 14.451 BCM during April, 2012 to July, 2012

(c) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil PSUs to accelerate the production of crude oil and natural gas in the country, which includes the following:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- (ii) Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrates etc.
- (iii) Introducing Policy/Guidelines allowing exploration in existing Mining Lease (ML) areas with certain conditions.
- (iv) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (v) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

(d) The marginal shortfall in oil production was due to less oil production from matured and ageing fields. The gas production was substantially less mainly due to less gas production from KG-D6 block.

The decline in gas production from KG-D6 block is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields, 9 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of a 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIDP of D1 and D3 fields:

- (i) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and Character has been observed *vis-à-vis* the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.
- (ii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.

(iii) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.

(e) The details of production of crude oil during April, 2012 to July, 2012 and April, 2013 to July, 2013 by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private and Joint Venture Companies (Pvt./Jvs) under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

The details of production of natural gas during April, 2012 to July, 2012 and April, 2013 to July, 2013 by ONGC, OIL and Pvt./Jvs are given in the enclosed Statement-IV, V and VI respectively.

(f) The oil/gas production performance and reservoir management issues in fields/blocks under the PSC regime are monitored on a regular basis and deliberated in Technical Committee Meetings and Management Committee Meetings. Further, the annual programme quantity of oil/gas is also approved by the Management Committee (MC) comprising of representatives of the Contractor(s) and the Government. In the case of KG-D6 Block, a notice for disallowance of costs of production facilities amounting to \$ 1.005 billion as on 31.03.2012 has been issued to the Contractors, and the matter is currently under arbitration.

Statement-I

Area-wise/State-wise/Asset-wise ONGC's actual oil production for April 2012 to July 2012 and April'13 to July'13

(Oil production including condensate in MMT)

Area	State	Assets	Apr'12 to July'12	Apr'13 to July'13
Offshore	Mumbai Offshore (Off the coast of Maharashtra) and Eastern Offshore	Mumbai High	3.189	3.216
		Neelam + Heera+ B-173 + B134A	1.016	0.930
		Bassein & Satellite	0.289	0.360
		Condensate @	0.694	0.646
		Eastern Offshore	0.018	0.010
		Sub-total Offshore	5.206	5.162
Onshore	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0.508	0.472
		Mehsana	0.765	0.782
		Ankleshwar	0.436	0.387

Area	State	Assets	Apr'12 to July'12	Apr'13 to July'13
		Cambay	0.057	0.056
		Sub-total Gujarat	1.766	1.697
	Rajasthan	Jodhpur #	-	-
	Assam	Assam \$	0.398	0.421
	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	0.083	0.073
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	0.098	0.103
	Tripura	Tripura Condensate	0.000	0.000
		Sub-total Onshore	2.345	2.294
	Total ONGC		7.551	7.456

2013-14 – (April'13 to July'13) - Figures are provisional.

@ Condensate production shown above is the combined production from various fields of entire Mumbai offshore.

\$ Includes crude oil production from Assam Arakan Basin.

Statement-II

State-wise OIL's actual oil production for April 2012 to July 2012 and April'13 to July'13

(Oil production including condensate in MMT)

State	Year	April	May	June	July (P)	Total
Assam	2013-14	0.296	0.298	0.293	0.306	1.192
	2012-13	0.313	0.312	0.306	0.323	1.254
Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.009
	2012-13	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.007
Total	2013-14	0.298	0.300	0.295	0.308	1.201
	2012-13	0.315	0.314	0.308	0.325	1.261

Statement-III

The Comparison of Crude Oil production under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime during (April-July, 2012) and (April-July, 2013) in Thousand Metric Tonne

Sl. No.	Field/Block	(April-July) 2012	(April-July) 2013
1.	Ravva	388.338	361.629
2.	PY-1	1.191	0.838
3.	KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6)	162.068	92.341
4.	CB-OS/2	73.336	134.157
5.	M&S Tapti	25.132	11.768
6.	Panna-Mukta	375.620	308.524

Sl. No.	Field/Block	(April-July) 2012	(April-July) 2013
7.	Kharsang	31.969	32.355
8.	CB-ON/3	0.453	0.165
9.	CB-ON/2	1.414	1.565
10.	CB-ONN-2000/1	16.952	15.233
11.	Unawa	0.239	0.127
12.	Allora	0.023	0.000
13.	Dholasan	0.040	0.000
14.	Kanawara	0.726	2.125
15.	North Kathana	0.169	0.207
16.	Asjol	0.350	0.338
17.	CB-ON/7	2.760	2.160
18.	Sanganpur	0.071	0.037
19.	Dholka	13.462	11.718
20.	Wavel	1.184	1.284
21.	Hazira	6.041	4.072
22.	Cambay	0.205	0.194
23.	Sabarmati	0.195	0.159
24.	Bakrol	5.056	4.033
25.	Indrora	0.268	0.310
26.	Lohar	2.999	3.327
27.	RJ-ON-90/1	2865.142	2937.114
28.	Rj-On/6	0.159	0.763
Total ('000 Tonne)		3975.564	3926.544
Total (MMt)		3.976	3.927

Statement-IV

*Area-wise/State-wise/Assetwise ONGC's actual natural gas production
for April 2012 to July 2012 and April'13 to July'13*

(Gas production in MMSCM)

Area	State	Assets	Apr'12 to July'12	Apr'13 to July'13
Offshore	Mumbai Offshore (Off the coast of Maharashtra) and Eastern Offshore	Mumbai High @	1496.700	1628.478
		Neelam+Heera+ B-173 + B-134A	368.989	361.529
		Bassein and Satellite	4165.483	4001.876
		Eastern Offshore	20.399	11.541
		Sub-total Offshore	6051.571	6003.424

Area	State	Assets	Apr'12 to July'12	Apr'13 to July'13
Onshore	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	83.843	77.591
		Mehsana	59.803	63.830
		Ankleshwar	502.251	396.415
		Cambay	2.584	3.780
Sub-total Gujarat			648.481	541.616
	Rajasthan	Jodhpur#	4.633	4.933
	Assam	Assam\$	165.266	156.081
	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	387.073	406.856
	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	445.346	405.893
	Tripura	Tripura	200.509	217.019
Sub-total Onshore			1851.308	1732.398
Total ONGC			7902.879	7735.822

#2013-14 – (April'13 to July'13) - Figures are provisional.

#Jodhpur area is part of Western Onshore basin and is producing basin.

\$Includes gas production from Assam Arakan Basin.

@Mumbai High includes B Series from 2012-13.

Note: Gas production from B-55, B-22, C series, D1, Vasai East, SB-11, North Tapti fields has been included in Bassein and Satellite Asset

Statement-V

State-wise OIL's actual natural gas production for April 2012 to July 2012 and April'13 to July'13

(Gas production in MMSCM)

State	Year	April	May	June	July (P)	Total
Assam	2013-14	207.53	203.60	194.72	203.55	809.39
	2012-13	194.00	194.55	199.13	208.56	796.24
Arunachal Pradesh	2013-14	1.57	1.61	1.59	1.24	6.00
	2012-13	1.41	1.49	1.40	1.53	5.83
Rajasthan	2013-14	15.46	16.77	14.17	13.70	60.10
	2012-13	5.25	10.95	18.06	20.74	55.00
Total	2013-14	224.56	221.98	210.48	218.49	875.49
	2012-13	200.66	206.99	218.59	230.83	857.07

P- Provisional

Statement-VI

The Comparison of Natural Gas Production (Including CBM) under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime during (April-July, 2012) and (April-July, 2013) in Million Standard Cubic Metres

Sl. No.	Field/Block	(April-July) 2012	(April-July) 2013
1.	Ravva	203.095	159.186
2.	PY-1	41.485	12.362

Sl. No.	Field/Block	(April-July) 2012	(April-July) 2013
3.	KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6)	3887.403	1834.856
4.	CB-OS/2	55.308	40.292
5.	M&S Tapti	532.138	305.914
6.	Panna-Mukta	713.937	678.838
7.	Kharsang	9.591	8.385
8.	CB-ON/2	0.990	1.888
9.	CB-ONN-2000/1	0.307	0.266
10.	Kanawara	0.792	0.869
11.	CB-ON/7	0.198	0.154
12.	N. Balol	3.607	2.925
13.	Sanganpur	0.027	0.025
14.	Baola	0.000	0.080
15.	Dholka	4.336	4.031
16.	CB-ONN-2000/2	7.376	0.000
17.	Hazira	53.838	28.786
18.	Bakrol	3.155	2.436
19.	Indrora	0.013	0.015
20.	Lohar	0.050	0.056
21.	RJ-ON-90/1	122.778	163.942
22.	RJ-ON/6	18.546	59.069
23.	Jharia	1.124	1.315
24.	Sohagpur East	0.239	1.325
25.	Sohagpur West	0.504	0.315
26.	Raniganj East	2.360	9.141
27.	Raniganj South	28.69583	32.9177139
Total (MMSCM)		5691.895	3349.387
Total (BCM)		5.692	3.349

[English]

Tourist Visa-on-Arrival Scheme

1732. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of scheme of Tourist Visa-On-Arrival (TVOA) launched by the Government for foreign tourists;

(b) the names of countries and airports for which such facility is available at present along with the reaction of the Government for extension of the scheme to more countries and airports;

(c) the number of visa on arrival issued during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government also has any proposal to allow group visa on arrival for foreign tourists;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(f) the impact of the scheme in increasing arrival of foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The salient features of the Scheme of Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) are:

- (i) The TVOA is allowed for a maximum validity of 30 days with single entry facility.
- (ii) The TVOA is available to foreign nationals arriving from Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata Airports. With effect from 15.08.2013 it has also been introduced at the Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad and Bangalore airports.
- (iii) The fee for the TVOA is US \$ 60/- or equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children).
- (iv) The TVOA is allowed for a maximum of two times in a calendar year to a foreigner with a minimum gap of two months between each visit. TVOA shall be non-extendable and non-convertible.
- (v) Tourists from the above mentioned countries may also avail of TVOA for up to 30 days for medical treatment, for casual business or to visit friends/relatives, etc.
- (vi) The TVOA facility is not applicable to the holders of Diplomatic/Official Passports. Further, TVOA shall not be granted to the foreigners who have permanent residence or occupation in India. Such persons can visit India on normal visa, as applicable.

The extension of the Tourist Visa on Arrival facility to the other countries and the airports within India is an on-going process based on various factors like market trends, security concerns etc.

(c) The number of Visas on Arrival (VoA) issued during 2010, 2011, 2012 and January to June 2013 were 6549, 12761, 16084 and 9328, respectively.

(d) and (e) The Government of India has amended its Visa Manual to extend the collective landing permits facility with effect from 1st April 2013. The foreign tourists in groups of four or more arriving by air or sea and sponsored by Indian travel agencies approved by the Ministry of Tourism and with a pre-drawn itinerary will be granted Collective Landing Permit for a period not exceeding 60 days, with multiple entry facilities. In order to avail of this facility the tourists or travel agencies shall mandatorily fill in an application online.

(f) The provision of Collective Landing Permits will encourage the foreign tourists to plan their travel to India in a short notice and therefore India will be able to get last minute travellers who hitherto were travelling to other destinations.

[Translation]

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

1733. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) has been stored in the LPG plants of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the country;

(b) if so, the status of storage during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the total quantity of LPG produced during the current year till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) does not have huge Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) storage capacity in its plants. In fact, the storage is limited to operation flexibility, since the produced LPG is dispatched and handed over to Oil Marketing Companies. The status of storage during the last three years and the current year (April, 13 to June, 13) are as under:

(Figs. in Tonnes)

	Total Capacity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Provisional figures)
Hazira Plant	12150	2287	5554	7283	3858
Uran Plant	2430	3072	4970	6736	4225
	10800				
	(hired tanks for M/s Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)				
Central Tank Farm (CTF), Ankleshwar	2543.40	303	728	1108	32
Central Processing Facility (CPF), Gandhar	1620	253	745	402	276
Total	29543.40	5915	11997	15529	8391

Note: 1. The safe operating capacity is approximately 80% of the total capacity.

2. Closing stock figures rounded-off.

(c) The total quantity of LPG produced during the current year 2013-2014 (April, 2013 to June, 2013) is as under:

Year	LPG Production (in Kilo Tonne (KT))
2012-2013	1007
2013-2014	242

(Provisional figures)

[English]

Scheme for Development of Tourism

1734. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements any scheme for development of tourism, particularly for the low budget domestic tourists;

(b) if so, the details and the financing pattern thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under said schemes during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) grants Central Finance Assistance (CFA) to the tune of Rs. 5 crore and Rs. 8 crore for the development of destinations and circuits respectively and Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 50 crore for the development of Mega destinations and Mega circuits respectively to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under its Scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC)". Under this Scheme, Ministry of Tourism also grants CFA for the Construction of Budget Accommodation for the selected places of Jammu and Kashmir and all North Eastern States where private sector investment is not forthcoming or not possible.

The development and promotion of tourism infrastructure projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. MOT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the tourism projects including for various State and Union Territory Administrations including Tamil Nadu identified during the prioritization meetings held at the beginning of every financial year in consultation with them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(c) The details of number of projects and amount sanctioned including Tamil Nadu during the year of 2009-10, 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned* during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Till 31.3.2013)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77	10	104.97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	17	66.33
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	20.95	1	0.35	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72	1	24.37
11.	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	2	0.50
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.80	0	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	5	29.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23	27	112.86
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15	2	48.86
17.	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	6	78.26
18.	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.30	8	82.76	6	79.64
21.	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.4	5	30.73	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.50	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91	4	1.12
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43	16	206.50
25.	Nagaland	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	17	47.60
26.	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	0	0.00
30.	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15	4	20.75
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60.00	6	20.75	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.90	14	27.85	11	51.00	7	21.29
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66	2	12.97
35.	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.80	2	46.94
Grand Total		247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66	136	929.84

*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (RT).

[Translation]

Approval for Nursing Courses

1735. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the norms and procedure laid down by the Indian Nursing Council (INC) for grant of approval to introduce new courses in the nursing colleges in the country;

(b) whether certain instances of irregularities and malpractices in grant of permission for new nursing courses have been reported in the country;

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

(d) the action taken/proposed by INC/ the Government against the offenders during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to streamline the system in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The criteria and procedure as laid down by Indian Nursing Council (INC) available on their official website www.indiannursingcouncil.org is as follows: The School/College of Nursing desiring to open new nursing course are first required to obtain a

No Objection Certificate/Essentiality Certificate from the concerned State Governments; thereafter the concerned Institutions are to apply to the INC in the proforma prescribed indicating therein the teaching, clinical and infrastructural facilities available in the institution. After receipt of the complete proposal the council conducts inspections through independent inspectors appointed under the provisions of section 13 of INC Act, 1947. The report of the independent inspector is placed before the Executive Committee of the INC which after evaluating the inspection report decides as to whether the institution has to be granted suitability/recognition or not.

(b) No, Such instances reported by INC.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise.

[English]

NABARD Assistance to Cooperative Banks

1736. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has launched /proposes to launch any scheme for providing financial assistance to cooperative banks operating in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the purpose for which such assistance is provided; and

(c) the details of such assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, bank and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides financial assistance/operational support to cooperative banks under Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) for various purposes such as support for Information and Communications Technology (ICT) solutions, use of ATMs by Kisan Credit Card (KCC) customers, financial assistance for conduct of financial literacy/awareness programmes, capacity building of banks' staff/Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS), setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) and adoption of Core Banking Solutions (CBS) etc.

In addition, keeping in view the mandate of NABARD for development and strengthening of Cooperative Credit

Structure (CCS) through institutional measures, a dedicated Cooperative Development Fund (CDF) has been created by NABARD, out of its profit, to enhance capacities and credit delivery capabilities of cooperative banks and PACS. Under CDF, the NABARD provided following financial assistance to cooperative banks and PACS during the last three years:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2010-11	605.33
2011-12	535.41
2012-13	2187.38

The State/UT-wise details of assistance provided under FIF/FITF to cooperative banks during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Disbursements under FIF 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)-Cooperative Banks

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursements			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	10.03	0.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.50	0.00	1.24	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.60	
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	13.25	
5.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	3.47	2.17
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.04	
7.	Kerala	2.71	18.16	24.80	1.81
8.	Maharashtra	0.81	0.00	7.62	1.02
9.	Nagaland	0.00	0.07	0.00	
10.	Odisha	1.13	0.80	56.05	
11.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	36.78	
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	32.44	
13.	Sikkim	0.61	0.86	0.19	
14.	Tripura	0.00	0.45	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	138.88	9.90
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	3.23	
17.	West Bengal	20.59	0.00	86.25	12.29
Total		26.35	20.34	415.87	27.23

Note: Disbursements under FIF are for financial literacy and capacity building programmes and setting up of Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) by Cooperative Banks.

Statement-II

Disbursements under FITF 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)-Cooperatives

Sl. No.	State/UT	Purpose	Disbursements			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (As on 31.07.2013)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	ATM (Rs. 24.4 lakh sanctioned in 2009-10)	9.70	14.70		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	CBS (Rs. 11.53 lakh sanctioned in 2008-09)	9.32	2.21		
3.	Gujarat	Technology solution leading to FI		4.41		
4.	Kerala	ATM Quarterly Bulletin		4.50 0.13		
5.	Maharashtra	Exp towards ICT-Aadhar enabled KCC			0.03	
6.	Sikkim	CBS (Rs. 209.76 Sanctioned in 2009-10)	105.00			
Total			124.02	25.95	0.03	0.00

Source:-NABARD

[Translation]

Increase in Natural Gas Production

1737. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has made any estimate about the likely increase in the production of natural gas during the next four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has included even those gas fields where natural gas production has been

decreasing for the last two years in the said estimates of rise in production;

(d) if so, the details thereof, gas field-wise;

(e) whether the Government's approval for increasing the price of gas is likely to play an important role in the rise of natural gas production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the report of the working group on Petroleum and Natural Gas Sector, the projection of natural gas production during the 12th

Five Year Plan from the year 2013-14 to 2016-17 by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) Companies under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime is given below:

In Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)				
Company	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
ONGC	25.5	26.70	28.215	38.676
OIL	3.8	4	4.1	4.2
Pvt./JV's	14.5	16.5	18.5	21.0
Total	43.8	47.2	50.8	63.9

(c) and (d) The above projections for gas production include the estimated gas production from the existing fields and as well as expected production from new gas discoveries under development. The estimated gas production under the PSC regime during the next four years also include the projected production from the following major gas fields/blocks where the gas production has declined during the last two years (2011-12 and 2012-13):

Mid and South Tapti, CB-OS/2, PY-1, Ravva, Hazira and KG-DWN-98/3 (D1, D3 & MA fields)

(e) and (f) The assurance for higher gas price is likely to encourage accelerated exploration efforts by the contractors which may lead to new hydrocarbon discovery. Further, the higher gas price may enable development and monetization of stranded gas discoveries in onland and offshore areas.

Committees on Death of Children

1738. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Committees constituted to investigate the matter of death of a number of children in three Government hospitals in Delhi allegedly due to conduct of clinical trials of drugs on them have since submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. As per the report of these committees, the trials at these hospitals were conducted on children after taking the consent of their guardians/parents. However, in case of Safdarjung Hospital, a few flaws were noted in getting their informed consent. Various legal and regulatory steps have been taken to streamline the conduct of such clinical trials.

Impact of Price Rise

1739. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of inflation on the rural areas differs from that on the urban areas;

(b) if so, the Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) whether the rural areas and weaker sections of the society are worst hit by inflation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the results achieved therefrom so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Consumer price inflation based on new CPI series released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for rural and urban area is placed below (Table 1). Apart from the fact that the inflation rate has generally been lower in rural areas, it is observed from the table below that in comparison to 2012-13 inflation has moderated in recent months.

Table 1: Year-on-year inflation based on CPI New Series

	2012-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13
Rural	10.10	9.16	8.98	9.63	9.14
Urban	10.37	9.73	9.65	10.13	10.26
Combined	10.21	9.39	9.31	9.87	9.64

(c) and (d) Inflation, in general, and food inflation in particular, is likely to affect the people in the unorganised sector and weaker sections more as, unlike the people

in the organised sector, they are not compensated for rise in inflation. However in March 2011, the Government has decided to index MGNREGA wage rate to CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI AL) on annual basis to ensure that MGNREGA workers are protected against inflation.

In addition to that Government has taken several fiscal and administrative measures to contain inflation. Some of the specific measures already in place include reducing import duties to zero—for wheat, onion and pulses and to 75% for refined edible oils and imposition of stock limits on various commodities. As a measure of abundant precaution, futures trading in rice, urad and tur is suspended. To protect the weaker sections from the price-rise, the Government has maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002 among others. Also, the Government had issued the National Food Security Ordinance on 05.07.2013. Under the provision of this Ordinance, upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population will have uniform entitlement of 5 kg foodgrains per month at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1 per kg. for rice, wheat, coarse grains respectively.

In addition to the above measures RBI has taken various steps on the monetary front, including keeping the policy rates at high levels even in the face of slow-down in the growth rate. The recent short-term measures taken by RBI to tighten liquidity for curbing speculation in the currency market, would also have sobering impact on inflation. The short-term measures taken by RBI include: increase in the rate for Marginal Standing Facility to 10.25 per cent, restricting the funding available under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) window to 0.5% of Net Time and Demand Liabilities of the banks and mopping up of the excess liquidity through Cash Management Bills (CMBs) to the tune of Rs. 22000 cr. per week.

Loan to Farmers by Regional Rural Banks

1740. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

provided loans through Regional Rural Development Banks during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of difficulties being faced by the farmers in getting loans from these banks come to/brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure provision of hassle free loans to the farmers by these banks and success achieved as a result thereof?

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

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Poverty Reduction

1741. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise details of assistance received from the World Bank during each of the last three years and the current year till date along with the efforts being made to complete the projects, State/U.T.-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any requests from the Government of West Bengal to recommend to World Bank for International Development Association Assistance to its Rural Poverty Reduction Programme during the recent times; and

(c) if so, the complete details of the assistance sought thereof along with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Project-wise, State-wise details of assistance received from the World Bank during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. There is an elaborate mechanism in place for proper utilization of the loans received from external agencies, which involves disbursement monitoring as well as physical and financial monitoring of the project. A few of the steps taken by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), for

planned completion and proper disbursement of loans are:
 (i) Close review of projects through Tripartite Portfolio Review Meetings comprising of the DEA, project authorities (including representatives of Central Ministry/ State Government) and the World Bank; State/Sectoral portfolio Review meetings; Special review meetings for problem projects; Monitoring

through correspondence; and Field visits, and (ii) Capacity building of project authorities to ensure that the projects are implemented as per planned schedule.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Project-wise, State-wise Assistance received from World Bank from 2010-11 onwards

(Figures in Thousands)

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
AP Andhra Pradesh						
4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	370.96	394.79	507.42	669.97
	INR		16,793.04	18,354.24	28,839.20	37,787.66
4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Community Based Tank Management Project	USD	08.06.2007	13,683.56	10,887.23	16,841.15	2,756.99
	INR		623,804.34	537,368.66	916,537.69	154,716.91
7792-IN Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	USD	22.01.2010	7,607.12	15,109.24	39,588.98	11,025.48
	INR		345,722.33	731,835.11	2,146,896.81	669,382.44
7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	USD	22.01.2010	176.78	2,342.52	1,027.87	14,528.53
	INR		8,078.78	111,768.03	55,442.54	790,332.99
7897-IN Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	14.08.2010	41,126.50	14,651.89	40,948.06	21,563.60
	INR		1,840,252.61	699,151.54	2,268,208.49	1,216,430.32
2699-IN Agricultural H.R.D.Project	XDR	11.04.1995	-1,514.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-107,967.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2952-IN Third A.P. Irrigation Project	XDR	03.06.1997	-1,743.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-124,316.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3692-IN AP Community Forest Management Project	XDR	08.10.2002	2,358.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		159,772.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
3732-1-IN Addl Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	25.01.2008	51.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		3,409.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project	XDR	08.06.2007	8,982.47	6,980.15	11,019.51	1,835.15
	INR		625,798.33	535,928.31	913,152.13	157,609.27

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	22.01.2010	0.00	0.00	1,842.00	8,003.10
	INR		0.00	0.00	155,599.75	701,012.95
4675-IN Addl.Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project)	XDR	29.12.2009	19,747.09	36,633.75	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,374,112.70	2,705,480.88	0.00	0.00
AS Assam						
8136-IN Assam State Roads Project	USD	05.11.2012	0.00	0.00	839.93	11,776.06
	INR		0.00	0.00	44,970.91	672,901.93
4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	14.01.2005	12,705.37	2,286.14	11,715.48	1,357.54
	INR		887,856.60	163,510.07	977,902.43	121,817.57
BI Bihar						
4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	XDR	09.08.2007	16,354.54	15,013.35	3,458.43	0.00
	INR		1,145,266.76	1,169,015.45	276,460.98	0.00
4802-IN Bihar - Kosi Flood Recovery Project	XDR	12.01.2011	12,601.92	601.11	11,370.28	1,854.48
	INR		898,800.00	46,042.36	950,890.29	166,410.06
5123-IN Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR	09.07.2012	0.00	0.00	3,022.98	1,979.10
	INR		0.00	0.00	247,941.95	178,064.55
CG Chhattisgarh						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	488.45	372.63	142.42	0.09
	INR		22,002.28	17,518.38	7,668.47	4.91
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Trasport Project	USD	05.02.2010	34.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,560.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
3749-IN Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project	XDR	18.08.2003	-1,137.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-81,665.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
GO Goa						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	579.13	429.47	603.30	304.81
	INR		26,969.84	13,626.73	33,434.77	17,057.22
GU Gujarat						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	562.17	800.09	1,629.47	292.80
	INR		25,015.94	36,196.17	89,158.38	16,785.24
P4250 Gujarat Urban Developement Project	USD	01.02.2006	0.00	0.00	103.20	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	5,747.99	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstr. Project	XDR INR	04.06.2002	-2,735.68 -187,277.35	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
HA Haryana						
7748-IN Haryana Power System Improvement Project	USD INR	17.08.2009	68,500.33 3,068,210.00	19,168.69 961,890.07	9,482.23 510,717.43	7,778.62 426,611.94
2592-IN Haryana Water Resources Consolidation	XDR INR	06.04.1994	-29.30 -2,058.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
HP Himachal Pradesh						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD INR	19.01.2006	1,105.52 49,324.08	1,200.51 53,734.72	1,547.65 84,486.03	589.20 32,746.57
4700-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD INR	07.08.2007	50,056.53 2,276,522.10	64,584.98 3,211,873.87	10,643.86 578,578.83	0.00 0.00
8196-IN H.P.Develop. Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth & Sustain. Develop.	USD INR	29.09.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100,000.00 5,505,624.05	0.00 0.00
8199-IN Himachal Pradesh State Road Project- Additional Financing	USD INR	21.01.2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	154.25 8,443.11	0.00 0.00
4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project	XDR INR	19.01.2006	7,376.94 511,558.70	4,414.28 325,983.89	2,739.79 227,312.47	672.50 58,722.41
5159-IN Addl. Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Dev. Project	XDR INR	20.11.2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	212.15 19,027.06
JK Jammu and Kashmir						
3413-IN Third Technical Education Project	XDR INR	18.10.2000	0.00 0.00	-465.28 -34,234.94	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
KN Karnataka						
4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project	USD INR	18.02.2005	1,525.00 68,030.25	2,216.69 99,018.31	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	375.82	671.77	282.75	298.39
	INR		17,245.40	29,659.19	15,587.48	17,062.66
4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02.05.2006	20,848.13	24,197.93	36,308.23	8,072.96
	INR		951,491.89	1,123,493.35	1,966,248.77	472,901.09
4872-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	USD	02.11.2007	2,709.69	10,638.60	8,183.04	0.00
	INR		123,340.94	521,537.89	448,825.51	0.00
8022-IN Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	USD	30.05.2011	0.00	16,507.97	17,165.33	6,868.96
	INR		0.00	765,597.16	941,215.82	393,407.16
3528-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project	XDR	26.07.2001	-186.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-12,954.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3590-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	XDR	08.03.2002	7,428.68	-162.88	0.00	0.00
	INR		517,681.51	-13,367.00	0.00	0.00
3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project	XDR	02.11.2007	1,084.70	7,105.83	1,500.93	0.00
	INR		75,125.02	540,177.34	123,352.52	0.00
3635-IN Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management	XDR	04.06.2002	4,992.92	6,810.99	5,113.94	0.00
	INR		372,423.87	523,665.07	417,490.81	0.00
4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	XDR	24.07.2006	15,990.63	9,626.42	5,346.73	6,387.74
	INR		1,124,284.74	727,228.21	450,198.07	519,833.08
4229-IN Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project	XDR	16.10.2006	17,135.32	7,681.06	5,497.92	2,937.71
	INR		1,205,576.78	560,610.31	456,860.12	245,659.69
4768-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	17.07.2010	5,087.24	11,815.79	26,850.87	2,291.57
	INR		356,359.73	922,026.13	2,236,953.49	441,589.31
5087-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project II	XDR	11.02.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.79
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	4,033.91
KR Kerala						
4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project	USD	06.05.2002	33,909.59	13,833.65	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,536,129.02	613,643.39	0.00	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	525.17	565.35	657.87	162.83
	INR		24,377.12	27,331.87	35,440.90	9,076.79
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	75.64	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	3,910.03	0.00
3053-IN Kerala Forestry Project	XDR	13.08.1998	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	569.93	5.54
	INR		0.00	0.00	48,617.00	459.32
4872-IN Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project	XDR	04.07.2011	0.00	18,669.40	20,981.57	15,834.19
	INR		0.00	1,489,425.64	1,753,399.89	1,420,863.13
5027-IN Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	15.02.2012	0.00	0.00	200.01	537.25
	INR		0.00	0.00	16,458.31	44,114.27
MA Manipur						
4114-IN State's Road Infrastructure Dev. Tech. Assistance	USD	15.01.1997	-67.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-3,126.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MH Maharashtra						
3923-A-IN Bombay Sewage Disposal	USD	28.12.1995	-53.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-2,480.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	USD	05.08.2002	42,398.66	17,326.82	-20.56	0.00
	INR		1,940,626.87	843,762.05	-1,142.00	0.00
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	814.27	444.74	3,532.95	380.21
	INR		36,405.49	20,500.91	190,013.92	20,636.82
4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	19.08.2005	64,212.24	23,149.90	51,552.50	15,327.23
	INR		2,928,225.11	1,050,517.01	2,777,370.22	892,110.27
7687-IN Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	USD	17.12.2009	0.00	0.00	88.67	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	4,811.37	0.00
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	USD	05.02.2010	7,756.33	5,588.14	7,043.70	1,675.65
	INR		362,392.67	276,379.47	387,459.62	98,687.96
7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	USD	23.07.2010	537.50	24,907.61	5,686.75	2,595.21
	INR		23,827.38	1,241,436.49	310,722.19	152,395.52

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
3149-IN Maharashtra Health Systems Dev.	XDR	14.01.1999	-4,605.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-324,420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR	05.08.2002	8,538.69	2,939.52	0.00	0.00
	INR		594,520.55	210,089.05	0.00	0.00
4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	02.11.2010	3,217.21	1,267.66	3,735.34	2,228.66
	INR		226,500.00	96,757.90	315,939.14	191,929.14
MP Madhya Pradesh						
4114-IN State's Road Infrastructure Dev.Tech. Assistance	USD	15.01.1997	-54.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-2,532.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	317.78	685.04	391.51	144.15
	INR		14,556.72	30,966.89	21,919.49	7,943.59
4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project	USD	30.11.2004	30,996.40	34,299.15	32,459.87	15,379.34
	INR		1,418,418.68	1,609,912.91	1,777,321.50	888,671.10
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	84.96	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	4,391.71	0.00
4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	20.07.2009	1,881.41	12,154.05	21,084.27	0.00
	INR		132,976.36	944,459.28	1,716,612.38	0.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	668.46	172.23
	INR		0.00	0.00	56,986.27	14,547.04
MZ Mizoram						
36181-IN Mizoram State Road Project	XDR	01.08.2007	1,629.81	133.91	0.00	0.00
	INR		110,474.73	9,579.90	0.00	0.00
4812-IN Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Road Project	XDR	22.10.2010	3,939.98	4,655.02	0.00	0.00
	INR		276,348.52	333,167.02	0.00	0.00
OR Odisha						
4114-IN State's Road Infrastructure Dev.Tech. Assistance	USD	15.01.1997	-295.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-13,657.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	582.27	770.28	326.39	110.72
	INR		29,368.61	37,220.63	17,910.41	6,204.79

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
7576-IN Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	USD	27.01.2009	660.10	849.99	986.04	868.42
	INR		29,894.20	41,097.12	54,393.74	48,143.79
7577-IN Odisha State Roads Project	USD	27.01.2009	0.00	5,432.89	8,301.54	2,559.61
	INR		0.00	242,850.00	457,514.86	152,082.85
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	39.90	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	2,062.43	0.00
4472-IN Odisha Rural Livelihood Project-TRIPTI	XDR	27.01.2009	823.77	981.23	6,659.80	9,949.64
	INR		58,258.53	73,165.44	559,050.96	883,167.60
4499-IN Odisha Community Tanks Management Project	XDR	27.01.2009	275.79	655.86	644.22	581.56
	INR		19,264.45	48,952.27	53,831.91	48,877.38
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	314.42	17.13
	INR		0.00	0.00	26,803.64	1,454.29
PO Puducherry						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	112.98	0.00	1,171.22	123.87
	INR		5,315.92	0.00	63,024.48	6,973.64
4054-IN-PO Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (PO)	XDR	12.05.2005	1,708.46	1,812.85	1,110.26	-82.63
	INR		118,750.29	128,340.54	90,222.18	-6,746.00
PU Punjab						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	102.37	895.22	1,774.06	668.91
	INR		4,587.11	39,373.70	98,213.06	36,286.32
4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	USD	26.02.2007	20,177.44	0.00	10,662.71	18,631.97
	INR		952,743.31	0.00	585,691.47	1,097,339.38
4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	XDR	26.02.2007	10,370.63	18,319.95	13,126.14	9,239.26
	INR		722,752.94	1,345,131.64	1,090,208.41	779,979.17
RJ Rajasthan						
3529-IN Rajasthan Second District Primary Education Pj.	XDR	27.07.2001	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-72.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	15.03.2002	3,773.42	1,674.37	2,898.69	704.40
	INR		261,125.04	123,834.40	236,243.13	63,691.02
3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	XDR	03.06.2004	7,823.85	5,518.24	141.25	0.00
	INR		543,634.56	419,698.76	11,231.03	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4709-IN Additional Financing for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring	XDR	21.05.2010	0.00	1,392.23	2,552.17	0.00
	INR		0.00	107,734.36	212,378.05	32,819.75
4859-IN Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR	24.05.2011	0.00	8,197.65	994.49	527.80
	INR		0.00	589,785.94	81,848.09	48,610.06
5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	13.04.2012	0.00	0.00	118.26	86.40
	INR		0.00	0.00	9,714.08	7,756.58
Q8470-IN Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	USD	06.03.2013	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	33,576.60
SK Sikkim						
3413-IN Third Technical Education Project	XDR	18.10.2000	-19.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-1,324.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TN Tamil Nadu						
4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	USD	28.08.2003	22,362.00	1,434.33	-1,797.08	0.00
	INR		1,026,389.39	68,572.20	-99,737.65	0.00
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	895.94	867.76	491.83	491.86
	INR		39,805.92	40,309.85	26,891.67	29,251.18
4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	USD	14.09.2005	54,579.45	25,021.57	35,477.53	6,691.91
	INR		2,466,891.20	1,204,014.64	1,889,002.30	376,234.56
4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration	USD	12.02.2007	9,901.52	5,234.07	73,028.15	24,912.87
	INR		451,235.26	247,321.92	3,979,589.03	1,481,368.70
7865-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	USD	06.07.2010	17,273.62	18,438.04	2,347.14	0.00
	INR		787,143.01	868,015.36	130,891.63	0.00
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	201.34	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	10,407.14	0.00
2572-IN Forestry Res. Educatn. & Extn. Project	XDR	09.03.1994	-18.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-1,344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2745-IN T.N. Water Resources Consolidation	XDR	22.09.1995	-372.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-26,557.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4018-IN Tamil Nadu Health System Project	XDR	05.01.2005	4,702.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		323,227.42	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4054-IN-TN Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (TN)	XDR	12.05.2005	16,606.31	17,607.15	1,110.80	0.00
	INR		1,158,628.44	1,256,867.36	95,748.35	0.00
4103-IN TN Empr. and Pov. Reduction Vazhndhu Kaativom Proj.	XDR	14.09.2005	23,911.59	9,738.82	4,293.29	0.00
	INR		1,655,919.62	741,623.23	355,609.77	0.00
4255-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri Modernization & Water Bodies Restoration & Management	XDR	12.02.2007	32,708.58	23,518.71	0.00	0.00
	INR		2,281,054.95	1,749,278.14	0.00	0.00
4756-IN Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project	XDR	06.07.2010	10,978.72	18,558.34	17,710.73	3,131.11
	INR		779,129.62	1,415,718.92	1,470,146.46	279,961.29
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	1,517.47	53.85
	INR		0.00	0.00	129,445.00	4,592.82
4837-IN Addl. Financing for TN Empr and Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kaattuvom" Project	XDR	23.12.2010	9,451.44	132.05	4,473.88	21,569.74
	INR		674,100.00	9,979.88	368,134.80	1,836,656.22
UP Uttar Pradesh						
4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project	USD	19.02.2003	29,998.50	2,514.20	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,364,480.74	111,555.13	0.00	0.00
3602-IN UP Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	08.03.2002	15,241.53	9,889.12	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,057,440.91	766,608.49	0.00	0.00
4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	XDR	20.07.2009	8,953.85	11,967.51	12,561.65	5,729.42
	INR		618,958.52	902,478.34	1,021,469.54	514,122.62
5033-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	XDR	21.03.2012	0.00	0.00	6,851.72	205.24
	INR		0.00	0.00	576,851.83	17,265.50
UR Uttarakhand						
3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed Development Project	XDR	30.07.2004	10,206.38	4,231.43	-1,327.01	0.00
	INR		712,611.27	305,071.09	-115,310.16	0.00
4232-IN Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & San. Project	XDR	16.10.2006	11,693.11	17,831.98	16,042.58	3,370.21
	INR		825,607.88	1,339,383.04	1,345,789.36	286,266.44

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4850-IN Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	XDR	17.03.2011	0.00	3,514.98	329.35	0.00
	INR		0.00	268,383.45	26,769.97	0.00
WB West Bengal						
7687-IN Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	USD	17.12.2009	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,470.27
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	350,847.14
8090-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor irrigation Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	312.50	912.46	0.00
	INR		0.00	15,703.13	50,969.87	0.00
2833-IN Second State Health Systems Dev.	XDR	18.04.1996	-195.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-13,775.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4758-IN West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project	XDR	15.07.2010	8,464.02	33,714.01	26,951.92	0.00
	INR		590,794.20	2,543,939.31	2,241,532.39	0.00
5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	7.42	3,387.35	0.00
	INR		0.00	572.29	276,856.02	0.00
Central Sector Projects						
4749-IN India : Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19.01.2006	4,169.14	4,170.48	3,783.07	5,219.93
	INR		191,542.96	212,053.39	208,689.00	287,857.25
4753-IN Rural Road Project	USD	08.11.2004	56,130.40	9,905.98	4,453.51	0.00
	INR		2,541,777.92	447,596.95	246,902.32	0.00
4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project	USD	18.11.2005	121,693.62	13,032.51	12,554.79	0.00
	INR		5,502,885.00	580,820.71	676,188.21	0.00
4862-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperative Project	USD	02.11.2007	3,788.31	41,890.06	14,505.09	0.00
	INR		171,004.11	2,057,221.02	748,898.02	0.00
7788-IN Banking Sector Support Loan	USD	13.10.2009	1,995,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		88,917,150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7796-IN Statistical Strengthening Loan	USD	09.07.2010	107,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		4,890,007.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
7924-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	USD	22.07.2010	63.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		2,798.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	USD	23.07.2010	537.50	24,906.46	7,160.98	2,595.21
	INR		23,827.38	1,241,436.28	390,368.43	152,395.52
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	USD	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	35.66	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	1,843.07	0.00
7980-IN NHAI Technical Assistance Project	USD	22.12.2010	112.50	4,500.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		5,092.88	199,890.00	0.00	0.00
7995-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	USD	14.01.2011	1,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		56,850.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8029-IN e-Delivery of Public Services Development Policy Loan	USD	10.05.2011	0.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	7,914,071.25	0.00	0.00
8065-IN National Ganga River Basin Project	USD	14.06.2011	0.00	2,002.50	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	90,673.20	0.00	0.00
8066-IN Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I Project	USD	27.10.2011	0.00	2,438.54	123.01	19,996.37
	INR		0.00	129,827.64	6,623.11	1,092,210.16
P451-0-IN Capital Markets, Debt Management and Pension Reform Tech Assistance Project	USD	14.01.2009	74.38	215.04	16.55	0.00
	INR		3,372.14	10,582.23	872.20	0.00
2394-IN Family Welfare (Urban Slum) Project	XDR	04.02.1994	-168.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-11,872.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2572-IN Forestry Res. Educatn. & Extn. Project	XDR	09.03.1994	-25.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-1,783.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2930-IN Capacity Bldg. Tech. Assist	XDR	14.03.1997	-310.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-21,908.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2964-IN Malaria Control Project	XDR	30.07.1997	-1,355.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-95,487.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3242-IN Second National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	14.09.1999	-250.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-17,645.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3482-IN Second National Leprosy Elimination Project	XDR	19.07.2001	-208.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-14,682.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
3777-IN Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project	XDR INR	29.09.2003	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-60.11 -4,783.00	0.00 0.00
3952-IN Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	XDR INR	23.09.2004	2,201.58 155,989.69	1,445.18 108,258.39	-983.51 -80,760.91	0.00 0.00
4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR INR	24.07.2006	14,323.45 992,257.92	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR INR	24.07.2006	21,795.63 1,504,544.94	17,679.79 1,289,844.28	12,514.33 1,052,044.73	5,859.76 503,577.10
4227-IN Reproductive & Child Health Project Phase-II	XDR INR	16.10.2006	16,541.22 1,159,028.21	58,565.66 4,543,720.07	56,311.36 4,765,597.25	0.00 0.00
4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II	XDR INR	16.10.2006	24,163.15 1,693,455.82	13,583.17 981,197.88	21,343.12 1,762,752.69	0.00 0.00
4299-IN Third National HIV/ AIDS Control Project	XDR INR	05.07.2007	31,287.80 2,196,575.29	32,270.49 2,590,962.33	36,621.03 3,052,760.10	3,185.57 261,571.15
4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR INR	02.11.2007	23,876.93 1,664,279.62	14,493.28 1,070,521.27	6,731.47 545,224.74	16,226.18 1,458,230.69
4338-IN Strengthening RURAL credit Co-Op, Project	XDR INR	02.11.2007	7,749.47 529,544.99	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-13,362.46 -1,203,882.34
4461-IN National vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project	XDR INR	13.02.2009	5,551.54 398,144.85	49,308.66 3,745,551.50	39,119.19 3,251,102.69	5,709.81 476,333.57
4685-IN Second Technical/ Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project	XDR INR	14.07.2010	8,374.49 581,225.36	0.00 0.00	22,162.42 1,845,941.46	0.00 0.00
4700-In Second Elementary Education Project (Additional Credit)	XDR INR	07.05.2010	164,252.51 11,411,903.48	318,347.49 24,206,516.68	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4754-IN Scaling up Sustainable & Responsible Microfinance Project	XDR INR	09.07.2010	57,778.11 4,119,078.22	1,875.50 145,221.01	43.82 3,578.02	0.00 0.00
4755-IN Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project	XDR INR	22.07.2010	3,151.83 222,319.13	261.42 20,417.54	1,819.65 150,650.55	570.50 51,446.50

State/Project	Currency	Agreement Date	2010- 2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
4765-IN Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	XDR	22.07.2010	6,301.35	3,464.75	10,937.15	4,027.46
	INR		444,476.17	261,986.43	907,105.94	338,412.49
4772-IN National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project	XDR	14.01.2011	23.24	0.00	23,530.19	0.00
	INR		1,643.34	0.00	1,982,146.28	945,233.00
4787-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	XDR	21.12.2011	0.00	0.00	272.10	36.98
	INR		0.00	0.00	23,206.91	3,258.47
4849-IN PMGSY Rural Roads Project	XDR	14.01.2011	0.00	94,272.62	33,354.30	99,749.96
	INR		0.00	6,756,000.00	2,725,331.44	8,950,950.00
4943-IN Biodiversity Conservation & Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	XDR	14.06.2011	0.00	942.30	16.07	159.92
	INR		0.00	69,953.51	1,325.20	14,759.86
4955-IN National Ganga River Basin Project	XDR	14.06.2011	0.00	28,542.36	375.89	72.13
	INR		0.00	2,378,649.53	31,339.28	5,861.16
4978-IN National Rural Livelihoods Project	XDR	18.07.2011	0.00	6,452.59	6,760.90	1,809.91
	INR		0.00	499,375.52	556,082.19	162,842.65
4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	XDR	08.12.2011	0.00	0.00	30.12	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	2,527.49	0.00
5035-IN North East Rural Livelihood Project	XDR	20.01.2012	0.00	4.34	330.20	0.00
	INR		0.00	332.61	27,490.47	0.00
5074-IN National Dairy Support Project	XDR	13.04.2012	0.00	0.00	139.28	225.38
	INR		0.00	0.00	11,726.52	19,852.43
5088-IN Secondary Education Project	XDR	05.10.2012	0.00	0.00	52,584.61	30,014.09
	INR		0.00	0.00	4,282,176.75	2,693,280.68
N042-IN Woman and Child Development Project	XDR	06.07.1999	-4,135.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		-294,804.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: INR= Indian National Rupee, USD = US Dollars, XDR = Special Drawing Rights

[Translation]

Housing Loans in Rural Areas

1742. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public/ private sector banks do not provide loans for construction of house in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the per centage of housing loans provided by various banks to the rural areas during the last three years

and current year, Bank and State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to estate adequate housing loans in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Housing loan for construction of house in rural areas of country are provided by scheduled commercial banks.

(b) and (c) Information to part b and c is not readily available and assurance will be obtained.

(d) (i) **Rural Housing Finance Scheme:** Further, in order to provide a boost to housing in rural areas, NHB extends refinance at low rates under the Rural Housing Fund (RHF) Scheme in respect of housing loans in rural areas to people belonging to weaker sections.

Further, NHB encourages RRBs to increase their efforts in extending housing finance in rural areas not just by providing refinance assistance to them at competitive rates, but also by designing and delivering customized training to the staff of the RRBs.

(ii) **Golden Jublie Scheme:** The Scheme aims to provide the rural households a formal platform for access to housing finance to enable an individual to build a modest house or improve/add to his existing dwelling unit. Since the inception of the Scheme, over 39 lakh dwelling units have been financed.

(iii) Loans to indivisual upto Rs 15 lac in

other metropolitan centres for purchase/ construction of a dwelling unit per family have been classified as priority sector lending.

(iv) Loans for repairs to damaged dwelling units of families upto Rs 2 lacs in rural and semi urban areas are also clasified as PSL.

Violation of Guidelines by PSBs

1743. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of any deficiency or violation of its guidelines by public / private sector and foreign banks, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) imposes penalties on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of penalties imposed by the RBI on various banks 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) to (c) Whenever the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) comes across any violation of its regulatory guidelines, appropriate action as deemed fit is taken under the relevant provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. This may include levy of monetary penalties under Section 46 and Section 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Bank-wise details of monetary penalties imposed by the RBI on Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) from January 2010 to July 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of banks	Penalty (Rs in Lakh)	Date
1.	Bank of Rajasthan	25.00	Feb 25, 2010
2.	Standard Chartered Bank	5.00	July 30, 2010
3.	ICICI Bank	5.00	July 30, 2010
4.	Axis Bank Ltd	15.00	April 26, 2011
5.	Barclays Bank PLC	15.00	April 26, 2011
6.	HDFC Bank Ltd	15.00	April 26, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of banks	Penalty (Rs in Lakh)	Date
7.	ICICI Bank Ltd	15.00	April 26, 2011
8.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	15.00	April 26, 2011
9.	Yes Bank Ltd.	15.00	April 26, 2011
10.	BNP Paribas	10.00	April 26, 2011
11.	Citi Bank NA	10.00	April 26, 2011
12.	Credit Agricole - CIB	10.00	April 26, 2011
13.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	10.00	April 26, 2011
14.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	10.00	April 26, 2011
15.	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00	April 26, 2011
16.	Standard Chartered Bank	10.00	April 26, 2011
17.	State Bank of India	10.00	April 26, 2011
18.	Bank of America NA	5.00	April 26, 2011
19.	DBS Bank Ltd.	5.00	April 26, 2011
20.	Deutsche Bank AG	5.00	April 26, 2011
21.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	5.00	April 26, 2011
22.	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	5.00	April 26, 2011
23.	Citi Bank	25.00	July 4, 2011
24.	Credit Agricole	10.00	Sept 9, 2011
25.	Karnataka Bank	5.00	Sept 9, 2011
26.	ING Vysya Bank	55.00	Oct 9, 2012
27.	ICICI Bank	30.00	Oct 9, 2012
28.	J P Morgan Chase Bank	5.00	April 12, 2013
29.	Axis Bank	500.00	June 10, 2013
30.	HDFC Bank	450.00	June 10, 2013
31.	ICICI Bank	100.00	June 10, 2013
32.	Andhra Bank	250.00	July 15, 2013
33.	Bank of Baroda	300.00	July 15, 2013
34.	Bank of India	300.00	July 15, 2013
35.	Canara Bank	300.00	July 15, 2013
36.	Central Bank of India	300.00	July 15, 2013
37.	Deutsche Bank A G	100.00	July 15, 2013
38.	Development Credit Bank Limited	100.00	July 15, 2013
39.	Dhanlaxmi Bank	200.00	July 15, 2013

Sl. No.	Name of banks	Penalty (Rs in Lakh)	Date
40.	Indian Overseas Bank	300.00	July 15, 2013
41.	ING Vysya Bank	150.00	July 15, 2013
42.	J & K Bank	250.00	July 15, 2013
43.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	150.00	July 15, 2013
44.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	200.00	July 15, 2013
45.	Punjab & Sind Bank	250.00	July 15, 2013
46.	Punjab National Bank	250.00	July 15, 2013
47.	State Bank of India	300.00	July 15, 2013
48.	Federal Bank Limited	300.00	July 15, 2013
49.	Laxmi Vilas Bank	250.00	July 15, 2013
50.	The Ratnakar Bank	50.00	July 15, 2013
51.	United Bank of India	250.00	July 15, 2013
52.	Vijaya Bank	200.00	July 15, 2013
53.	Yes Bank	200.00	July 15, 2013

Decline in Investment

1744. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Growth rate in the country has reportedly declined due to decline in investment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The reduction in the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is attributable to domestic as well as global factors. Global factors include, in particular, sluggish growth in several industrialized economies. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation during most of 2011-12, *inter alia*, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth. The investment rate declined to 35.0 per cent in 2011-12 from 38.1 per cent recorded in 2007-08. In addition, bottlenecks such as obtaining environmental clearances, land acquisition, etc. might have led to a slowdown in investment in the economy, and contributed to the slowdown in overall GDP growth.

The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; fiscal consolidation through fiscal reforms *viz.* reduction in the subsidy of diesel, cap on the number of subsidised LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc.

[English]

Protection of Women

1745. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women in the country continue to be

the most vulnerable section of the society facing domestic violence, abuse, security/safety problems, exclusion from public life and many other forms of discrimination;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to safeguard the social, political and economic rights of the women in the country;

(c) whether the Government has approved any policy/bill providing for share to women in their husbands' property; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Safety of women in the country is of utmost priority to the Government. Efforts have all along been made to establish mechanisms to provide safe and secure environment for women to move around, work and live. On the legislation front, women specific laws like the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005"; "Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961"; "Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986"; and the "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" have been enacted. Recently, the "Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013" has also been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape, besides recognizing various other activities like voyeurism, stalking etc. as offences and crime against women.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various Schemes for ensuring safety security and empowerment of women. These are:—

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes to provide accommodation to destitute women and women in distress.
- (ii) Ujjawala Homes meant for rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (iii) Working Women Hostels for which funds are given for construction of Hostel for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.

(iv) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country.

(v) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

(vi) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has been set up with the aim to strengthen the overall processes that promote all-round Development of Women.

(c) and (d) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, that provides for a share to the wife in movable and immovable property of her husband has been introduced in Rajya Sabha.

Aadhaar Card as Address Proof

1746. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified that the Aadhaar Card is a valid address proof for opening a bank account under the Know Your Customer (KYC) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether instances of banks not accepting Aadhaar Cards as address proof under KYC for opening bank accounts have come to the notice of the Government in the recent times;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to protect the interest of customers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified that the Aadhaar Card is a valid proof for opening of a bank account under the Know Your Customer (KYC) Scheme.

RBI *vide* its circular dated 28.09.2011 has advised banks to accept the Aadhar letter issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as an officially valid document for opening bank accounts without any limitations applicable to small accounts. Further, the RBI has also advised the banks *vide* its circular dated 10.12.2012 that if the address provided by the account holder is the same as that on Aadhaar letter, it may be accepted as a proof of both identity and address.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) In view of reply to (c) above, do not arise.

[Translation]

Solar Pumps

1747. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide solar water pumps to the farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such pumps installed in the villages in the country so far, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) the details of fund allocated by the Government for this project; and

(d) the number of villages where the Government proposes to install solar water pumps during next five years, State-UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is providing a subsidy of 30% of the cost of solar water pumping system limited to Rs. 57,000/- per kWp to farmers through the State Renewable Energy Development Agencies and other channel partners. State/UT-wise list of solar water pumps installed in the country

including Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry does not allocate funds separately for solar water pumping system as this is a part of the Off-grid and Decentralised Solar Applications Programme.

(d) The Ministry does not make any State/UT-wise plan for installation of solar water pumping systems. However, the Ministry sanctions projects to the State Nodal Agencies and other implementing agencies on receiving complete project proposals from them.

Statement

*State-wise Cumulative Installation of Solar Water Pumps
(upto 30.07.2013)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pumps (in nos.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	613
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18
4.	Assam	45
5.	Bihar	139
6.	Chandigarh	12
7.	Chhattisgarh	240
8.	Delhi	90
9.	Goa	15
10.	Gujarat	85
11.	Haryana	469
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	39
14.	Jharkhand	0
15.	Karnataka	551
16.	Kerala	810
17.	Lakshadweep	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	87
19.	Maharashtra	239
20.	Manipur	40
21.	Meghalaya	19
22.	Mizoram	37

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pumps (in nos.)
23.	Nagaland	3
24.	Odisha	56
25.	Puducherry	21
26.	Punjab	1857
27.	Rajasthan	4501
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	829
30.	Tripura	151
31.	Uttarakhand	26
32.	Uttar Pradesh	575
33.	West Bengal	48
Total		11626

[English]

Deepam Scheme

1748. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deepam Scheme is being implemented in Karnataka under which LPG connections are given at subsidized rates to the poor;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Karnataka has been repeatedly asking for release of more LPG connections to the State so as to provide the same to poor families;

(c) if so, the details of demands made by the State Government for release of connections during the last three years and the current year and the number of new LPG connections released by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), company-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the reasons for not releasing the additional LPG connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. There is no

Scheme by the name of 'Deepam' for release of free LPG connection in the State of Karnataka.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Allocation of Gas at APM Rate

1749. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Mumbai, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for the transportation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for allocation of gas from D-6 blocks of Krishna-Godavari basin for the transportation sector in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 2.7 MMSCMD of APM natural gas has been allocated to Indraprastha Gas Limited for CNG and PNG consumers in Delhi and NCR; and 2.0 MMSCMD of APM natural gas has been allocated to Mahanagar Gas Limited for CNG and PNG consumers in Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A letter was received from the Chief Minister, Gujarat dated 24.01.2013 through the Prime Minister's Office for allocation of domestic gas for City Gas Distribution in Gujarat. In this regard, a reply has been sent to the PMO explaining the non-availability of domestic gas for allocation at present. It is further stated that out of the total allocation of 238.27 MMSCMD of domestic gas so far, the State of Gujarat has been allocated 61.37 MMSCMD of gas the highest to any State in the country. In the case of KG-D6 gas, the State of Gujarat has been allocated of 23.36 MMSCMD out of the total firm allocation of 63.171 MMSCMD, the highest to any State in the country. Further, out of 11.81 MMSCMD of domestic gas allocated to CGD sector, 3.99 MMSCMD of

domestic gas has been allocated to CGD entities operating in the State of Gujarat, again the highest to any State in the country.

[Translation]

PNG Connections

1750. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) have conducted any survey to provide IGL gas connections at various residential areas in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which PNG connections/facility is likely to be made available to the surveyed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A detailed ground survey of selected colonies is undertaken every year, where laying of PNG network and provision of PNG connections is planned during the year.

During 2013–14, IGL plans to provide 40000 connections in various parts of NCT of Delhi in colonies where execution of PNG project is at various stages of implementation. These areas are Rohini (uncovered parts), Majlis Park, Dwarka (uncovered parts), Old Rajender Nagar, New Rajender Nagar, Patel Nagar, C.R.Park, GK I, Sheikh Sarai, Sarvpriya Vihar, Sarvodaya Enclave, Vijay Mandal, Vikas Puri (FG 1), Paschim Enclave, Paschim Puri, East Vinod Nagar, Vishwakarma Nagar etc.

Besides these colonies IGL shall continue to provide PNG connections against new requests received from areas/colonies where PNG connections had been provided during previous years subject to technical feasibility determined through specific survey.

IGL has provided 324624 Piped Natural Gas connections till July 31, 2013 in NCT of Delhi including 14070 connections provided from April 2013 till July 2013. Besides these IGL has also provided 85825 PNG connections till July 31, 2013 in NCR towns of Noida,

Greater Noida (Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar) and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh including 9683 connections carried out in the current financial year.

(c) IGL plans to complete the laying of PNG network in all surveyed areas of NCT of Delhi, that are technically feasible, by FY 2017-18 subject to continuous availability of digging permissions from land owning agencies and customer response.

House Surgeonship by Medical Students

1751. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian medical students studying abroad are permitted to practice house surgeonship in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any request/representation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Indian students who have completed undergraduate medical education abroad are permitted to do house surgeonship in India only after they pass the screening test conducted by the National Board of Examination and obtain temporary registration certificate from Medical Council of India (MCI).

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

1752. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the availability of medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs across the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the identification, conservation, cultivation and commercial exploitation of medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs in the country;

(c) the financial assistance allocated and utilised for the above purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether funds have also been released to the Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations for the above purpose and if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the outcome of review/evaluation of works carried out by the above Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOUDHARY): (a) As per information received from Botanical Survey of India (BSI), an organization under Ministry of Environment and Forest, who are mandated for survey of plant diversity of the country, its documentation, including traditional knowledge associated with it at National, Regional, State and Ecosystem Level and its conservation in different parts of the country, BSI has been carrying out survey and documentation of all plant resources of the country including medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs. The BSI is the nodal repository for Reference Plant Collections and at present houses about 3.2 million specimens in its different herbaria, which help in taxonomic characterization and monitoring of species, including medicinal plants.

According to a study on medicinal plants species of India undertaken by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore and supported by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), there are 6560 plants species used as medicinal plants in the country. According to another study conducted through the FRLHT, the annual demand of medicinal plants in the country was estimated at 3,19,500 Metric Tones (MTs). In all 960 medicinal plants are traded, out of which 178 have annual consumption of more than 100 MTs. The study was published in year 2008 and is available on the website of the NMPB i.e. www.nmpb.nic.in under title "Demand and Supply Study-NMPB & FRLHT (2008)".

(b) The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) has been carrying out identification, survey, documentation of the medicinal/aromatic plants and herbs in the country at National, Regional, State and Ecosystem Level and its conservation in different parts of the country.

The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) of Department of AYUSH is implementing following Schemes for sustainable management, cultivation and commercial exploitation of medicinal plants:-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants"
- (ii) Central Sector Scheme for 'Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants'

In addition, an ICAR institute viz. Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research (DMAPR) located at Anand, Gujarat as well as the AICRP on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants and Betelvine (AICRPMAP & B) are working for the identification, conservation, cultivation and commercial exploitation of medicinal /aromatic plants and herbs in the country.

(c) and (d) Information regarding year-wise funds allocated for both the schemes of NMPB is as under:-

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants":

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	BE	RE
2010-11	50.00	50.00
2011-12	56.14	56.14
2012-13	65.00	54.84
2013-14	70.00	-

Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants":

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	BE	RE
2010-11	50.00	54.50
2011-12	58.00	52.50
2012-13	65.00	48.56
2013-14	70.00	-

Information regarding State/UT-wise fund utilized by NMPB on account of financial assistance for the project proposals of States/UTs is provided in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(e) Third party evaluation of the schemes has been conducted and the preliminary findings show that, in general, the schemes have been useful and made a good impact for conservation and augmentation of the medicinal plants.

Statement-I

Department of AYUSH, National Medicinal Plants Board, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" Year-wise/State-wise funds released and utilized

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13	
		Funds released	Funds utilised	Refunded amount	Funds released	Funds utilised	Refunded amount	Funds released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700.00	561.63		512.52	583.02		834.32	781.60845
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.85	58.85		285.14	0.00			287.7315
3.	Assam	332.80	184.64		114.52	228.24		162.81	161.2366
4.	Bihar	0.00			0.00	0.00			
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00			186.96	0.00			
6.	Gujarat	0.00			47.35	24.23			
7.	Haryana	0.00			85.46	0.00			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	106.11	106.0934	0.01906	84.30	27.63			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00			0.00	0.00			
10.	Jharkhand	165.18	418.30		257.61	0.00			
11.	Karnataka	372.22	177.78	230.00	0.00	83.17			
12.	Kerala	96.14	94.50		223.17	215.29		210.41	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	737.58	747.35		302.93	419.94		474.59	389.9834
14.	Maharashtra	243.49	243.22		327.08	176.10			
15.	Manipur	0.00			138.54	142.16		57.6	57.6
16.	Meghalaya	68.50	68.43547		91.62	91.62			
17.	Mizoram	124.05	124.05		160.12	160.12		8.91	8.91
18.	Nagaland	181.63	165.88		181.12	196.87375		188.47	0
19.	Odisha	166.69	166.65		475.58	376.14		111.00	172.68
20.	Punjab	96.00							
21.	Rajasthan	100.00	82.89		0.00	8.15	57.75168		7.21
22.	Sikkim	4.17	4.17		91.10	91.10		161.94	161.94
23.	Tamil Nadu	834.70	803.84		961.39	936.64		741.5	692.0299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tripura				84.00	0.00			
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	40.45		0.00	27.47677		834.54	244
26.	Uttarakhand	280.98	169.70	101.74	262.73	327.51024	139.827320		36.366
27.	West Bengal	107.54	121.32		0.00	0.00			
Total		4776.63	4339.75	331.76	4873.24	4115.40	197.58	3786.1	3001.29585

Statement-II

Department of AYUSH, National Medicinal Plants Board, Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants Year-wise/State-wise funds released and utilized

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-2012		2012-13		2013-14	
		Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized	Amount released	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.92	68.24	233.11	-528.94	44.58	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.19	-4.22	48.33	-10.00	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	56.65	39.42	7.44	6.31	4.33	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.00	2	124.98	-28.47	178.6	0	76.29	0
6.	Delhi	182.55	144.96	111.97	37.63	38.8	0	0	0
7.	Goa	5.00	0	4.78	0		0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	877.85	552.13	188.55	21.65	609.91	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	223.12	0.02	47.25	7.98		0	0.94	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	550.75	23.36	326.98	-68.88	11.24	0	8.04	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.90	45.68	15.75	15.75	33.38	0	12.98	0
12.	Jharkhand	36.77	31.71	99.67	99.67	138.96	9.06	2.59	0
13.	Karnataka	134.36	-97.32	116.33	22.26	191.87	0	0	0
14.	Kerala	372.86	303.06	507.49	47.1	50.54	0	124.88	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	323.34	258.34	899.37	10.32	222.3	0	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	93.16	10.08	519.39	315.48	890.95	0	5.00	0
17.	Manipur	17.63	10.63	20.65	15.15	16	0	5.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	55.00	25.19	5.00	-86.64		0	0.00	0
19.	Mizoram	25.00	25	4.99	4.99	265.35	0	17.76	0
20.	Nagaland	251.68	100	139.92	139.92	74.22	44.00	33.00	0
21.	Odisha	37.50	24.5	179.62	-5.27	2.79	2.79	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Punjab	13.50	0	0	0		0	0	0
23.	Rasjasthan	577.64	540.83	454.65	211.29	597.94	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	87.19	79.96	322.17	103.1	177.01	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	171.02	35.92	25.35	8.28	16.9	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	121.00	0	51.50	0	89.56	0	0.00	0
27.	Uttarakhand	88.23	37.79	179.03	155.86	20.64	0	102.92	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	432.36	234.05	200.31	-8.2	4.29	0	4.25	0
29.	West Bengal	30.00	26	3.00	-1.2	75.48	0	13.00	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.71	31.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	5.00	5	0	0	17.12	4.62	5.00	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6.42	6.42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5043.3	2560.45	4837.58	485.14	3772.76	60.47	411.65	0

Note: Amount shown as utilised above include the unspent amount of grant of previous years also.

Natural Gas Reserves

1753. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great potential of natural gas reserves in the North-Eastern States including Manipur;

(b) if so, the quantum of natural gas reserves explored and discovered in these States, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to start the production of gas from these gas reserves; and

(d) the time by which the production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The total prognosticated hydrocarbon resources in North East is about 5040 Million Metric Tonne of Oil Equivalent (MMTOE) comprising of

3180 MMTOE in upper Assam Self and 1860 MMTOE in Assam Arakan fold belt basin. Out of which 583.15 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of inplace natural gas has been established by ONGC and OIL as given below:

State	ONGC	OIL	Total
Assam	151.04	324.64	475.68
Arunachal Pradesh	-	5.49	5.49
Nagaland	2.02	-	2.02
Tripura	97.68	-	97.68
Mizoram	2.28	-	2.28
Total	253.02	330.13	583.15

In addition to above, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, a total of 31 exploratory blocks have been awarded in the North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh-1, Assam-19, Manipur- 2, Mizoram- 3, Nagaland-2, Tripura-4.), covering an area of 43,785 square kilometer. Out of these, 7 blocks have been relinquished so far. As

a result of exploration activities, following gas discoveries have so far been made in the awarded blocks as under:

Block name	State	Gas Discovery
AAP-ON-94/1	Assam	1
AA-ONN-2001/1	Tripura	1
AA-ONN-2002/1	Tripura	3
AA-ONN-2001/2	Mizoram	1
Total		6

The above gas discoveries are at various stages of evaluation/appraisal/commerciality and the gas reserves are yet to be ascertained.

(c) and (d) ONGC and OIL is producing natural gas from the discovered reserves. Natural gas production by ONGC and OIL in 2012-13 was 8 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre Per Day (MMSCMD) in Assam, 1.8 MMSCMD in Tripura and 0.1 MMSCMD in Arunachal Pradesh.

The commencement of commercial gas production from the discoveries under PSC regime would depend upon their commerciality followed by submission and approval of Field Development Plans by the Management Committees and implementation of field development activities.

Setting up of Refinery in Rajasthan

1754. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refineries set up jointly by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Union and State Governments in the country at present along with their respective shares, location and company-wise;

(b) the details of share of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), State Government of Rajasthan and the Union Government separately in the investment proposed to be made in the setting up of a proposed refinery in Barmer district of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the land has been acquired for the proposed refinery to be set up in Barmer district of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposed refinery in Barmer District of Rajasthan is likely to commence the commercial production; and

(e) the details of role of the State Government of Rajasthan and the HPCL as per the conditions of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed for the proposed refinery in the Barmer District of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Numaligarh Refinery Limited in Assam is the only Refinery set up jointly with a State Government. The Government of Assam holds 12.35% of the share capital of Numaligarh Refinery Limited.

(b) The proposed refinery-cum-petrochemical complex in Barmer District will be a Joint Venture (JV) with Government of Rajasthan (GoR). In this JV, at present, shareholding of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and GoR would be 74% and 26% respectively.

(c) and (d) GoR has identified 4800 acre Government land near Pachpadra for the proposed refinery which is yet to be transferred to the JV Company. As per information provided by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, mechanical completion of the Refinery will be over within 4 years from the zero date which will commence from the date of receipt of all statutory approvals.

(e) As per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), GoR and HPCL will have the following roles:

- (i) Equity participation in JV by GoR and HPCL.
- (ii) GoR to provide interest free loan of Rs.3736 crore for a period of 15 years beginning from the year in which the commercial production commences at the Refinery.
- (iii) GoR has confirmed availability of water to the JV company for both construction and production, and it will endeavour to provide lignite/gas for captive power.
- (iv) Subject to the approval of Government of India, HPCL shall act as the lead member for the incorporation of the proposed JV Company.

- (v) HPCL will have the marketing right in respect of evacuation and purchase of all the products which would be produced by the Refinery.

[English]

Special Status to Chotanagpuri Community

1755. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for grant of special status of Chotanagpuri (Ranchi) community residents in Andaman and Nicobar Islands seeking reservation in jobs (Group C&D) and technical/non-technical education, made by the A&N Administration has been pending with the Government since January, 2012;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The matter regarding recognition of migrant Ranchi Community as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the A&N Island is *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, as informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Online Payment to JSY Beneficiary's

1756. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) payments online directly into the beneficiary's bank account in pilot districts in the country;

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

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced all over the country;

(d) whether Mother and Child Tracking System has also been introduced by the Government in the country; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the number of mothers and children registered thereunder till date, State/UTwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Online JSY payments directly into the beneficiary's bank account has been rolled out in 43 pilot districts *w.e.f.* 1.1.2013 and in 78 additional districts from 1.7.2013.

(b) List of 121 districts where online JSY payments has been rolled-out during Phase-I and Phase-II is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No time frame has been fixed.

(d) Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been introduced by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in December 2009 and has already been rolled-out in all the States/UTs.

(e) During 2013-14, more than 5.7 million pregnant women and 3.4 million children have been registered on MCTS portal (status as on 31.07.2013). State/UT-wise number of mothers and children registered on MCTS portal is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Phase-I 43 districts w.e.f. 1.1.2013

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur
		2. Chittoor
		3. East Godavari
		4. Hyderabad
		5. Rangareddy
2.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu	1. Daman
		2. Diu
4.	Delhi	1. North-West
		2. North-East

Sl. No.	State	District
5.	Goa	1. North Goa
6.	Haryana	1. Ambala 2. Sonipat
7.	Jharkhand	1. Hazaribagh 2. Ramgarh 3. Ranchi 4. Sarikela-Kharswana
8.	Karnataka	1. Dharwad 2. Mysore 3. Tumkur
9.	Kerala	1. Pathanamthitta 2. Wayanad
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1. East Nimar (Khandwa) 2. Harda 3. Hoshangabad
11.	Maharashtra	1. Amravati 2. Mumbai (Suburban) * 3. Nandurbar 4. Pune 5. Wardha
12.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
13.	Punjab	1. Fatehgarh Sahib 2. Gurdaspur 3. Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar

Sl. No.	State	District
14.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer 2. Alwar 3. Udaipur
15.	Sikkim	1. East 2. West
16.	Tripura	1. Dhalai 2. Khowai 3. North 4. West

Phase-II 78 districts w.e.f. 1.7.2013

Sl. No	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad 2. Guntur 3. Kadapa 4. Krishna 5. Kurnool 6. Nalgonda 7. Srikakulam 8. Vizianagaram
2.	Bihar	1. Arwal * 2. Sheikhpura * 3. Sheohar *
3.	Chhattisgarh	1. Dhamtari 2. Koriya
4.	Delhi	1. Central 2. East 3. North

Sl. No	State	District
		4. South
		5. South-West
		6. West
5.	Goa	1. South Goa
6.	Gujarat	1. Anand
		2. Bhavnagar
		3. Mahesana
		4. Valsad
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bilaspur
		2. Hamirpur
		3. Kullu
		4. Mandi
		5. Solan
		6. Una
8.	Jharkhand	1. Bokaro
		2. Khunti
		3. Lohardaga
9.	Kerala	1. Alappuzha
		2. Ernakulam
		3. Idukki
		4. Kannur
		5. Kottayam
		6. Kozhikode
		7. Palakkad
		8. Thiruvananthapuram
		9. Thrissur
10.	Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal

Sl. No	State	District
		2. Burhanpur
		3. Jabalpur
12.	Maharashtra	1. Aurangabad
		2. Gondiya *
		3. Jalgaon
		4. Jalna
		5. Latur
		6. Ratnagiri
13.	Odisha	1. Balangir
		2. Cuttack
		3. Puri
		4. Sonapur
14.	Puducherry	1. Yanam
15.	Punjab	1. Barnala
		2. Jalandhar
16.	Rajasthan	1. Jhunjhunun
		2. Kota
		3. Pali
17.	Sikkim	1. North
		2. South
18.	Tamil Nadu	1. Ariyalur
		2. Pudukkottai
		3. Tiruchirappalli
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Amethi (New)
		2. Chitrakoot
		3. Etawah

Sl. No	State	District
		4. Rae Bareli
		5. Sant Kabir Nagar
		6. Shrawasti
20.	Uttarakhand	
		1. Bageshwar
		2. Champawat
		3. Tehri Garhwal
21.	West bengal	
		1. Cooch Behar
		2. Howrah

Statement-II*State-wise Report for Mother and Child during 2013-14*

As on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Registered Beneficiaries during 2013-2014	
		Mother	Children
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	424,253	272,635
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	147	48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,722	1,141
4.	Assam	168,879	58,252
5.	Bihar	635,499	362,592
6.	Chandigarh	5,871	2,378
7.	Chhattisgarh	136,003	76,693
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,415	2,148
9.	Daman and Diu	1,400	882
10.	Delhi	81,260	23,829
11.	Goa	4,571	3,346
12.	Gujarat	321,641	213,770
13.	Haryana	115,519	56,638
14.	Himachal Pradesh	35,470	21,658
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	41,369	20,573

1	2	3	4
16.	Jharkhand	51,287	22,392
17.	Karnataka	229,044	118,928
18.	Kerala	152,256	106,093
19.	Lakshadweep	233	68
20.	Madhya Pradesh	484,933	316,725
21.	Maharashtra	538,528	332,778
22.	Manipur	3,444	1,348
23.	Meghalaya	8,887	3,046
24.	Mizoram	3,024	1,740
25.	Nagaland	3,104	2,205
26.	Odisha	196,820	146,713
27.	Puducherry	3,731	1,204
28.	Punjab	115,631	63,358
29.	Rajasthan	403,251	304,278
30.	Sikkim	2,522	1,248
31.	Tamil Nadu	297,518	262,049
32.	Tripura	20,698	8,524
33.	Uttar Pradesh	904,472	460,926
34.	Uttarakhand	45,411	20,075
35.	West Bengal	347,866	173,461
Total		5,790,679	3,463,742

Damaged Notes

1757. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of damage of currency notes in various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) across the country have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the PSBs to prevent the notes from being damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no instance

of damage of currency notes in various public sector banks across the country have been brought to their notice in the recent past. However, during the year 2010 currency notes amounting to Rs. 3.75 crores kept in Currency Chest at SBI Fatehpur, Barabanki (U.P.) were damaged by termites. The Lucknow Regional Office of RBI has advised the Regional Offices of the banks in Lucknow to undertake anti-termite treatment to check the same.

Under the RBI's Clean Note Policy, the banks have taken the following steps to prevent damaged to banknotes:

- (i) The walls of the Currency Chest are built as per specifications approved by Indian Banks' Association (IBA);
- (ii) Agreement between RBI and the Chest maintaining banks stipulates that the banks shall be responsible for the safe custody of the contents of the currency chest and depots;
- (iii) Instruction are in place to banks that the currency chest should not be located in areas to be affected by flood and the vaults in the basement may be constructed with care as these will be prone to seepage, dampness, etc.;
- (iv) Regularly fitness certificates are to be obtained by RBI from the chest maintaining banks; and
- (v) Operating instructions are in place to issue the notes on the basis of First In First Out (FIFO) to avoid storing of notes for longer time to prevent damage.

Medical Colleges

1758. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:
 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
 SHRI P. T. THOMAS:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges along with their intake capacity for MBBS and PG courses and the existing guidelines and norms to establish new medical colleges and to increase the MBBS and PG seats, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to relax these norms and establish new medical colleges and increase MBBS and PG seats, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of new medical colleges attached with district hospitals established so far indicating the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of proposals received by the Medical Council of India (MCI)/ Government for establishment of new medical colleges and increase of seats in the existing medical colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the proposals approved and still pending indicating the reasons for the pendency and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The permission for establishment of new medical colleges and to increase MBBS and PG seats is granted as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the MCI Regulations namely the Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 and The Opening of a New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission capacity in any course of Study or Training Regulations, 2000.

At present there are 387 medical colleges in the country, out of which, 181 are in Government sector and 206 Medical Colleges in Private sector. The total intake

capacity for MBBS course of these medical colleges is 51,979 and 23,931 for PG seats. The State-wise details of Medical Colleges along with their intake capacity for MBBS and Post-graduate seats are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and to increase the MBBS & PG intake capacity in various medical colleges, the Central Government has amended the respective regulations relaxing in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity, increase in age for appointment as teaching faculty and allowing establishment of Government medical colleges by utilizing the facilities of the hospitals owned and managed by respective State Governments.

Further, financial assistance has been granted to 72 State Government Medical Colleges under the Scheme

of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new PG course/increasing PG seats".

(c) At present there are no new medical colleges attached to the District Hospitals.

(d) and (e) During the academic year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 a total number of 275 applications were received for establishment of new medical colleges. Out of these applications, permission has been granted to 66 medical colleges for starting MBBS course. For the same period 215 applications have been received for increasing MBBS seats in existing medical colleges. Out of which, 77 medical colleges have been permitted for increase of MBBS seats State/UT-wise details of proposals received and approved for the academic year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Medical Colleges and MBBS Seats

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	2450	28	3900	43	6350
2.	Assam	5	626	0	0	5	626
3.	Bihar	9	950	4	360	13	1310
4.	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	450	1	150	5	600
6.	Delhi	5	800	2	200	7	1000
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1700	22	3230
9.	Haryana	3	400	4	400	7	800
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	1	150	3	350
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
12.	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
13.	Karnataka	12	1500	34	5255	46	6755
14.	Kerala	7	1100	18	2000	25	3100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	6	900	12	1700
16.	Maharashtra	19	2600	25	3145	44	5745

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
19.	Odisha	3	550	5	500	8	1050
20.	Puducherry	1	150	7	900	8	1050
21.	Punjab	3	400	7	845	10	1245
22.	Rajasthan	6	1200	4	550	10	1750
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	21	2715	24	3500	45	6215
25.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1849	16	1900	30	3749
27.	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	250	4	450
28.	West Bengal	14	2050	3	400	17	2450
29.	AIIMS	7	677	0	0	7	677
30.	JIPMER	1	127	0	0	1	127
Total		181	24774	206	27205	387	51979

Statement-II*State-wise details of postgraduate seats in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2715
2.	Assam	368
3.	Bihar	462
4.	Chandigarh	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	79
6.	Delhi	1113
7.	Goa	74
8.	Gujarat	1620
9.	Haryana	280
10.	Himachal Pradesh	153
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	367
12.	Jharkhand	187
13.	Karnataka	3286
14.	Kerala	1186
15.	Madhya Pradesh	688

Sl. No.	State	Total
16.	Maharashtra	3108
17.	Manipur	72
18.	Meghalaya	8
19.	Odisha	461
20.	Puducherry	369
21.	Punjab	1028
22.	Rajasthan	924
23.	Sikkim	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	2392
25.	Tripura	30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1418
27.	Uttarakhand	149
28.	West Bengal	1166
Total		23763*

* In addition to these seats, 168 super-specialty seats have been approved for the academic session 2013-14

Total PG seats including broad and super-specialty seats=23763+168= 23931

Statement-III

*Number of proposals received and approved for establishment of new medical colleges
from the years 2011-12 to 2013-14.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	1	16	3	14	3
2.	Assam	1	-	1	1	0	0
3.	Bihar	3	1	6	1	7	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	3	-	8	2
5.	Delhi	3	-	2	1	2	1
6.	Gujarat	6	3	3	3	1	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	1
8.	Haryana	4	1	2	1	1	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	1	-	2	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	-	1	-	3	0
11.	Karnataka	6	2	7	2	14	3
12.	Kerala	5	-	2	-	8	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	-	-	2	0
14.	Maharashtra	7	-	10	2	7	1
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	0	0
16.	Odisha	4	-	4	1	3	1
17.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	0	0
18.	Punjab	2	2	-	-	1	0
19.	Rajasthan	2	-	1	-	4	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	13	3	6	2	6	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8	4	8	2	14	3
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	-	1	0
23.	West Bengal	5	3	3	1	5	2
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0
25.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1	0
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	86	21	77	20*	112	25

Total Proposals received (last 3 years) : 86+77+112 = 275

Proposal approved during the last three years : 21+20+25 = 66

* In additional, 6 new AIIMS were established during the year under PMSSY.

Statement-IV

Number of proposals received/approved for increase in undergraduate seats in existing medical colleges from the year 2011-12 to 2013-14.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	1	15	5	11	7
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	4	0	2	1	4	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	1
5.	Delhi	2	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	1	0	1	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	1	3	2	1	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	1	0	0	1	0
12.	Karnataka	20	8	8	3	10	5
13.	Kerala	8	2	1	1	1	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	1	1	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	13	4	8	4	4	1
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	0	0	1	0	3	0
18.	Puducherry	3	0	1	0	1	0
19.	Punjab	1	1	2	0	3	2
20.	Rajasthan	7	4	0	0	5	5
21.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	4	3	5	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7	4	3	2	4	2
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	2	1
24.	West Bengal	10	2	1	1	2	2
25.	Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		104	33	51	24	60	30

Total Proposals received (last 3 years): $104+51+60 = 215$

Proposal approved during the last three years: $33+24+30 = 87$

Increase in Prices of Natural Gas

1759. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
 SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI UDAY SINGH:
 SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
 SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to double the prices of domestically produced natural gas from 1 April, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the new criteria/ formula adopted under which the revised prices of natural gas are being/have been fixed;

(c) whether the overall impact of increase in the prices of natural gas on power tariff, cost of fertilizers and CNG transportation and common man have been assessed, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Ministry of Finance has asked his Ministry to take appropriate action on the suggestions from different quarters for fixing an upper limit on increasing the price of natural gas; and

(e) if so, the response of his Ministry in this regard along with the other corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years.

(b) Details of approved price formula are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It has been estimated that an increase of US \$ 1/mmbtu in gas price will increase the cost of production of fertilizer by Rs. 1.37/kg, power by Rs. 45 paise per unit and LPG by Rs. 28 per cylinder.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Finance has advised to examine for appropriate action on the following issues *vide* OM dated 4th July, 2013:

- (i) There must be ceiling under the formula. It cannot be that gas producers will reap unlimited gains in case of an upswing in global prices; any upside has to be capped
- (ii) The Government must also subject gas producers to closer regulation, especially on the aspects of cost recovery and technical parameters related to production.
- (iii) The ongoing issues with Reliance-which will benefit the most from the higher prices now – over cost recovery and penalties for not meeting contracted output levels need to be taken to their logical conclusion;
- (iv) Once Reliance overcomes the technical difficulty of producing gas at the KG-D6 field, the Government must ensure the company delivers the shortfall it still owes at old price \$ 4.2 rather than getting the benefit of the new price.
- (v) The Government should also consider the other important recommendation of the Rangarajan Committee—of moving to revenue sharing arrangement with gas producers;
- (vi) As for the impact on electricity companies, if the impact is shared across all 900 billion units of power generated, the required tariff hike of 7-8 paise/unit is easily absorbed." Currently the above mentioned issues are under examination.

Statement

The Government had constituted a Committee headed by Dr. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister in May, 2012, to look into

the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) mechanism in petroleum industry. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Committee included among others formulating a structure and elements of the guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring, actual price fixation. The Committee submitted its report in December, 2012. The Government approval on gas pricing is based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations. The new criteria/formula derives from global trade transactions of gas the competitive price of gas at the global level by combining two methods. First, the netback price of Indian LNG import at the wellhead of the exporting countries will be estimated. Second method will be to take the weighted average of pricing prevailing at trading points of transactions - *i.e.*, the hubs or balancing points of the major markets of continents. For this, (a) the hub price at the Henry Hub in the US (for North America), (b) the price at the National Balancing Point of the UK (for Europe), and (c) the netback price at the sources of supply for Japan will be taken. Finally, the simple average of the prices arrived at through the aforementioned two methods will be taken.

The Government has not discovered the price of natural gas. It has approved policy and methodology based on Rangarajan Committee recommendations for pricing of domestically produced natural gas.

External Debt

1760. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's external debt has grown alarmingly within the span of a few years;
- (b) if so, the details of the debt grown along with rate of interests applicable thereon during each of the last three years and the current year upto June, 2013;

(c) the details of short term and long-term debt payable during each year of the said period; and

(d) the amount of debt due to be paid back by March, 2014 and the details of the Government's plan to meet this liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's external debt increased from US\$ 305.9 billion at end March 2011 to US\$ 345.5 billion at end March 2012 and further to US\$ 390.0 billion at end March 2013.

(b) and (c) The details of India's external debt during the last three years are given below:

(US\$ billion)			
Year	2010-11PR	2011-12PR	2012-13QE
Long-Term Debt	240.9	267.3	293.4
Short-Term Debt	65.0	78.2	96.7
Total External Debt	305.9	345.5	390.0

PR: Partially Revised, QE: Quick Estimates.

The interest rate on external debt varies from loan to loan, as it depends upon borrower and creditor type, the maturity profile and the reference interest rate. India's external debt service payments during the last three years are given below:

(US\$ billion)			
Year	2010-11PR	2011-12PR	2012-13QE
Principal	13.4	23.0	20.4
Interest	6.1	8.5	10.9
Total Debt Service	19.5	31.5	31.3

(d) Short term debt by residual maturity has been estimated at US\$ 172.3 billion (Reserve Bank of India press release dated June 27, 2013) at end March, 2013. As most part of this will be either rolled over or renewed, there will be no major implication on foreign exchange outflow.

Public Holding of Listed Companies

1761. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued guidelines to the listed companies to attain minimum 25 per cent public holding within stipulated period and if so, the details thereof including the deadline fixed if any, for compliance thereof;

(b) whether some companies have failed to meet the norms despite repeated reminders from SEBI;

(c) if so, the name of such companies and the reasons cited by each company for not complying with the norms; and

(d) the action taken by the SEBI/Government against each such company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India, *vide* notifications dated June 04, 2010 and August 09, 2010, amended Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957 (SCRR). The amended rule 19(2) (b) and newly introduced rule 19A of SCRR require the listed companies to achieve and maintain minimum public shareholding of 25% of the total issued shares for listed companies in private sector (Non-PSUs) and 10% for Public Sector Companies (PSUs). Further, a time period of three years was provided from the date of notification (*i.e.* by June 03, 2013 for Non-PSUs and August 08, 2013 for PSUs) to companies to achieve minimum public shareholding (MPS) in the manner specified by SEBI.

(b) and (c) Yes. Despite issuance of various circulars and the efforts of SEBI to facilitate achieving the minimum public shareholding requirement, some companies have not fulfilled the said requirement. Based on the details furnished by the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE), 106 listed companies from private sector failed to meet

the minimum public shareholding requirement by June 03, 2013. The names of such companies and reasons cited by these companies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) SEBI passed an interim order dated June 04, 2013 with respect to 105 listed companies and interim order dated July 05, 2013 in the respect of Gillette India Limited, who did not comply with the minimum public shareholding norms as stipulated under rules 19(2)(b) and 19A of SCRR within the due date *i.e.*, June 03, 2013.

The directions issued *vide* the said orders, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- (i) The voting rights and corporate benefits like dividend, rights, bonus shares, split, etc. with respect to the excess of proportionate promoter/promoter group shareholding in the non-compliant companies were directed to be frozen, till such time the companies complied with the minimum public shareholding requirement.
- (ii) The promoters/promoter group and directors of those non-compliant companies were prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in securities of their respective companies, either directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, except for the purpose of complying with minimum public shareholding requirement till such time those companies complied with the minimum public shareholding requirement.
- (iii) The shareholders forming part of the promoter/promoter group in the non-compliant companies were restrained from holding any new position as a director in any listed company, till such time those companies comply with the minimum public shareholding requirement.
- (iv) The directors of non-compliant companies were restrained from holding any new position as a director in any listed company, till such time those companies complied with the minimum public shareholding requirement.

The interim order was passed without prejudice to the right of SEBI to take any other action, against the non-compliant companies, their promoters and/or directors or issuing such directions in accordance with law.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company
1.	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd.
2.	Advance Lifestyles Ltd.
3.	Aeonian Investments Co. Ltd.
4.	Andhra Pradesh Tanneries Ltd.
5.	Anka India Ltd.
6.	Automobile Products of India Ltd.
7.	Bagalkot Udyog Limited
8.	Batliboi Ltd
9.	Best Eastern Hotels Limited
10.	BGR Energy Systems Limited
11.	Bhagyashree Leasing & Finance Ltd.
12.	Bhilai Engineering Corporation Ltd.
13.	Bombay Rayon Fashions Ltd.
14.	Brady & Morris Engineering Co. Ltd.
15.	Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited
16.	Citurgia Biochemicals Ltd.
17.	Classic Electricals Ltd.
18.	Dalal Street Investments Ltd.
19.	DPSC Ltd
20.	Dr. Agarwals Eye Hospital Ltd.
21.	EICL Ltd
22.	Eider Infotech Limited
23.	Eider Telecom Ltd.
24.	Elantas Beck India Ltd
25.	Essar Ports Ltd
26.	Fairfield Atlas Ltd.
27.	Foseco India Ltd
28.	Fresenius Kabi Oncology Limited
29.	Gandhidham Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
30.	Ganga Papers India Ltd
31.	Gillette India India
32.	Golkonda Engineering Enterprises Ltd.
33.	Growth Techno Projects Limited
34.	Gujarat Themis Biosyn Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the company
35.	Herman Milkfoods Ltd.
36.	Hindustan Breweries & Bottling Ltd.
37.	Hindustan Wires Ltd.
38.	Hira Automobiles Ltd.
39.	Hubtown Limited
40.	India Sugars and Refineries Ltd.
41.	Indore Wire Co. Ltd.
42.	Integrated Technologies Ltd.
43.	International Constructions Limited
44.	JCT Electronics Ltd.
45.	Jolly Boards Ltd.
46.	Jyothy Consumer Products Limited
47.	Kampani Consultants Ltd.
48.	Kanumanek Trading Co. Ltd.
49.	Kesar Petroproducts Ltd
50.	Khoday India Ltd.
51.	Kovalam Investment & Trading Co. Ltd.
52.	Kumaka Industries Limited
53.	Kusum Iron & Steel Ltd
54.	Kutch Salt & Allied Industries Ltd.
55.	Magnanimous Trade & Finance Ltd.
56.	Marathon Nextgen Realty Ltd
57.	Miven Machine Tools Ltd.
58.	Monotype India Ltd.
59.	Mudra Lifestyle Limited
60.	N.B. Footwear Ltd.
61.	Nagarjuna Agrichem Ltd
62.	Neycer India Ltd.
63.	Ocean Agro (India) Limited
64.	Omaxe Limited
65.	Parshwanath Corporation Limited
66.	Plethico Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
67.	Polson Ltd.
68.	Pranavaditya Spinning Mills Ltd.
69.	Premier Synthetics Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the company
70.	Pushpsons Industries Ltd.
71.	Ras Resorts & Apart Hotels Ltd
72.	REIL Electricals India Limited
73.	Remi Metals Gujarat Ltd.
74.	Sah Petroleums Ltd.
75.	Sanathnagar Enterprises Limited
76.	Sanghvi Asbestos Cements Ltd.
77.	Saptarishi Agro Industries Ltd
78.	Shalimar Wires Industries Ltd.
79.	Shantivijay Jewels Ltd.
80.	Shayona Petrochem Ltd.
81.	Shikhar Leasing and Trading Ltd.
82.	Shree Karthik Papers Ltd.
83.	Shree Vatsaa Finance & Leasing Ltd.
84.	Siel Financial Services Ltd.
85.	Sirhind Steel Ltd.
86.	Somaiya Organics (India) Ltd.
87.	Starcom Information Technology Ltd.
88.	Steelco Gujarat Ltd
89.	Suashish Diamonds Ltd.
90.	Sundaram Clayton Ltd.
91.	Swastik Surfactants Ltd.
92.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.
93.	Tea Time Ltd.
94.	Thacker & Co. Ltd.
95.	Titan Trading & Agencies Ltd.
96.	Transformers and Rectifiers (India) Ltd.
97.	Tulive Developers Limited
98.	U M S Technologies Limited.
99.	U.P. Hotels Ltd.
100.	Vaarad Ventures Ltd
101.	Velan Hotels Ltd.
102.	Videocon Industries Ltd.
103.	Vintron Informatics Ltd.
104.	Vippy Industries Ltd.
105.	Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd.
106.	Vishva-Vishal Engineering Ltd.

The reasons cited by these companies include:

- Due to global economic conditions and domestic macro-economic environment, there has been a general slowdown in economic growth across sectors.
- Negative stock market sentiments towards Real Estate and Infrastructure Sector in the past couple of years has made it very difficult for companies operating in these sectors to raise funds either through primary or the secondary market route.
- Financial health of the company is not good. There do not seem to be many willing investors.
- Subdued capital market and thin volume in company's shares.
- The increased promoter shareholding was due to infusion of fresh capital pursuant to orders of BIFR. As per the order of BIFR, Company is required to bring up the Public shareholding to a minimum level of 25% of the total paid up capital after June 03, 2013.
- Company is in the process of delisting.
- The company is not in operation since last 10 years and having no business. There are nil employees and having no fund to purchase shares from market.

Sale of LPG Cylinders

1762. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell cooking gas (LPG) cylinders from select petrol pumps in five metros of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these cylinders will be sold on subsidized rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Government has approved the proposal of public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to supply LPG at non-subsidized rate through Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlet (RO) for implementation on a pilot basis in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore subject to statutory clearances of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD)/ Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO).

[Translation]

Direct Cash Transfer Scheme

1763. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI P. T. THOMAS:
SHRI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers has since been launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present status of the scheme;

(c) the total number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) people/consumers received LPG subsidy directly into their

bank account so far along with the total amount paid for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the number of LPG subsidy beneficiaries under BPL category during the last three months, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a), (b) and (e) Government of India has launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme in 20 high Aadhaar coverage districts of the country. In these districts, the LPG consumers who have linked their Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number and to their bank accounts are getting all domestic LPG cylinders (subsidized as well as non subsidized cylinder) at market price. The difference between non- subsidized price and subsidized price of domestic LPG cylinder (excluding VAT) is being transferred directly to the consumers bank account as per consumers entitlement of subsidised cylinders. The list of Districts in which DBTL has been launched, as on 01.08.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

So far (as on 11.08.2013), 19.9 million domestic LPG households have been provided permanent advance amounting to Rs. 84.3 crores and 21 million subsidy on refills have been transferred amounting to Rs. 80.8 crores.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not categorise LPG consumers on basis of BPL status in their database.

Statement

The details of the Districts in which DBTL has been launched is given below:-

Sl. No.	State	District	Date of implementation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	01.06.2013
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	01.06.2013
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	01.06.2013
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	01.06.2013

Sl. No.	State	District	Date of implementation
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	01.06.2013
6.	Daman and Diu	Diu	01.06.2013
7.	Goa	North Goa	01.06.2013
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	01.06.2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	01.06.2013
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	01.06.2013
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	01.08.2013
12.	Karnataka	Tumkur	01.06.2013
13.	Karnataka	Mysore	01.07.2013
14.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	01.06.2013
15.	Kerala	Wayanad	01.06.2013
16.	Maharashtra	Wardha	01.06.2013
17.	Puducherry	Puducherry	01.06.2013
18.	Punjab	SBS Nagar/ Nawanshahar	01.06.2013
19.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar (Khandwa)	01.06.2013
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	01.06.2013

[English]

Adoption Process of Children

1764. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government/Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has framed new guidelines in regard to the process of adoption of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some agencies involved in adoption of children are reportedly adopting fraudulent methods in the child adoption process;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/CARA against such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India has notified 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children 2011' in June, 2011.

(c) to (e) As per the information received from Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), recently, complaints against two adoption agencies have been received from Uttar Pradesh by them. The State Government has been asked by CARA to take appropriate action.

World Bank Funded Health Projects

1765. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) the details of the health projects including

upgradation of hospitals being implemented with the help of international agencies such as World Bank, World Health Organisation (WHO), agency and State/UTwise;

(b) the present status of each of the projects along with loan/grants received from these agencies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any concurrent evaluation regarding the progress of the said projects has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the quality of health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The World Bank provides assistance in the form of loan to strengthen Central and State health systems. The World Health Organization does not directly assist the health programmes/projects of the Central/State Governments. Details of the various projects under World Bank funding are as follows:

Name of Projects	State/Central	Loan amount in Rs. crore (approx.)	Board approval on/ Closing date
Karnataka Health Systems	Karnataka	1347.37	22.08.2006 / 31.03.2016
Tamil Nadu Health Systems	Tamil Nadu	1297.86	16.12.2004 / 30.09.2014
Uttar Pradesh Health Systems	Uttar Pradesh	881.91	20.12.2011 / 31.03.2017
National Vector Borne Disease Control & Polio Eradication	Central (M/o HFW)	2039.25	31.07.2008 / 31.12.2013
National AIDS Control Support	Central (M/o HFW)	1555.25	01.05.2013 / 31.12.2017
ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Programme	Central (M/o WCD)	624.69	06.09.2012 / 31.10.2015

(c) and (d) Various steps, including statutory and concurrent audits, periodic reviews namely Joint review missions and Common review missions, field inspections and regular feedback system, have been taken by the Government for evaluation of the projects.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to improve quality of health services by working towards establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage in the country by increasing the number of trained health professionals and public health centers, strengthening primary health care under the ongoing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), with specific focus on reproductive and child health. To meet the primary health care needs of the urban poor, the Government also proposes to launch the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in the 12th Plan Period under an overarching umbrella of the National Health Mission (NHM).

Health Centres

1766. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP
NARAYAN RAO:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the total number of Primary Health Original notice of the question received in Hindi. Centres (PHCs),

Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of doctors, particularly gynaecologists and other specialist doctors, paramedical staff, medical equipment and medicines in these centres/hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard especially in the remote and tribal areas, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals received from the State/UT Governments regarding upgradation/modernization of health centres/hospitals and setting up of new centres/district hospitals along with the total fund allocated/released by the Government to these States/UTs for the said purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to curb high level of absenteeism amongst the doctors and paramedical staff at these centres during the duty hours crippling their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Centres (SCs) and District Hospitals functional in the country State/UT-wise as on March 2012 as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012 is placed in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State/UT-wise statements showing the shortfall of doctors at PHCs, Obstetrician & Gynaecologists at CHCs and paramedical staff at PHCs/CHCs as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012 are placed in the enclosed Statement-II to VI. The position of functioning medical equipment and medicines is dynamic and there are situations when medicines or medical equipment are not available in some Centre/hospitals.

(c) Public Health is a State subject. Under National Rural Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors, specialists and paramedics on contractual basis and procurement of drugs, equipment based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in

their Programme Implementation Plans. The details of measures taken by the Central Government to encourage doctors to work in rural and remote including tribal areas include:

- I. provision of financial support to State/UTs for providing additional incentives and higher remuneration to doctors/specialists to serve in such areas and improved accommodation arrangements so that they find it attractive to join public health facilities in such areas.
- II. amendment of the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide-
 - (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
 - (ii) incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses

(d) The details of proposals received from the State/UT Governments regarding upgradation/modernization/renovation works of health centres/hospitals and new construction works/setting up of new centres/district hospitals for current financial year is placed in the enclosed Statement-VII.

A Statement regarding the total fund approved by the Government under NRHM to the State/UTs for the said purpose for the current financial year, State/UT-wise is provided in the enclosed Statement-VIII. Lump sum (not activity wise) grant is released to the States/UTs based on its Resource envelope and utilization.

(e) As stated above, Public Health being a State subject, the actual implementation including the measures to curb absenteeism of doctors and paramedical staff at these Centres is under the purview of the State Governments.

Statement- I*Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs, DHs Functioning*

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March 2012			
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs	District Hospital (DH)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	97	48	14
3.	Assam	4604	975	109	25
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70	36
5.	Chhattisgarh	5111	755	149	17
6.	Goa	205	19	5	2
7.	Gujarat	7274	1158	318	24
8.	Haryana	2520	447	109	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2065	472	76	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	396	84	22
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188	21
12.	Karnataka	8871	2310	180	31
13.	Kerala	4575	809	217	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333	50
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1811	363	23
16.	Manipur	420	80	16	7
17.	Meghalaya	397	109	29	11
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9	8
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21	11
20.	Odisha ¹	6688	1226	377	32
21.	Punjab	2951	449	132	20
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1528	382	34
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1227	385	31
25.	Tripura	719	79	12	2
26.	Uttarakhand	1848	257	59	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515	152
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348	16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	22	4	3
30.	Chandigarh	16	0	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2	2
33.	Delhi	41	5	0	31
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	2
35.	Puducherry	51	24	4	5
All India		148366	24049	4833	722

Note: # Data for 2011 repeated

¹State informed that there are 79 other hospitals functioning which are equal to PHCs level facilities

Statement-II

Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8.	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9.	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16.	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17.	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20.	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22.	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23.	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*
25.	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27.	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
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	5	22	22	0	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
All India ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2010 repeated

data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

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 Centre

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

Statement-III*Obstetricians and Gynaecologists at CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	99	68	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3.	Assam	109	NA	69	NA	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar#	70	70	39	31	31
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6.	Goa	5	5	3	2	2
7.	Gujarat#	318	34	9	25	309
8.	Haryana	109	34	11	23	98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	0	NA	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	58	26	26
11.	Jharkhand	188	31	30	1	158
12.	Karnataka	180	180	175	5	5
13.	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	240	73	167	260
15.	Maharashtra##	363	205	180	25	183
16.	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17.	Meghalaya#	29	2	5	*	24
18.	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20.	Odisha	377	380	152	228	225
21.	Punjab	132	123	66	57	66
22.	Rajasthan	382	42	14	28	368
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25.	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	14	41	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	475	40	40
28.	West Bengal#	348	271	116	155	232
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	6	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35.	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
All India ²		4833	2598	1615	1058	3005

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

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 Community Health Centre

2 For calculating the overall per centages 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*Radiographers at CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4.	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150
8.	Haryana	109	82	142	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	72	*	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	81	*	3
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	180	180	172	8	8
13.	Kerala	217	15	20	*	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	192	95	141
15.	Maharashtra##	363	153	85	68	278
16.	Manipur	16	13	12	1	4
17.	Meghalaya#	29	21	22	*	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Mizoram##	9	9	5	4	4
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20.	Odisha	377	61	55	6	322
21.	Punjab	132	79	123	*	9
22.	Rajasthan	382	208	260	*	122
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	265	151	114	234
25.	Tripura	12	NA	7	NA	5
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	17	38	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	NA	181	NA	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	4	3	4	*	0
All India ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-V*Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2207	1851	356	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8.	Haryana	556	454	880	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13.	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20.	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21.	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25.	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	40	57	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	6	8	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	5	5	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	30	63	*	*
All India ²		28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

+ Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-VI*Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8.	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432
13.	Kerala#	1026	238	268	*	758

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16.	Manipur#	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	70	NA	77
20.	Odisha	1603	476	371	105	1232
21.	Punjab	581	580	482	98	99
22.	Rajasthan	1910	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	28	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1432	1073	359	539
25.	Tripura	91	NA	72	NA	19
26.	Uttarakhand	316	89	81	8	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh##	4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28.	West Bengal#	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	26	25	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	10	10	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	10	19	*	9
All India ²		28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and 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 per centages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-VII*State-wise proposals regarding Infrastructure works at public health facilities in FY 2013-14##*

Sl. No.	State/UT	New Construction works proposals					Upgradation/Renovation works proposals				
		SC	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH	SC	PHC	CHC	SDH	DH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	3	0	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh\$	0	0	0	0	0	436	94	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	36	25	27	0	0
4.	Assam%	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	55	0	1
5.	Bihar	78	25	0	0	0	1068	2	2	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	100	10	0	0	0	200	148	203	0	24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	9	0	0
11.	Goa	0	2	1	0	0	25	0	2	0	0
12.	Gujarat^	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	70	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	1009	90	78	0	24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	400	0	0	0	0	96	35	39	0	15
16.	Jharkhand	200	0	0	0	0	200	6	4	0	0
17.	Karnataka^@	170	46	0	0	0	625	274	3	0	4
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	13	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
20.	Maharashtra	50	17	2	0	1\$\$	339	372	45	25	35
21.	Manipur**	80	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
22.	Meghalaya	34	0	0	0	0	54	44	19	0	10
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	1	2	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	500	12	26	0	0	30	4	99	0	44
25.	Nagaland***	13	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	104	0	0	0	0	8	17	38	0	9
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab%%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	22
29.	Rajasthan	0	6	0	0	0	1414	471	297	25	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	0	7	6
31.	Tamil Nadu#	260	83	0	0	0	420	374	498	0	46
32.	Tripura	50	1	0	0	0	1	25	1	1	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	350	0	80	0	0	6057	28	15	0	10
34.	Uttarakhand	2	2	0	0	1	3	2	3	4	0
35.	West Bengal	683	3	0	0	0	0	68	142	16	11
Total		3129	225	113	0	3	12081	2192	1662	134	345

^ does not include proposals/approvals regarding training institutes

Does not include proposals regarding Cemoc centres and Medical colleges

*** does not include proposal regarding DEIC, SNCUs and NBSUs

**does not include proposals regarding Dispensary

\$\$ the proposal is regarding operationalisation of MCH wing

^^ does not include proposals regarding Mamta Ghar

\$ does not include proposals for spill over/carry forward work of 300 bedded institute of Obstetrics in SVRR, Tirupathi

@ does not include proposals/approvals regarding MCH wings, other construction works

% include spill over works also

%% does not include proposal for drug testing laboratory, SIHFW etc

Source- State ROPs 2013-14

Statement-VIII

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	New Construction	Hospital strengthening
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus States			
1.	Bihar	13.42	18.57
2.	Chhattisgarh	1.02	104.76
3.	Himachal Pradesh	10.70	10.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	22.96	41.89
6.	Madhya Pradesh	55.11	58.74
7.	Odisha	19.81	121.40
8.	Rajasthan	6.18	227.48
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	344.24
10.	Uttarakhand	1.54	3.25
Sub Total		130.74	930.33

1	2	3	4
B. NE States			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	9.64
12.	Assam	12.21	0.00
13.	Manipur	6.13	0.31
14.	Meghalaya	8.92	6.59
15.	Mizoram	0.63	0.49
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	0.25	0.04
18.	Tripura	0.50	20.83
Sub Total		28.64	37.90
C. Non-High Focus States			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3.90	45.47
20.	Goa	2.20	0.35
21.	Gujarat	0.40	68.79
22.	Haryana	1.28	22.77
23.	Karnataka	3.75	133.87
24.	Kerala	4.03	60.34

1	2	3	4
25.	Maharashtra	17.77	91.10
26.	Punjab	0.00	54.50
27.	Tamil Nadu	35.62	119.94
28.	West Bengal	47.39	22.51
Sub Total		116.34	619.64
D. Small States/UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	35.06	6.46
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
Sub Total		35.06	6.46
Grand Total		310.78	1,594.33

[Translation]

Caesarean Deliveries

1767. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of a recent study regarding increasing trend of unnecessary caesarean deliveries conducted in hospitals in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has not commissioned any study on Caesarean deliveries. However, the Central Health Management Information System of the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides data on numbers of C-Section deliveries conducted in hospitals across the country. The data indicates that the per centage of C-Section deliveries out of the total deliveries conducted in hospitals in the country has increased from 10.1% in the year 2010-11 to 12.07% in 2011-12 and to 12.85% in 2012-13 which is within the latest acceptable norms of WHO.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to maintain C-Section rates within acceptable norms are:-

- Promotion of Institutional delivery through Janani Surakhsha Yojana.
- Operationalization of health facilities including 24x7 Primary Health Centres, District Hospitals, Sub District Hospitals, Community Health Centres for providing skilled care at birth and Basic Emergency Obstetric Care to women for normal and assisted delivery; Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care for handling complications including C-Section facilities as per established standards.
- Capacity Building of service providers in emergency obstetric care e.g training of Medical officers in Life-Saving Anaesthesia Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care Skills.
- The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. This Act has come into force in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and all the Union Territories.

[English]

Sex Ratio

1768. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL

TIWARI:

SHARI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether as per 2011 Census, sex ratio has declined in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has urged the States to take appropriate steps for strict compliance of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 to check female foeticide in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year for setting up of dedicated cells to monitor the implementation of this Act; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for improving the sex ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Sex Ratio in the country has shown an improvement. As per the Census, sex ratio has increased from 933 females per thousand males in 2001 to 943 females per thousand males in 2011. State/UT-wise details of sex ratio are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has been exhorting the States and UTs to pay utmost attention for effective implementation of the provisions of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. Recently, on 18.05.2013, the Union Health Minister requested all the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors/Administrators of UTs, to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Union Health Secretary has also urged the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries (Health & FW) of all States/UTs, to establish mechanism for monitoring and to take deterrent follow up

action for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act. In response to these initiatives, State/UT Governments while reaffirming commitment towards strict compliance of the provisions of the Act, have taken a number of initiatives in this direction.

(e) Government has provided funds to the States and UTs for implementation of the Act. Setting up of PNDT cells to monitor implementation of the Act, is one of the activities for which funds are provided to the States/UTs. Details of funds allocated/released and utilized for PNDT activities during each of the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)		
Financial year	Allocation	Utilisation
2010-11	11417.44*	733.98
2011-12	1411.20	597.58
2012-13	1984.97	1078.84

*Allocation includes Innovations/Public Private Partnership/Non Governmental Organisation of PC & PNDT.

(f) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy devising schemes, programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation.

The measures include the following:-

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various provisions of the Rules relating to sealing, seizure and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment only within the registered premises has been notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed. Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted and regular

meetings are being held. The 21st meeting of the CSB has recently been held on 23.07.2013.

- The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has been requested to block sex selection advertisements on websites.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) has been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many States including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalisation of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation & Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC and PNDT Act.
- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. are also being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of sex ratio

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2001	2011
	India	933	943
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	889
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	972
3.	Punjab	876	895
4.	Chandigarh	777	818

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2001	2011
5.	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	879
7.	Delhi	821	868
8.	Rajasthan	921	928
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	912
10.	Bihar	919	918
11.	Sikkim	875	890
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	938
13.	Nagaland	900	931
14.	Manipur	978	992
15.	Mizoram	935	976
16.	Tripura	948	960
17.	Meghalaya	972	989
18.	Assam	935	958
19.	West Bengal	934	950
20.	Jharkhand	941	949
21.	Odisha	972	979
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	991
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	931
24.	Gujarat	920	919
25.	Daman and Diu	710	618
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	774
27.	Maharashtra	922	929
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	993
29.	Karnataka	965	973
30.	Goa	961	973
31.	Lakshadweep	948	947
32.	Kerala	1059	1084
33.	Tamil Nadu	987	996
34.	Puducherry	1001	1037
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	846	876

*[Translation]***CGHS Dispensaries and Hospitals**

1769. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) the total number of allopathic/AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the present number of dispensaries and hospitals are adequate to provide medical facilities to the beneficiaries;

(c) if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard including setting up of new CGHS dispensaries; and

(d) whether there is acute shortage of doctors, paramedical staff and medicines at present in the CGHS dispensaries and hospitals, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise including the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State/UT-wise details are give in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) CGHS has been providing medical services to its beneficiaries through a large network of dispensaries, Government hospitals and empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic/imaging centres at 25 locations in the country. The number of dispensaries in Delhi/NCR and most of the other locations are adequate to cater to the medical needs of its beneficiaries. However, in some locations it may not be adequate. Government is aware about it but due to financial and logistic constraints it is difficult to open more dispensaries in those locations. There are some States which do not have the presence of CGHS as yet. The Ministry has therefore mooted a proposal to open at least one CGHS dispensary in the capital city of such States on priority. Government is also contemplating introduction of a health insurance scheme with special focus to non CGHS areas to provide adequate healthcare facilities to the Central Government employees and pensioners and also to supplement CGHS.

(d): There is an overall shortage of qualified medical and paramedical professionals in the country. CGHS is also facing shortage of doctors and paramedics. CGHS inducts doctors through UPSC and many of them either do not join the Government services or leave for higher studies leaving the posts vacant. The details of vacancy position, State/UT wise are give in the enclosed statement-II.

However, all efforts are made to provide proper healthcare services to the CGHS beneficiaries with the available resources. Retired doctors are also engaged on short term contract basis to meet the requirement of doctors.

Statement-I*The Details of CGHS Hospitals/Wellness Centres According to Different Systems of Medicines*

Sl. No.	City	State	CGHS Hospitals	CGHS Wellness Centres						Total
				Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahemdabad	Gujrat		5	1	1	0	0	0	7
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh		7	1	1	0	0	0	9
3.	Banglore	Karnataka		10	2	1	1	0	0	14
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		1	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha		2	1	0	0	0	0	3
6.	Chandigarh			1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		14	1	1	0	2	0	18
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Delhi		4	94	13	13	5	1	4	130
10.	Guwahati	Assam		3	0	1	0	0	0	4
11.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		13	2	2	2	0	0	19
12.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh		3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13.	Jaipur	Rajasthan		5	1	1	0	0	0	7
14.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh		9	1	2	0	0	0	12
16.	Kolkata	West Bengal		18	1	2	1	0	0	22
17.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh		6	1	1	1	0	0	9
18.	Meerut			6	1	1	0	0	0	8
19.	Mumbai	Maharashtra		26	2	3	0	0	0	31
20.	Nagpur			11	2	1	0	0	0	14
21.	Patna	Bihar		5	1	1	0	0	0	7
22.	Pune	Maharashtra		7	1	2	0	0	0	10
23.	Ranchi	Jharkhand		2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24.	Shillong	Meghalaya		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25.	Thiruvanthpuram	Kerala		3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total			4	254	33	35	10	3	4	339

Statement-II*Vacancy-position of GDMO sub-cadre in CGHS*

Sl. No.	Name of City	Sanctioned	In position	Contractual appointments	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	22	20	1	1
2.	Ahmedabad	14	9	0	5
3.	Bangalore	37	31	4	2
4.	Bhopal	4	4	0	0
5.	Bhubaneswar	6	4	2	0
6.	Chandigarh	7	6	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jammu	2	1	0	1	
7.	Chennai	41	39	0	2	
8.	Dehradun	2	2	0	0	
9.	Delhi	699	528	73	171	
10.	Guwahati	9	7	0	2	
11.	Hyderabad	81	43	27	11	
12.	Jabalpur	17	8	5	4	
13.	Jaipur	24	21	1	2	
14.	Kanpur	41	32	0	9	
15.	Kolkata	74	72	0	2	2 doctors have been posted, who have not joined yet.
16.	Lucknow	32	33	0	1	
17.	Meerut	23	19	0	4	
18.	Mumbai	93	73	14	6	
19.	Nagpur	38	31	2	5	
20.	Patna	16	16	0	0	
21.	Pune	30	24	4	2	
22.	Shillong	5	6*	0	-1	*2 GDMOs are under transfer to CGHS, Guwahati
23.	Ranchi	6	7	Nil	-1	
24.	Trivandrum	10	10	Nil	0	
Total		1333	1046	129	287	

vacancy-position of Specialists sub-cadre in CGHS

Sl. No.	Name of City	Sanctioned	In position	Contractual appointments	Vacancies	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	10	3	0	7	
2.	Ahmedabad	1	0	0	1	Vacancies advertised for contractual appointments
3.	Bangalore	9	7	0	2	
4.	Bhopal	0	0	0	0	
5.	Bhubaneswar	0	0	0	0	
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	
	Jammu	0	0	0	0	
7.	Chennai	19	9	6	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	
9.	Delhi	117	101	0	16	
10.	Guwahati	0	0	0	0	
11.	Hyderabad	17	5	2	10	
12.	Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	
13.	Jaipur	9	5	2	2	
14.	Kanpur	10	3	0	7	
15.	Kolkata	8	2	0	6	
16.	Lucknow	11	11	0	0	
17.	Meerut	1	1	0	0	
18.	Mumbai	13	6	0	7	
19.	Nagpur	9	3	3	3	
20.	Patna	8	5	0	3	
21.	Pune	7	5	1	1	
22.	Shillong	0	0	0	0	
23.	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	
24.	Trivandrum	0	0	0	0	
Total		249	166	14	83	

Vacancy-position of Staff in CGHS

Sl. No.	Name of City	Sanctioned	In position	Contractual appointments	Vacancies	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	141	97	0	44	
2.	Ahmedabad	38	22	0	16	Out of 2 WC, one WC is managed entirely by outsourcing
3.	Bangalore	170	143	0	27	
4.	Bhopal	3	3	0	0	
5.	Bhubaneswar	29	13	12	4	
6.	Chandigarh	15	3	11	1	
	Jammu	3	0	2	1	
7.	Chennai	234	169	0	65	
8.	Dehradun	8	0	8	0	
9.	Delhi	744				
10.	Guwahati	34	31	0	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Hyderabad	183	127	0	56	
12.	Jabalpur	22	15	0	7	
13.	Jaipur	117	98	5	14	
14.	Kanpur	167	120	0	47	
15.	Kolkata	316	217	0	99	
16.	Lucknow	126	89	0	37	
17.	Meerut	113	85	0	28	
18.	Mumbai	511	354	0	157	
19.	Nagpur	132	78	0	54	
20.	Patna	111	74	0	37	
21.	Pune	133	117	0	16	
22.	Shillong	15	5	5	5	
23.	Ranchi	19	18	Nil	1	
24.	Trivandrum	43	35	1	7	
Total		3427	2463	44	964	

[English]

National Health Mission

1770. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI M. SRINIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a new National Health Mission (NHM) that combines the National Rural Health Mission and the proposed Urban Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the guidelines/norms formulated by the Government for implementation and operation of the NHM both in urban and rural areas of the country;

(d) the details of the funds allocated for urban and rural areas separately during the 12th Plan period under this Mission, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to have a dedicated health delivery mechanism for urban as well as rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been approved by the Cabinet on 1st May 2013 as a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM). NUHM would cover all State capitals, all district headquarters and other cities / towns with a population of more than 50000. It would focus on primary health care needs of urban population particularly slum dwellers and other marginalized groups like rickshaw puller, street vendors, railway and bus station coolies, homeless people, street children, construction site workers, migrant workers etc.

(c) Key features and strategies of "Framework for Implementation" in respect of NRHM and NUHM are in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) As per the 12th Plan document, out of total allocation of Rs. 184806.27 crore allocated for the National Health Mission (NHM) for the 12th Five Year Plan, Rs. 15143.00 crore has been earmarked for National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). State/UT-wise allocation for the 12th Plan period has not been made.

(e) Public health is a State subject. Government supports states to strengthen their health systems for

catering to health care needs of the population, particularly the poor. However, government has not set up dedicated health delivery mechanism just for urban and rural poor.

Statement-I

Key features and strategies of NRHM Framework for Implementation

NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. The broad strategies for implementation of NRHM are as follows:

Increasing Community participation: The NRHM seeks to improve community participation through institutional mechanisms such as Rogi Kalyan Samitis at hospitals and Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committees at village level. State and District Health Societies at state and district level and involvement of ASHAs as the interface between community and health system are other strategies to improve involvement of communities.

Decentralized Planning & Flexible Financing: The programme mandates the preparation of health action plans at State, District and Village level. While a framework for preparation of the action plan for the year is issued, the specific implementation strategy is proposed by the State government based on local needs and priorities. Flexible financing provides States the much needed flexibility to direct funds to those areas where they are need the most. Untied funds are provided to health facilities to help them address local issues.

Improving availability of Critical manpower: Augmenting Human Resources in health facilities is a focus area under NRHM. Two pronged strategy of encouraging States to increase the permanent health functionaries and bridging the gap with contractual engagement has been adopted.

Improved Management Capacities and better Monitoring and Accountability: This involves building up management and public health skills in existing workforce supplemented by inculcation of skilled personnel into the health system. The missions seeks to focus on means for better monitoring and accountability

Mainstreaming of AYUSH: NRHM seeks to revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH to strengthen the Public Health System at all levels.

Strengthening availability of Health facilities in rural areas especially high focus States is one of the foremost mandates of NRHM. Under the mission, States are provided support for new constructions/ upgradations of health facilities as well as equipments, drugs etc to ensure their functionality.

Convergent Action on other Determinants of Health: NRHM seeks to promote intersectoral convergence and encourage action on other social determinants of health to address health inequities.

Partnerships with Voluntary Sectors: NRHM encourages partnerships with Non Governmental Organizations to improve the effectiveness of implementation and to make health services and facilities accountable to citizens.

Key features and strategies of NUHM Framework for Implementation

The National Urban Health Mission aims to improve the health status of the urban population in general, but particularly of the poor and other disadvantaged sections. The broad strategies for implementation of NUHM are as follows:

- Improving the efficiency of public health system in the cities by strengthening, revamping and rationalizing existing government primary urban health structure and designated referral facilities.
- Promotion of access to improved health care at household level through community based groups: Mahila Arogya Samitis.
- Strengthening public health through innovative preventive and promotive action for improved health and nutrition and prevention of diseases.
- Increased access to health care through creation of revolving fund.
- IT enabled services (ITES) and e-governance for improving access improved surveillance and monitoring.

- Capacity building of stakeholders.
- Prioritizing the most vulnerable amongst the poor.
- Ensuring quality health care services.
- Inter and intra sectoral coordination.
- Improving Community Participation in Prevention And Treatment illnesses.
- Addressing community behaviors pertinent to the causation of childhood illness in urban slums.
- Improving sanitation and water services.

Banking Facilities

1771. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI BALI RAM:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

SHRI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

SHRI HARISCHANDRA DEORAM

CHAVAN:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unbanked areas having population of more than 2000 in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar;

(b) whether bank branches are proposed to be opened in those areas under Swabhiman campaign; and

(c) the role exercised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in ensuring opening up of new bank branches by public and private sector banks in these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Namo Narain Meena): (a) and (b) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as

per 2001 census) under "Swabhimaan" Financial Inclusion Campaign. By March, 2013 banking facilities have been provided to 74,351 such villages inter-alia through brick & mortar branches, business correspondent agents (BCAs) and mobile banking except 6 villages in Jammu and Kashmir. The State-wise number of such villages is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) In order to further extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, in terms of extant Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI, it has been stipulated that Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

Statement

State-wise number of unbanked villages with population of over 2000, provided with banking facilities under Swabhimaan Campaign 2010-13

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Villages provided with banking facilities
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6640
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
4.	Assam	2319
5.	Bihar	9206
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30
9.	Daman and Diu	6
10.	Delhi	110
11.	Goa	41
12.	Gujarat	3502
13.	Haryana	1838
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	789

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	1541
17.	Karnataka	3395
18.	Kerala	120
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2736
21.	Maharashtra	4292
22.	Manipur	186
23.	Meghalaya	39
24.	Mizoram	14
25.	Nagaland	196
26.	Odisha	1877
27.	Puducherry	42
28.	Punjab	1576
29.	Rajasthan	3883
30.	Sikkim	43
31.	Tamil Nadu	4445
32.	Tripura	419
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16270
34.	Uttarakhand	226
35.	West Bengal	7452
Grand Total		74351

[Translation]

Juvenile Homes

1772. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the pathetic condition of juvenile homes due to which inmates are diverted towards criminal activities and become drug-addicts;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments to run these juveniles homes during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the corrective measures adopted or likely to be adopted by the Government to improve the conditions of these juvenile homes and to provide basic facilities therein to enable their inmates to be brought into the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) To improve the quality services in Homes and maintain the standards of care stipulated in the Central Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/ UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act, which includes homes for girls as well. The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counselling and stipend etc.

The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/UT Administrations during each of the last three years and current year so far under ICPS for maintenance of various types of Homes, including juvenile Homes, are give in the enclosed Statement. The funds sanctioned and released are generally utilised, however, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

Statement

State-wise detail of funds sanctioned and released during each of the last three years and current year under ICPS for maintenance of various types of Homes

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned and Released [Rs in Lakhs]			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [up to 13.08.2013]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	553.50	1036.80	704.83	704.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1.38	1.38
3	Assam	52.36	-	19.78	19.78
4	Bihar	363.62	135.80	80.13	80.13
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	88.44	88.44
6	Goa	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	252.26	492.25	257.13	257.13
8	Haryana	212.24	140.55	75.78	75.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	156.77	31.53	31.53
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	-	150.37	55.88	55.88
12	Karnataka	215.13	1031.66	457.25	457.25
13	Kerala	206.42	353.69	176.84	176.84
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	91.44	138.77	138.77
15	Maharashtra	3201.28	1061.73	313.47	313.47
16	Manipur	26.43	174.11	98.71	98.71
17	Meghalaya	29.44	133.62	102.29	102.29
18	Mizoram	15.74	161.89	48.58	48.58
19	Nagaland	-	116.90	111.45	111.45
20	Odisha	255.36	110.81	43.30	43.30
21	Punjab	-	231.13	62.34	62.34
22	Rajasthan	-	646.91	370.59	370.59
23	Sikkim	-	51.12	6.75	6.75
24	Tamil Nadu	60.04	790.86	1678.74	1678.74
25	Tripura	175.65	114.50	68.32	68.32
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	900.46	975.17	975.17
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	74.03	74.03
28	West Bengal	258.91	548.24	176.79	176.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	5.56	5.56
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	164.15	319.49	273.96	273.96
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	69.77	-	54.56	54.56
Total		6112.30	8951.10	15308.51	6552.35

[English]

Ban on Tobacco Products

1773. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
 SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
 SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
 SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain studies/reports which suggest that tobacco consumption has been the main cause for millions of premature deaths in India over the years;

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

(c) the schemes/programmes being run by the Government to curb smoking and consumption of tobacco products and the funds released/utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose a complete ban on smoking and manufacturing, marketing and consumption of tobacco products including e-cigarettes and hookkah in the country; 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) and (b)

As per the Report on tobacco control in India, (2004) tobacco use is responsible for causing 8-9 lakh deaths annually in India.

Further, as per the study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) titled "Assessment of Burden of Diseases due to Non-communicable Diseases" based on analysis of published literature till 2004, the risk of diseases attributable to tobacco use was for stroke (78%), tuberculosis (65.6%), ischemic heart disease (85.2%), acute myocardial infarction (52%), esophageal cancer (43%), oral cancer (38%) and lung cancer (16%) respectively.

The ICMR's National Cancer Registry Programme which collects information on cancer cases and to some extent information on its related mortality reported that the number of cancers of mouth, tongue and pharynx during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 was 66,129; 68,160 & 170,261 respectively.

(c) Government of India has launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme is presently under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts. The funds utilized under the programme are as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure (INR) Crore
2010-11	29.32
2011-12	29.61
2012-13	10.48

The State-wise detail of funds released/ utilized under the NTCP for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) regulates the consumption, production, supply and distribution of the tobacco products by imposing restrictions on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products; prohibiting smoking in public places;

prohibiting sale to and by minors; prohibiting sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions and through mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs. It doesn't ban tobacco products per se. However, the Production, Sale, Storage and Distribution of food products containing tobacco or nicotine such as Gutkha have been prohibited under The Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, notified under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under "Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products".

Statement

*Status of the release and utilization of funds under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	—	5,45,120	14,71,626	8,27,852	14,56,623	—
2.	Assam	16,00,000	21,17,698	29,47,168	25,76,117	26,23,212	29,86,613
3.	Karnataka	13,29,472	4,30,000	—	4,58,324	—	—
4.	West Bengal*	—	1,20,000	—	Nil	—	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	5,78,000	5,15,024	23,34,000	4,82,400	—	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	—	11,07,716	12,53,900	63,299	—	7,94,627
7.	Gujarat	12,93,000	6,86,082	2,25,825	7,81,702	—	—
8.	Delhi	—	4,82,552	25,52,635	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh*	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	14,84,000	14,84,000	25,76,000	23,61,319	—	—
11.	Tripura	14,84,000	14,43,328	18,91,324	13,69,095	13,63,884	—
12.	Mizoram	10,01,382	6,26,618	—	8,57,382	22,20,000	25,75,657
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	9,70,257	12,13,000	2,41,743	—	—
14.	Sikkim	14,84,000	17,10,446	12,39,000	Nil	—	—
15.	Jharkhand**	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Bihar**	—	1,39,650	—	2,76,015	—	—
17.	Uttarakhand	—	3,30,483	—	5,40,241/-	22,18,452	19,67,358
18.	Maharashtra**	—	—	—	—	—	8,73,908
19.	Goa	—	4,25,577	13,88,944	4,39,494	—	—
20.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,000	5,75,446	14,05,600	—	—	—
21.	Odisha**	—	Nil	—	5,70,826	—	—

** * 17,24,000 INR/ State released to West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh in 2007-08.

12,12,000 INR/ State released to Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Odisha in 2008-09.

Utilization as per 'available information' submitted by the states

[Translation]

Mental Disorders

1774. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the number of patients with mental disorders is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the activities undertaken, mental hospitals, colleges and institutes upgraded and funds earmarked and allocated under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restructure NMHP to improve upon the situation and launch it in the so far unserved areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to increase the number of mental healthcare professionals, hospitals and institutes in the country; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government for a separate legislative measure for mental healthcare and provision for insurance facilities of mentally ill patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In 2005, the

National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population. At present, these estimates are nearer to 3% and 10%. The details of funds released under various schemes of National Mental Health Programme during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, the Government of India introduced the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in the country since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/ UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Program (DMHP) to provide detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. It has also been decided to expand the DMHP to the unserved areas of the country in a phased manner. With the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country, 11 Centers of Excellence in Mental Health and 27 PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility have been funded. Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health And Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the National

Mental Health Programme has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. It also provides for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals, modernization of State run Mental Hospitals, support for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

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

(e) The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal to replace the Mental Health Act, 1987, with a new legislation i.e. the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013. The new legislation proposes to make provisions for protection of the following rights of persons with mental illness:

1. Right to access mental health care.
2. Right to community living.
3. Right to protection from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.
4. Right to equality and non-discrimination.
5. Right to information.
6. Right to confidentiality.
7. Restriction on release of information in respect to mental illness.
8. Right to access medical records.
9. Right to personal contacts and communication.
10. Right to legal aid.
11. Right to make complaints about deficiencies in provision of services.

Statement

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/-

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and 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, Shahdra	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.	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.		Thiruvarur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
17.		Namakkal	Rs. 46,37,000/-
18.		Perambalur	Rs. 46,37,000/-
19.		Virudhunagar	Rs. 46,37,000/-
20.		Cuddalore	Rs. 46,37,000/-
21.		Thiruvallur	Rs. 46,37,000/-

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. 13,01,91,648/-
2.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-
3.	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-
4.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-
Scheme–B: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties			
6.	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7.	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

2. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

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

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

2012-13**1. District Mental Health Programme**

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

2. Manpower Development Schemes

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

3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

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

2013-14

No funds have been released under National Mental Health Programme during the current year till date.

*[English]***Multiple Mortgaging of Property**

1775. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for lending and mortgaging of collateral sureties;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of irregularities in granting of loans by banks on the basis of fake No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for availing loans against the same property as collateral from different banks simultaneously;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh indicating the number and details of First Information Reports (FIR) lodged in this regard;

(d) whether any of the public Sector Banks did not lodge complaints despite detection of such cases recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Various regulatory norms on lending and mortgaging of collateral securities are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks and financial institutions from time to time. These norms are available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in. RBI monitors implementation of these norms in the banks and takes appropriate action in case of their violation. Banks frame their board approved policies in this regard in accordance with the regulatory norms. Banks have an in-built mechanism to prevent / correct irregularity in granting of loans. First Information Reports (FIRs) are lodged by banks in all cases found fit for the purpose.

(e) To prevent frauds in the cases involving multiple lending from different banks on the same immovable property, Government of India has set up a Central Electronic Registry under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI).

Cases of Japanese Encephalitis

1776. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT BHOURAO KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) related cases and deaths, particularly from Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in the country;

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

(c) the reasons for the annual recurrence of JE and AES in the country;

(d) the details of the financial and technical assistance provided to the JE/ AES endemic States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the fresh measures being taken by the Government to curb annual recurrence of encephalitis related cases and deaths in the country especially in Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) cases and deaths reported during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Some parts of the country are endemic for JE/AES due to climatic and ecological factors. JE has a complex eco-epidemiological cycle as its transmission involves multiple hosts and the mosquito that transmits the disease is outdoor resting and feeding thereby limiting the intensive vector control options. Similarly there are numerous etiological agents responsible for AES.

(d) and (e) Details of financial assistance provided to the JE endemic States during the last three years and

current year under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for all Vector Borne Diseases is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The prevention and control of JE/AES is dealt under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Government, in October, 2012 approved an intersectoral programme for reduction of mortality, morbidity and disability in children due to JE/AES for 60 priority districts in 5 identified States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tamil Nadu).

The prevention and control strategy includes JE vaccination of children in campaign mode as well as

routine immunization, disease surveillance through sentinel sites, early case detection and proper case management, integrated vector control and behaviour change communication. The strategy is primarily implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

In Maharashtra too, the activities to prevent and Control JE are included in the Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in the State.

Statement-I

Reported JE/AES Cases and Deaths during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010				2011				2012				2013* (up to 08.08.2013)			
		AES		JE		AES		JE		AES		JE		AES		JE	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	7	5	73	1	4	1	64	0	3	0	5	0	0	0
2.	Assam	469	117	142	40	1319	250	489	113	1343	229	463	100	652	124	156	38
3.	Bihar	50	7	0	0	821	197	145	18	745	275	8	0	279	111	0	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	80	0	9	0	91	1	1	0	84	0	9	0	27	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	1	1	1	0	90	14	12	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	18	2	2	2	303	19	101	5	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	143	1	3	0	397	0	23	0	189	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Kerala	19	5	0	0	88	6	37	3	29	6	2	0	46	6	1	0
10.	Maharashtra	34	17	0	0	35	9	6	0	37	20	3	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	118	15	45	5	11	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	11	6	2	0	44	6	29	5	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	466	7	11	1	762	29	24	3	935	64	25	4	34	4	10	0
15.	Uttarakhand	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	174	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	325	59	3492	579	224	27	3484	557	139	23	482	108	0	0
17.	West Bengal	70	0	1	0	714	58	101	3	1216	100	87	13	332	36	10	1
	Total	5167	679	555	112	8249	1169	1214	181	8344	1256	745	140	1832	385	177	39

* Provisional, C=Cases, D= Deaths.

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 *
		Released	Released	Released	BE Allocation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.24	3457.42	735.40	2316.32
2.	Assam	4910.03	3774.39	1701.76	5168.19
3.	Bihar	4213.38	4891.27	5931.06	6038.31
4.	Delhi	40.88	0.00	4.65	309.50
5.	Goa	61.08	77.90	100.00	125.81
6.	Haryana	0.00	138.50	276.90	203.50
7.	Jharkhand	3586.13	5014.77	1404.27	3836.09
8.	Karnataka	443.88	639.34	811.39	1630.66
9.	Kerala	305.75	361.18	500.11	745.56
10.	Maharashtra	487.54	436.98	1055.51	1557.04
11.	Manipur	602.04	410.75	228.35	1007.41
12.	Meghalaya	1089.04	640.11	770.21	1146.96
13.	Nagaland	1287.91	997.72	930.15	1678.25
14.	Tamil Nadu	372.50	341.41	150.00	1971.75
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2730.95	2431.94	1019.89	3469.29
16.	Uttarakhand	77.53	85.00	162.51	117.50
17.	West Bengal	2964.01	2457.12	1216.35	3381.03
Total		24331.89	26155.80	16553.11	36367.07

*2013-14 the financial year has just started and therefore only allocation is shown

[Translation]

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

1777. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF);

(b) the details of loans and assistance provided under the RIDF schemes/ programmes/ projects during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the amount of loan sanctioned by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to create new RIDF units in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds under RIDF; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) created in NABARD mobilizes funds from commercial banks and channelizes them to State Governments so as to enable

them to invest in the critical infrastructure development that is urgently needed for the well-being of the society. This Fund is available for a wide range of activities ranging from Anganwadi Centers to Mini Hydel projects. It bridges the resource gap of the States to complete the sunk and written off investments so as to realize their full benefits. It also physically connects the remote villages to the main stream through its concepts of last mile connectivity by investing in village roads.

(b) The State-wise details, including Andhra Pradesh,

of loans disbursed under RIDF during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) The details of amount of loan sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD) during the last three years and current year, as available with NABARD, is given in the enclosed Statement-II to V.

(d) and (e) The corpus for RIDF has increased from Rs. 2000 crore during 1995-96 to Rs. 20,000 crore during 2013-14.

Statement-I

(a) RIDF—details of loans disbursed under RIDF during the last three years

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11					2011-12				
		Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345.18	328.27	207.2	14.46	895.11	362.77	304.19	214.42	147.04	1028.42
2.	Arunachal	1.21	38.87	3.74	8.23	52.05	0	74.05	0.48	31.06	105.59
3.	Assam	1.48	132.04	2.49	47.5	183.51	3.28	113.67	0	12.47	129.42
4.	Bihar	27.87	497.6	52.15	62.48	640.1	96.11	458.26	16.75	67.23	638.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	69.03	0	0	0	69.03	124.51	28.08	0	0	152.59
6.	Goa	65.445	16.57	9.68	5.6	97.295	58.43	16.36	2.83	1.1	78.72
7.	Gujarat	205.09	235.92	439.55	5.47	886.03	425.74	95.02	177.16	82.08	780
8.	Haryana	80.29	65.99	37.96	19.46	203.7	103.19	38.88	86.02	36.44	264.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.17	138.24	65.23	10.36	300	135.53	134.19	0	30.28	300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.29	389.34	31.79	18.65	455.07	7.69	356.74	71.12	9.3	444.85
11.	Jharkhand	4.5	410.79	23.74	19.1	458.13	9.94	519.49	68.09	35.68	633.2
12.	Karnataka	178	296.81	205.91	69.28	750	134.45	378.97	153.04	72.2	738.66
13.	Kerala	122.81	68.14	145.46	55.31	391.72	44.1	121.66	146.14	136.63	448.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	191.3	176.66	1.61	0	369.57	855.25	337.93	35.04	21.78	1250
15.	Maharashtra	278	314.89	50.61	49.42	692.92	334.36	467.68	92.02	105.94	1000
16.	Manipur	7	0	7.7	15	29.7	5.02	0	22	23	50.02
17.	Meghalaya	5.56	31.14	5.79	17.51	60	6.3	41.72	12.97	17.83	78.82
18.	Mizoram	0	14.17	9.79	16.04	40	0	36.09	9.3	11.9	57.29
19.	Nagaland	0	17.27	0	20.04	37.31	0	25.04	0	20.28	45.32
20.	Odisha	301.47	389.82	0	22.93	714.22	261.64	437.07	4.1	109.04	811.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Puducherry	1.58	27.64	25.6	0	54.82	4.64	24.05	26.31	0	55
22.	Punjab	62.31	175.59	138.46	71.54	447.9	61.34	149.08	76.41	161.07	447.9
23.	Rajasthan	96.07	329.46	557.56	16.91	1000	104.27	495.33	355.37	75.13	1030.1
24.	Sikkim	0	21.09	14.85	4.06	40	0	25.57	3.93	0.5	30
25.	Tamil Nadu	76.78	374.51	259.84	1.84	712.97	111.71	453.3	400.7	89.02	1054.73
26.	Tripura	9.99	90	0	0	99.99	6.98	84.88	8.14	0	100
27.	Uttar Pradesh	901.76	272.14	0	270.43	1444.33	465.04	452.61	0	345.12	1262.77
28.	Uttarakhand	70.57	218.6	0	24.39	313.56	86.09	238.29	0	25.62	350
29.	West Bengal	88.85	339.61	15.33	177.21	621	110.45	426.1	17.39	246.06	800
Total		3293.605	5411.17	2312.04	1043.22	12060.04	3918.83	6334.3	1999.73	1913.8	14166.66

* Sector-wise disbursements during 2013-14 are yet to be received from ROs.

Source: NABARD

(b) *RIDF—details of loans disbursed under RIDF during the last three years*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2012-13					Total	2013-14*
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri-Related Sector		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603.07	444.61	216.125	-6.3	163.75	1421.255	68.58
2.	Arunachal	0	43.48	2.01	5.19	4.73	55.41	0
3.	Assam	0	203.89	0	0	47.38	251.27	21.92
4.	Bihar	79.06	700.1	4.16	28.1	90.94	902.36	168.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.51	225.83	0	0	22.05	288.39	41.66
6.	Goa	44.94	62.91704	0.85	0	0	108.707	6.49
7.	Gujarat	730.71	53.69	857.78	0	57.82	1700	291.57
8.	Haryana	101.11	125.66	59.41	0	36.19	322.37	26.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.73	211.79	92.79	0	4.69	400	120.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.29	299.55	59.55	0	18.61	413	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.53	586.6	162.873	0	0	750.003	41.66
12.	Karnataka	131.74	402.69	107.11	0	107.54	749.08	81.03
13.	Kerala	46.4259	124.2745	155.81	2.4433	81.0499	410.0036	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	862.8222	307.7631	35.193	0	44.2356	1250.014	113.28
15.	Maharashtra	217.93	390.08	43.76	0	33.5	685.27	76.5
16.	Manipur	43.4	0	0	0	0.6	44	0
17.	Meghalaya	9.94	27.09	0	0	13.88	50.91	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18.	Mizoram	0	3.04	5.98	21.87	11.57	42.46	0
19.	Nagaland	0	29	0	0	19.2	48.2	0
20.	Odisha	276.4283	533.1157	0.6352	0	135.0636	945.2428	52.18
21.	Puducherry	6.392	12.083	6.9506	0	0	25.4256	0
22.	Punjab	120.0303	22.432	9.574	0	37.9618	189.9981	64.82
23.	Rajasthan	20.18	689.75	220.38	0	219.79	1150.1	99.05
24.	Sikkim	5	48.87	16.8	0	3.91	74.58	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	144.87	489.02	321.79	0	261.15	1216.83	229.46
26.	Tripura	0	140.76	1.4	0	2.1	144.26	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	645.91	363.35	46.58	0	357.28	1413.12	274.31
28.	Uttarakhand	118.75	279.16	0	42.09	0	440	71.89
29.	West Bengal	38.3	477.29	13.72	0	270.69	800	134.4
Total		4414.069	7297.8853	2441.23	93.393	2045.689	16292.26	1983.89

* Sector-wise disbursements during 2013-14 are yet to be received from ROs.

Source: NABARD

Statement-II

RIDF—Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2010-11

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Agri Related		Total	
		Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	349.73	416	487.29	1454	380.89	196	18.99	2100	1236.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh										
3.	Assam	2	6.74	227	249.21			28	27.78	257	283.73
4.	Bihar	2	1.88	57	884.86	2	127.62	3	75.51	64	1089.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	128.84							12	128.84
6.	Goa	1	57.00							1	57.00
7.	Gujarat	5302	274.12			4528	861.74	7	27.34	9837	1163.20
8.	Haryana	7	161.50	27	124.57	770	158.21	686	41.85	1490	486.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	84.85	85	171.98	49	116.21	113	32.27	395	405.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	37.34	252	671.38	17	27.24	47	49.07	322	785.03
11.	Jharkhand			316	540.38	15	82.71			331	623.09
12.	Karnataka	274	144.17	1017	483.59	1084	140.22	117	93.00	2492	860.98
13.	Kerala	213	280.60	14	80.68	116	81.88	64	108.86	407	552.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	507.61	261	546.26	350	145.78			614	1199.65
15.	Maharashtra	21	336.69	561	539.61			78	247.08	660	1123.38
16.	Manipur	87	19.02			61	167.09	5	85.54	153	271.65
17.	Meghalaya	6	9.84	55	65.97	39	20.52	13	46.63	113	142.96
18.	Mizoram			9	49.74	9	8.59	5	87.46	23	145.79
19.	Nagaland			6	20.22			31	58.34	37	78.56
20.	Odisha	1189	235.51	61	494.46			34	168.29	1284	898.26
21.	Puducherry	7	20.20	42	28.45	33	52.50	4	4.59	86	105.74
22.	Punjab	27	224.14	102	259.82	3445	118.06			3574	602.02
23.	Rajasthan			2426	691.11	3	600.02	241	9.10	2670	1300.23
24.	Sikkim	5	2.36	23	49.71	5	10.99	47	14.57	80	77.63
25.	Tamilnadu	14	101.62	713	472.77	261	459.75			988	1034.14
26.	Tripura			12	59.01	6	27.14			18	86.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8110	422.94	1065	505.44			209	636.39	9384	1564.77
28.	Uttarakhand	199	138.39	549	592.04			2	10.43	750	740.86
29.	West Bengal	3215	143.20	177	550.68	58	14.45	236	455.77	3686	1164.10
	Total	18884	3688.29	8473	8619.23	12305	3601.61	2166	2298.86	41828	18207.99

Source: NABARD

Statement-III*RIDF – Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2011-12*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Warehousing		Agri Related excluding warehousing		Total	
		Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	668.99	279	485.70	33	198.02					351	1352.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			2	9.86	2	12.24					4	22.10
3.	Assam			108	146.43					47	58.71	155	205.14
4.	Bihar	167	188.21	68	600.90			37	157.64	3	87.34	275	1034.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	50.27	78	100.36			3	140.40	0	0.00	87	291.03
6.	Goa	1	64.12									1	64.12
7.	Gujarat	3	636.35	21	114.08	1	354.93	52	42.46	84	367.97	161	1515.79
8.	Haryana	156	212.25			49	228.20	6	14.09	17	31.35	228	485.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	70.17	109	247.33	75	104.67					223	422.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	40.71			87	105.42			37	10.37	147	156.50
11.	Jharkhand			296	572.70	8	206.41			122	22.11	426	801.22
12.	Karnataka	354	114.12	1079	468.38	203	57.14	56	62.92	222	53.91	1914	756.47
13.	Kerala	77	147.29	72	363.44	246	282.72	80	113.34	75	155.65	550	1062.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1141.54	112	280.66			23	94.90			142	1517.10
15.	Maharashtra	50	324.88	735	715.34	2289	179.28	584	459.93	94	95.11	3752	1774.54
16.	Manipur												
17.	Meghalaya									2	12.77	2	12.77
18.	Mizoram					12	10.94			5	14.83	17	25.77
19.	Nagaland									4	3.04	4	3.04
20.	Odisha	794	535.88	102	738.00	1	14.01					897	1287.89
21.	Puducherry	1	33.20	63	51.41	3	41.38	3	1.53	8	13.89	78	141.41
22.	Punjab	788	114.00	7	66.17	20	246.50			310	215.42	1125	642.09
23.	Rajasthan	7	309.28	1264	446.72	52	726.36	14	21.20	2292	305.91	3629	1809.47
24.	Sikkim			1	2.23							1	2.23
25.	Tamil Nadu	16	109.07	1477	569.84	6	544.12	197	261.23	373	116.13	2069	1600.39
26.	Tripura			15	57.65			2	5.50	3	4.00	20	67.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	421.84	825	754.66	198	73.42			134	408.89	1162	1658.81
28.	Uttarakhand	177	210.62	228	254.10					1	16.75	406	481.47
29.	West Bengal	5	291.99	169	545.67	18	13.85	61	118.68	28	132.27	281	1102.46
Total		2715	5684.78	7110	7591.63	3303	3399.61	1118	1493.82	3861	2126.42	18107	20296.26

Source-NABARD

Statement-IV*RIDF – Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2012-13*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Warehousing		Agri Related (excluding warehousing)		Total	
		Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	219.16	280	489.12	162	146.02	26	105.7	461	94.96	959	1054.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh											0	
3.	Assam	1104	75.83					251	49.46	117	135.67	1472	260.96
4.	Bihar	181	18.73	156	1202.19			340	238.65	1	30.59	678	1490.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	8.12	1968	974.67							1970	982.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6.	Goa	1	70.65	6	124.35							7	195
7.	Gujarat	4	860.54			3802	603.66					3806	1464.2
8.	Haryana			25	205.7	1	79.14	13	70.74			39	355.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	74.43	81	250.65	1043	107.07					1163	432.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			95	275.96							95	275.96
11.	Jharkhand			133	447.57							133	447.57
12.	Karnataka	241	132.36	680	382.7	4	21.25	36	56.27	116	37.33	1077	629.91
13.	Kerala	48	20.2	83	227.47	64	371.95			23	119.13	218	738.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	862.04	124	372.89	715	245.67	256	313.35			1104	1793.95
15.	Maharashtra			827	559.7							827	559.7
16.	Manipur												
17.	Meghalaya									8	6.82	8	6.82
18.	Mizoram												
19.	Nagaland												
20.	Odisha	25725	476.96	125	824.65			17	43.49	27	217.2	25894	1562.3
21.	Puducherry											0	0
22.	Punjab	38	544.73					11	41.8	147	34.81	196	621.34
23.	Rajasthan	1	10.73	2257	1124.74	7	301.71	85	225.04	41	444.03	2391	2106.25
24.	Sikkim												
25.	Tamilnadu	6	91.7	1002	606.13	841	285.26	1183	264.04	26	197.98	3058	1445.11
26.	Tripura			27	89.98			72	9.35			99	99.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	191	1542.54	695	339.02			25	147.62	74	266.88	985	2296.06
28.	Uttarakhand	14	42.37	108	221.86					2	102.93	124	367.16
29.	West Bengal	34	93.1	133	474.3	5	5.8	125	575.72	93	248.36	390	1397.28
	Total	27668	5144.19	8805	9193.65	6644	2167.53	2440	2141.23	1136	1936.69	46693	20583.29

Statement-IV*RIDF – Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2013-14*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Agri Related		Total	
		Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt	Proj No	Sanc Amt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	193.65	102	260.29	715	114.73	1154	232.29	1995	800.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			7	63.35	1	11.78			8	75.13
3.	Assam	2	7.03					11	7.41	13	14.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar			94	640.55					94	640.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	29.13	2208	541.28					2214	570.41
6.	Goa									0	0.00
7.	Gujarat									0	0.00
8.	Haryana			21	221.53	14	17.12			35	238.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	16.38	14	62.5	16	35.11			35	113.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir									0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1	378.68	48	166.82					49	545.50
12.	Karnataka									0	0.00
13.	Kerala	1	30.88	17	96.81			15	186.04	33	313.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	137.75							1	137.75
15.	Maharashtra									0	0.00
16.	Manipur									0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya									0	0.00
18.	Mizoram			1	49.91			11	47.3	12	97.21
19.	Nagaland									0	0.00
20.	Odisha	160	19.8	9	66.71			8	57.34	177	143.85
21.	Puducherry									0	0.00
22.	Punjab					558	75.42	3	45	561	120.42
23.	Rajasthan			1409	612.77					1409	612.77
24.	Sikkim									0	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	4	74.16					3	1.59	7	75.75
26.	Tripura									0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh			33	187.63			3	9.26	36	196.89
28.	Uttarakhand			18	62.73					18	62.73
29.	West Bengal			9	18.19			16	39.14	25	57.33
Total		204	887.46	3990	3051.07	1304	254.16	1224	625.37	6722	4818.06

Source: NABARD

Water Borne Diseases

1778. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of high prevalence of various waterborne diseases due to intake of contaminated water in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the treatment and control of such diseases in the country along with the funds earmarked, allocated and utilised by the States/UTs for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has proposed/launched any awareness and immunization drive against certain waterborne diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).

State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis, Cholera and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years 2010-2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

(c) 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 are given in the enclosed Statement-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.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare undertakes awareness campaigns through print, audio video, exhibitions, pamphlets, booklets, etc. in respect of various diseases including water borne diseases. The Ministry also reaches out to the section of population by undertaking publicity through the media units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, namely, Directorate of Field Publicity and Song and Drama Division.

In April 2012, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with Doordarshan and All India Radio have started a half an hour dedicated health magazine programme "Swasth Bharat" being telecast/broadcast in regional languages for 5 days a week through 30 Regional Kendra's of Doordarshan and 29 Regional Stations of All India Radio. Through this Programme, awareness is being created regarding various Central Government schemes/programmes and various diseases including water borne diseases.

Vaccinations under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) do not cover water-borne diseases.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2010 – 2013

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013 *	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2291375	214	2235614	107	2092340	100	553852	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19104	3	32228	11	44570	7	NR	NR
3.	Assam	75681	0	96816	16	134295	147	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	130276	0	493559	8	227334	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	51480	2	64575	5	108238	26	38612	0
6.	Goa	16417	5	15146	2	13696	1	5490	0
7.	Gujarat	357922	3	367450	0	410508	7	175488	7
8.	Haryana	215717	43	224223	21	215111	27	80887	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	284548	28	310227	51	338708	58	78220	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	494138	5	544711	0	550645	2	238984	1
11.	Jharkhand	58767	0	98258	1	72170	6	21976	0
12.	Karnataka	583103	62	591989	49	582347	84	139819	15
13.	Kerala	373945	2	260938	0	360743	10	173873	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	305438	107	290705	92	488743	91	164199	18
15.	Maharashtra	813445	12	507046	4	457001	1	140293	0
16.	Manipur	13869	12	17605	39	27469	56	7060	10
17.	Meghalaya	181411	16	148801	20	201819	19	66158	8
18.	Mizoram	16148	12	16192	11	15957	7	7192	6
19.	Nagaland	36535	0	30458	1	20939	0	5653	0
20.	Odisha	681659	104	632493	143	743493	235	128679	47
21.	Punjab	204936	39	190022	15	197059	27	92409	2
22.	Rajasthan	223106	11	227571	7	508512	12	170494	2
23.	Sikkim	55223	2	44094	2	53516	0	14722	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	455668	49	210074	24	199930	17	114433	16
25.	Tripura	119945	88	109777	83	98417	22	32569	6
26.	Uttarakhand	100065	42	79643	26	101927	21	23412	4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	431893	164	554770	185	740328	254	235676	84
28.	West Bengal	1970448	398	1854651	288	2033180	280	480389	77
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28028	8	19679	0	33513	3	8141	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	42615	0	38218	0	18646	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69265	1	81322	1	74007	0	26278	0
32.	Daman and Diu	8169	0	12638	0	12559	0	2802	2
33.	Delhi	115478	89	102983	62	136567	98	46346	18
34.	Lakshadweep	6742	0	4693	0	5461	0	3085	0
35.	Puducherry	82659	5	80766	3	96210	21	31397	10
Total		10742327	1526	10231049	1269	11701755	1647	3554568	398

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

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2: *The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto June 2013.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the years 2010 – 2013*

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170763	5	180297	6	279816	37	63613	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5715	10	7885	9	11821	10	NR	NR
3.	Assam	4140	0	4541	5	12016	10	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	14787	0	142341	3	106592	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	38532	0	42115	1	54417	6	12758	1
6.	Goa	431	0	285	0	290	0	111	0
7.	Gujarat	9778	0	14371	0	24325	0	8205	1
8.	Haryana	22361	2	25469	1	34427	1	9690	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24417	3	28074	2	40041	3	8936	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	90847	1	82347	0	68157	0	31533	0
11.	Jharkhand	35872	0	27009	3	19624	39	4866	10
12.	Karnataka	34296	6	38727	2	55163	1	13457	7
13.	Kerala	4621	1	3322	0	4670	1	2503	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33792	25	32490	20	68280	29	25476	10
15.	Maharashtra	94363	0	50095	1	71094	2	17396	1
16.	Manipur	3859	0	5498	7	13731	5	2523	5
17.	Meghalaya	8169	1	9235	2	6916	10	2438	1
18.	Mizoram	1115	0	2270	1	2062	1	697	3
19.	Nagaland	19014	0	14962	2	10437	0	2660	0
20.	Odisha	45692	29	59903	104	73087	89	13678	4
21.	Punjab	28248	6	36263	9	42536	4	18726	1
22.	Rajasthan	10575	0	7902	0	27018	4	7992	0
23.	Sikkim	689	0	551	0	401	0	37	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	112879	51	50185	0	34611	0	13058	0
25.	Tripura	2068	5	3553	0	6198	3	3079	0
26.	Uttarakhand	16489	2	13760	1	28698	4	7823	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	71037	158	117537	80	143516	65	69001	53
28.	West Bengal	146428	74	127180	34	143179	29	28080	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1266	1	1343	1	1340	1	437	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	3190	0	3023	0	930	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2221	0	2269	0	2559	0	1521	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1652	0	964	0	1265	0	359	0
33.	Delhi	32542	60	42976	55	47957	71	11443	20
34.	Lakshadweep	13	0	14	0	5	0	3	0
35.	Puducherry	11001	0	11077	0	2678	0	706	0
Total		1084885	440	1062446	346	1477699	428	490327	131

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

Notes: 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto June 2013.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2010-2013

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9949	60	11050	61	7955	84	3688	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	219	6	636	4	1520	4	NR	NR
3.	Assam	312	0	2557	25	419	0	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	202	0	3094	2	1869	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	287	4	139	1	914	5	339	1
6.	Goa	71	0	118	0	92	0	52	0
7.	Gujarat	3190	0	4328	0	4763	6	1300	3
8.	Haryana	1583	4	2557	2	2686	1	580	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2566	13	1248	10	1310	17	321	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3990	0	5129	2	5967	0	2979	0
11.	Jharkhand	358	0	384	2	983	0	582	14
12.	Karnataka	8872	16	6049	8	10789	26	1327	4
13.	Kerala	5353	6	5336	7	8212	18	4068	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5168	15	3851	12	12325	4	2828	2
15.	Maharashtra	5446	36	5994	30	6175	21	2693	8
16.	Manipur	320	0	229	0	229	4	40	0
17.	Meghalaya	438	1	87	3	221	1	196	0
18.	Mizoram	571	12	812	14	914	15	156	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	119	0	64	0	284	0	2	0
20.	Odisha	3328	62	3272	89	5372	100	1095	30
21.	Punjab	6546	21	5041	12	3323	0	1877	5
22.	Rajasthan	1356	1	967	0	1595	7	433	1
23.	Sikkim	1180	2	484	0	667	6	162	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	5732	3	5940	0	10628	0	1376	0
25.	Tripura	717	8	404	0	272	2	30	1
26.	Uttarakhand	6645	12	3143	19	6499	16	2301	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2203	9	7749	28	6345	12	3563	7
28.	West Bengal	4779	68	5480	105	4097	102	997	30
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	255	6	208	5	172	9	72	1
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	1309	0	1751	0	300	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	314	2	269	0	159	0	39	0
32.	Daman and Diu	103	0	484	0	192	4	97	5
33.	Delhi	6510	61	8347	68	8184	66	3107	30
34.	Lakshadweep	20	0	15	1	17	0	3	0
35.	Puducherry	650	2	520	12	755	19	217	4
Total		89150	430	94402	520	118880	551	38689	199

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

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2. The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto June 2013.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2010–2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178	0	227	0	109	0	4	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	0	1	0	13	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	132	1	79	0	71	0	52	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	105	0	1	0	16	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2976	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	8	0
12.	Karnataka	301	3	166	0	175	0	25	0
13.	Kerala	2	0	19	1	4	1	22	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	12	0	4	0
15.	Maharashtra	384	1	210	2	317	0	9	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	0	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	43	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	156	0	580	0	523	0	11	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	570	0	652	0	181	0	38	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	8	0	33	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	77	0	380	7	111	0	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	15	0	2	0
Total		5004	9	2341	10	1583	1	176	0

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

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2. * The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto June 2013.

Statement-V

*State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)
reported during the years 2010-2013*

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013 (as on 3.7.2013)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	73	1	64	0	5	0
2.	Assam	469	117	1319	250	1343	229	449	81
3.	Bihar	50	7	821	197	745	275	213	85
4.	Delhi	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	80	0	91	1	84	0	23	0
6.	Haryana	1	1	90	14	5	0	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	18	2	303	19	16	0	0	0
8.	Karnataka	143	1	397	0	189	1	0	0
9.	Kerala	19	5	88	6	29	6	21	2
10.	Maharashtra	34	17	35	9	37	20	0	0
11.	Manipur	118	15	11	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	11	6	44	6	21	2	0	0
13.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	466	7	762	29	935	64	34	4
15.	Uttarakhand	7	0	0	0	174	2	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	3492	579	3484	557	220	63
17.	West Bengal	70	0	714	58	1216	100	256	26
Total		5167	679	8249	1169	8344	1256	1221	261

Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme- Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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

Statement-VI

*State/UT-wise details of funds released and utilized under NRHM Flexipool
during the Financial Years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-13.*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013*	
		Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#	Released	Utilized#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.73	253.87	310.25	216.90	241.13	304.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.24	37.41	22.26	36.91	15.90	29.28
3.	Assam	398.23	671.80	391.32	422.22	382.32	601.05
4.	Bihar	335.39	184.44	106.43	273.72	381.91	290.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.00	80.17	118.90	162.35	109.10	190.51
6.	Goa	4.18	6.69	5.34	10.00	4.99	12.34
7.	Gujarat	167.50	304.01	193.17	289.65	191.46	209.32
8.	Haryana	71.17	112.53	109.57	94.83	80.39	123.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.38	56.01	47.95	27.96	29.91	108.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77.02	121.99	136.46	105.06	71.48	119.60
11.	Jharkhand	108.67	146.61	153.86	131.74	140.83	136.27
12.	Karnataka	179.15	312.18	216.42	324.10	174.10	312.29
13.	Kerala	99.11	126.32	144.34	123.90	105.86	189.35
14.	Madhya Pradesh	219.86	245.88	270.38	195.97	268.78	295.84
15.	Maharashtra	316.18	556.86	422.87	594.96	426.71	858.72
16.	Manipur	42.36	23.84	18.75	26.11	-	27.02
17.	Meghalaya	36.30	44.23	32.71	58.21	45.45	55.57
18.	Mizoram	21.07	30.21	14.54	19.24	16.73	27.54
19.	Nagaland	33.54	33.92	29.80	56.88	30.37	35.80
20.	Odisha	158.54	215.89	191.01	237.88	172.90	286.22
21.	Punjab	75.61	145.27	92.70	153.85	87.84	138.28
22.	Rajasthan	243.53	519.65	319.57	281.21	254.05	279.07
23.	Sikkim	15.63	11.11	6.52	9.76	3.78	8.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	193.34	277.53	262.83	248.85	228.73	188.86
25.	Tripura	23.79	51.29	44.69	65.58	22.49	70.30
26.	Uttarakhand	39.59	88.07	53.54	60.66	43.22	72.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	671.97	959.57	411.59	278.98	738.92	497.80
28.	West Bengal	187.29	292.56	305.29	259.18	260.15	309.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.83	9.22	1.46	5.26	1.08	3.03
30.	Chandigarh	2.29	2.86	3.40	1.85	0.72	2.17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.69	1.41	0.96	1.14	1.30	1.07
32.	Daman and Diu	1.49	1.23	0.48	0.81	0.69	1.18
33.	Delhi	26.70	29.90	38.95	12.66	-	20.67
34.	Lakshadweep	1.20	1.89	0.49	0.88	0.58	0.74
35.	Puducherry	5.03	7.62	4.52	6.60	3.55	5.79
Total		4153.60	5964.04	4483.32	4795.86	4537.42	5812.78

Note:

- *Utilization for the financial year 2012-13 (upto 31.3.2013) is provisional.
 - Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.
- # Includes carried over unspent balance and state share releases.

*[English]***Direct Benefit Transfer**

1779. SHRI MOHAMMED E. T. BASHEER:
 SHRI P. T. THOMAS:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL
 GANDHI:
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme as on date scheme and district-wise and amount involved therein;

(b) the details of difficulties reported in the process of implementing the scheme and action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the scheme in a foolproof manner throughout the country?

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

wise data on physical and financial status of implementation of DBT is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Following are some of the difficulties being faced in the process of implementing DBT:

- Low penetration of Aadhaar especially in Districts allocated to RGI.
- Low pace of seeding of Aadhaar into bank Databases and data upload by banks onto NPCI mapper.
- Process re-engineering of schemes identified under DBT to enable transfer of funds directly from the concerned Ministries to the Aadhaar enabled bank account of the beneficiary remains to be achieved.

(c) Regular review and follow-up meetings are being held with the concerned central Ministries, Banks, UIDAI, NPCI, RGI etc. to resolve issues being faced in implementing DBT. Inter-ministerial consultations on the draft Cabinet Note on "Process re-engineering of schemes identified under Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT) regarding flow of funds directly to beneficiaries" is under process.

Statement-I

Name of the Scheme	Total No. of % of beneficiaries	% of beneficiaries with Bank Accounts	% of beneficiaries with Aadhaar and Bank Accounts	% of beneficiaries with Bank Accounts seeded with Aadhaar
1	2	3	4	5
Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	326825	47.59	48.00	0.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	150816	24.46	24.00	0.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those eogaged in unclean occupations.	11379	49.90	39.21	0.00
Upgradation of merit of SC Students.	75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs.	605209	45.19	45.00	0.00
Top Class Education Scheme	500	4.20	4.20	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
Scholarship to Universities/College Students.	10070	100.00	2.00	2.00
Fellowship Schemes of UGC.	3335	67.50	20.03	20.03
Fellowship Schemes of AICTE.	11071	9.34	0.00	0.00
National Means cum Merit Scholarship.	46704	100.00	32.00	16.00
National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education.	198485	45.00	27.00	12.00
Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST	204885	97.60	36.08	26.77
Top Class Education System.	78	67.95	32.05	7.69
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.	396	69.95	18.94	18.94
Matric Scholarship Scheme.	47009	99.66	41.24	1.92
Maulana Azad National Fellowship.	77	100.00	7.79	0.001
Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.	3593	100.00	37.38	1.641
Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).	254554	61.83	32.67	8.58
Dhanalakshmi Scheme.	16250	100.00	65.70	28.90
Janani Suraksha Yojana.	2000000	19.00	11.00	11.00
Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.	46545	18.10	5.45	5.45
Housing subsidy to beedi workers.	1477	35.61	30.13	30.13
Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.	35445	58.08	19.80	19.56
Stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST job seekers through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training.	1150	77.57	47.27	24.13
Payment of stipend to trainees under the Scheme of Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).	352	5.68	5.68	5.68
Grand Total	3976280	56.17	25.30	9.62

Statement-II

Status of Direct Benefits Transfer roll out in 28 identified schemes and 121 districts under Phase-I and II

Ministry/Deptt.	Name of Scheme	Transaction to date under APB		Transaction to date under Non-APB (CPSMS)		Transaction to date on NEFT mode (neither APB nor Non-APB CPSMS)		Total Transactions through APB, Non-APB and NEFT	
		Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)	Net Txns (Nos)	Net Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Women and Child Development	Dhanlakshmi Scheme	9,774	11,226,200	-	-			9,774	11,226,200
	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana IGMSY	7,404	10,028,402	-	-	83,825	203,746,500	91,229	213,774,902
Human Resources Development, D/o School Education & Literacy	National Scheme for Incentive for The Girl Child For Secondary Education	-	-	77	271,050	2,518	9,181,276	2,595	9,452,326
	National Means Cum Merit Scholarship.	-	-	29,841	184,527,000	-	189,000	29,841	184,716,000
Human Resources Development, D/o Higher Education	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE	27	2,010,634	-	-	-	-	27	2,010,634
	Fellowship Schemes of UGC	2,479	24,211,451	-	-	856	181,766,293	3,335	205,977,744
	Scholarship to Universities/ College Students.			-	-	15,463	198,960,000	15,463	198,960,000
Health & Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	544	687,300	45,065	40,475,041	7,964	6,244,295	53,573	47,406,636
Minority Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities	2,842	10,691,584	1,992	4,780,500		25,000,000	4,834	40,472,084
	Mauiana Azad National Fellowship.	-	-	-	-				
	Merit Cum Means Scholarship For Minorities	9	185,183	1,262	33,783,549		82,915,000	1,271	116,883,732

Labour and Employment	NCLP	12,151	19,387,048	1,526	1,094,450	-	-	13,677	20,481,498
	Scholarship to The Children of Beedi Workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing Subsidy To Beedi Workers.	-	-	-	-	26	520,000	26	520,000
	Stipend to Trainees Under The Scheme of Welfare of SC/ST Job Seekers Through Coaching, Guidance and Vocational Training.	-	-	37	18,500	3,252	1,626,000	3,289	1,644,500
	Payment of Stipend to Trainees Under The Scheme of Skill Development In 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).	-	-	-	-	78	658,000	78	658,000
Tribal Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship For ST	11,372	43,587,244	30	87,800	-	-	11,402	43,675,044
	Top Class Education Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	290	5,532,680	-	-	-	-	290	5,532,680
Social Justice & Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarship For OBC Student	31,514	67,121,735	-	-	-	-	31,514	67,121,735
	Post Matric Scholarship For SC Student	32,465	172,531,326	-	-	-	-	32,465	172,531,326
	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of Those Engaged Unclean Occupations	707	1,073,415	-	-	-	-	707	1,073,415
	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC	12,753	6,775,170	48	102,850	-	-	12,801	6,878,020

Households Using Kerosene

1780. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) the number of households that are still using kerosene for lighting purposes in the country; State/UT-wise:

(b) the total amount of kerosene that is being used for lighting and other purposes in the country;

(c) the total expenditure that is being made on providing kerosene subsidy;

(d) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to slowly phase out this subsidy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of alternative arrangements made by the Government to illuminate rural households in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Household-wise data on kerosene usage in the country is not maintained by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. However, as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey NSS 66th round (July 2009 – June 2010) on “Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting”, 33% of rural households and 5% of urban households used kerosene as primary source of energy for lighting.

(b) For the year 2013-14, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has allocated 9082230 KL of PDS Kerosene to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for cooking and lighting purposes.

(c) Total subsidy and under recovery to Public Sector OMCs on sale of PDS Kerosene was Rs.30151 crore during year 2012-13.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided that subsidies on PDS Kerosene will continue. The PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG subsidy Scheme, 2002 and

Freight subsidy (for far-flung areas) Scheme, 2002 have been extended till 31.03.2014.

(f) Ministry of Power, Government of India has informed that they have launched ‘Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households and release of free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country. Under RGGVY, 648 projects have been sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,975 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,88,740 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2.77 crore BPL households in the country. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,415 UE/DE villages and 2,98,211 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connection to 2.09 crore BPL households have been released

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has informed that under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), they are providing central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of the cost of installation of solar photovoltaic lanterns, home lights and street lights limited to Rs.81 Per Wp of CFL based systems and Rs.135/- per Wp for LED based systems in General Category States. CFA of up to 90% of the project cost of solar street lights is available in Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with International Border for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. MNRE is also providing 40% subsidy limited to Rs.108/- per Wp for solar home lighting systems and small capacity PV systems through NABARD commercial banks and regional rural banks.

Supply of Indented Medicines from CGHS

1781. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in supply of indented medicines since July 2013 and the

Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are forced to buy medicines from the market and claim reimbursement;

(b) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of chemists authorized to supply indented medicines in Delhi and criteria adopted for appointment of suppliers; and

(d) the steps proposed to redress grievances of CGHS beneficiaries and check monopolization of supply of indented medicines to one single company for all CGHS Wellness Centres in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Delays were reported in some wellness centres in Delhi NCR in July, 2013 for about two weeks due to some teething problems consequent upon change in the Authorised Local Chemist (ALC) for supply of indented medicines.

(b) Tenders were invited in January, 2012 for appointment of ALCs to supply medicines which are not available in the Wellness Centres. However, due to inadequate response ALCs could not be appointed in respect of 56 out of 91 wellness centers and therefore retendering was ordered and the existing suppliers were continued for supply of medicines. Tender process was again initiated in March, 2013 for appointment of ALCs. Meanwhile it was decided to engage the ALC temporarily who can offer the highest rate of discount. Accordingly, M/s Sanyog Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. was engaged with 27% discount on MRP as an interim arrangement for 56 wellness centres, till the appointment of ALCs on regular basis. The tender process for these Wellness Centres has now been completed and eligible bidders have been identified in respect of 41 CGHS Wellness Centres. Accordingly, new chemists for 32 Wellness Centres have been appointed for making supplies with effect from 16.08.2013. Notice has been issued to 9 eligible bidders for depositing performance guarantee for execution of execution of contract. Eligible bidders could not be identified in respect of the remaining wellness centres.

(c) Eighteen ALCs have been engaged for supplying medicines to CGHS Wellness Centres in Delhi NCR. Discount offered is the main criterion for appointment of ALC.

(d) The tender process for appointment of ALCs has since been completed in respect of majority of the CGHS Wellness Centres. Multiple ALCs have been appointed as per the terms and conditions laid down in the Tender document to ensure smooth and regular supply of medicines to CGHS Wellness Centres for its beneficiaries.

Cases of Influenza A H1 N1

1782. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether new cases of influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) have suddenly increased in various parts of the country during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases reported and those treated and died in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper diagnosis, detection and treatment of Influenza A H1N1 patients and availability of sufficient drugs and vaccines along with the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose, State/UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has directed all the hospitals in the country to follow the H1N1 protocol and provided vaccines for the healthcare workers dealing with the patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the present status of utilisation of such vaccine, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There had been increase in cases of Influenza A H1N1 reported from the States of Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh during the current year as compared to last year. Details provided

by the States/UTs of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As on date, Influenza A H1N1 virus is circulating as seasonal influenza virus causing seasonal outbreaks.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, Ministry of Health and FW has provided guidelines on screening and categorization of patients, laboratory diagnosis, infection control, home care and clinical management. These guidelines are also available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The drug Oseltamivir available with the Central Government has been supplied, as per requisition, to the States. State/UT-wise details of drugs supplied for the period 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Technical support is provided for surveillance through Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme. To facilitate laboratory diagnosis through a network of 26 laboratories in Government Sector, in addition to the earlier support given for strengthening these laboratories, support for diagnostic reagents for diagnosis of Influenza A H1N1 is being given. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Personal Protective Equipment, surgical masks and N-95 masks are also provided. Funds to the tune of Rs. 2.4 crores received from WHO were utilized earlier for training rapid response teams and clinicians up to district level. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) The States were provided with clinical management protocols which are also available on the website www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not recommended or provided Seasonal Influenza Vaccine for health care workers dealing with the patient.

Statment-I

Influenza A H1N1: laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths: State/UT-wise for 2013

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	38	5

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Cases	Deaths
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	37	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	1507	16
11.	Goa	0	0
12.	Gujarat	1032	196
13.	Haryana	448	41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76	2
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	66	7
18.	Kerala	10	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	106	31
21.	Maharashtra	461	104
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	183	42
29.	Rajasthan	855	163
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	26	3
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	2	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	98	8
35.	West Bengal	3	0
	Cumulative Total	4948	624

Statement-II

Supply of Oseltamivir (Number of Capsules), State-wise, 2012-2013

Oseltamivir 75 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1.	Delhi	3000	0
2.	Maharashtra	500000	0
3.	Puddu Cherry	15000	0
4.	Tamil Nadu	800000	0
5.	Rajasthan	50000	1600000
6.	Haryana	0	100000
7.	Kerala	1190000	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	100	0

Oseltamivir 45 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1.	Delhi	0	0
2.	Maharashtra	50000	0
3.	Puducherry	10000	0

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
4.	Tamil Nadu	50000	0
5.	Rajasthan	50000	50000
6.	Haryana	0	3000
7.	Kerala	59000	0
8.	Goa	1500	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	29000	0

Oseltamivir 30 mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012	2013
1.	Maharashtra	254900	0
2.	Puddu Cherry	10000	0
3.	Tamil Nadu	50000	0
4.	Rajasthan	50000	0
5.	Kerala	169000	0
6.	Goa	1500	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	150000	0

Statement-III

Laboratories for influenza A H1N1 testing earmarked for States/UTs

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad-500029 Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad ,Bldg. 7, Gruhakalpa, 5-4-399 / B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001;
2.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No.13, Port Blair -744101
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
5.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007
6.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.
7.	Chhattisgarh	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016
9.	Daman and Diu	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai
10.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
		Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi , Delhi 110007
		All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
11.	Goa	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
12.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) New Civil hospital, Surat, Gujarat
13.	Haryana	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054 Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Dist Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204 Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 171001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
16.	Jharkhand	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
17.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road; Bangalore-560029.
18.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram-695 014
19.	Lakshwadeep	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram-695 014
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai 400 012. National Institute of Virology, Pune, 20/A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No. 11, Pune 411001 National Institute of Virology, Microbial Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune 411021
22.	Manipur	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
23.	Meghalaya	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
24.	Mizoram	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700010
25.	Nagaland	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
26.	Odisha	Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road, Bhubaneswar-751016
27.	Puducherry	JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Puducherry - 605 006,
28.	Punjab	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
29.	Rajasthan	Advanced Basic Sciences & Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali road, Jodhpur Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007
30.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
31.	Sikkim	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700010
32.	Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032
33.	Tripura	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences(SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road, Lucknow226014 ; India
35.	West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010

Statement-IV**States/UT-wise Funds released for District Level Training of Rapid Response Teams and Clinicians**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of training workshop(s)	Amount (Rs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	821700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	547800
3.	Assam	3	821700
4.	Bihar	4	1095600
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	547800
6.	Goa	1	273900
7.	Gujarat	6	564000
8.	Haryana	3	821700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	547800
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	547800
11.	Jharkhand	3	821700
12.	Karnataka	3	821700
13.	Kerala	2	547800
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1643400

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	4	1095600
16.	Manipur	1	273900
17.	Meghalaya	1	273900
18.	Mizoram	1	273900
19.	Nagaland	1	273900
20.	Odisha	4	1095600
21.	Punjab	6	1467000
22.	Rajasthan	4	1095600
23.	Sikkim	1	273900
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	1970700
25.	Tripura	6	1378800
26.	Uttarakhand	2	547800
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2191200
28.	West Bengal	2	547800
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273900
30.	Delhi	1	273900
31.	Lakshwadeep	1	273900
32.	Puducherry	1	273900
Total			24279600

[Translation]

Grant of Mineral Concessions

1783. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for grant of mineral concessions received during each of the last three years and the current year along with the proposals approved by the State Governments and prior approvals conveyed by the Union Government in this regard, State/UT-wise;

(b) the names of Public Sector Companies to which mineral concession has been granted during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether State of Gujarat has also recommended for prior approval of Union Government in respect of grant of mineral concessions for bauxite and other minerals;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the applications for grant of mineral concessions lying pending with the Union Government and the State Governments indicating the reasons for their pendency along with the steps taken /proposed to be taken for their expeditious clearance?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As State Governments grant the mineral concessions in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957), and the Rules framed there under after necessary statutory clearances, details of applications for grant of mineral concession received and granted by the State Governments are not centrally maintained. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act. Details of such proposals recommended by various State Governments and the prior approvals given by the Ministry of Mines thereto during

the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The names of Public Sector Companies to whom prior approval of the Central has been conveyed for grant of mineral concessions during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) During the period in question, Government of Gujarat had recommended 20 applications for mineral concessions and there were three backlog applications. Prior approval of the Central Government has been conveyed in two cases, while one proposal has been returned to the State Government. Out of 20 proposals, references have been made to the State Government in 6 cases, and 14 cases are at various stages of process.

(e) The number of applications for grant of mineral concessions awaiting prior approval of the Ministry of Mines is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The number of applications pending with the major mineral bearing State Governments, as per their latest quarterly reports, is shown in the enclosed Statement-IV. The primary reasons for the delay at the Central level are insufficient information/documents furnished by the applicants, legal implications and inappropriate application of the provisions of the MMDR Act and Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Mines has taken several steps for expeditious clearance of mineral concession applications, viz.,

- (i) The Ministry of Mines has issued detailed guidelines on 24th June, 2009, 9th February, 2010, 29th July, 2010, 13th October, 2010 and 11th February, 2013 in order to bring about more clarity and consistency in processing the mineral concession proposals. These guidelines are available on the Ministry's website (www.mines.nic.in).
- (ii) A Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Mines under the chairmanship of Secretary (Mines) to *inter alia* monitor and minimize delays in grant of approvals for mineral concessions.
- (iii) Regular reminders are given for expediting replies from the State Governments.

Statement-I

Number of proposals for mineral concessions received from State Governments and number of prior approvals conveyed by the Ministry of Mines during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 12.8.2013)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 12.8.13)	
		No. of proposals received	No. of prior approvals conveyed*	No. of proposals received	No. of prior approvals conveyed*	No. of proposals received	No. of prior approvals conveyed*	No. of proposals received	No. of prior approvals conveyed*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	1	2	5	39	1	5	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	21	7	13	10	3	6	2	1
3.	Gujarat	0	1	1	1	15	0	4	0
4.	Jharkhand	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
5.	Karnataka	21	16	3	8	11	1	1	0
6.	Kerala	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	72	35	109	51	38	22	32	9
8.	Maharashtra	7	0	16	2	2	12	0	0
9.	Manipur	5	0	5	6	2	0	1	1
10.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
12.	Rajasthan	7	9	26	9	10	3	3	2
13.	Tamil Nadu	15	0	9	0	10	7	8	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal	1	0	4	0	2	1	1	0
Total		196	76	190	94	140	53	57	15

*Proposals approved in a particular year do not necessarily indicate that they have been received in the same year.

Statement-II

Number of prior approvals for mineral concession conveyed by the Ministry of Mines to Public Sector Companies during the period 1.4.2010 to 12.8.2013

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	State	No. of prior approvals.
1.	M/s. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation (CMDC) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	5
2.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	1
3.	M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) Ltd.	Gujarat	2
4.	M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	Jharkhand	1

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	State	No. of prior approvals.
5.	Joint Venture of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Ltd. and M/s. Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation (JSMDC) Ltd.	Jharkhand	1
6.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	1
7.	M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	Madhya Pradesh	1
8.	M/s. Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	Maharashtra	11
9.	M/s. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.	Rajasthan	8
10.	M/s. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam (RINL)Ltd.	Rajasthan	1
11.	M/s Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals (RSMM)Ltd.	Rajasthan	1
12.	M/s. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	Rajasthan	1
Total			34

Statement-III

No. of Mineral Concession applications with the Central Government as on 12.08.2013

Sl. No.	Name of States	Proposals with the Central Government as on 12.8.2013	Clarifications sought from State Governments	Under process with Central Government
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46	12	34
2.	Chhattisgarh	28	10	18
3.	Gujarat	20	06	14
4.	Jharkhand	03	0	03
5.	Karnataka	25	16	09
6.	Kerala	04	01	03
7.	Madhya Pradesh	114	30	84
8.	Maharashtra	16	03	13
9.	Manipur	05	01	04
10.	Meghalaya	05	01	04
11.	Odisha	02	02	0
12.	Rajasthan	29	17	12
13.	Tamil Nadu	22	04	18
14.	West Bengal	05	0	05
Total		324	103	221

Statement-IV

Number of mineral concession applications with the State Governments as per quarterly reports received from them

(Position as on 12.08.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Quarterly Report received up to	No. of applications			
			RP	PL	ML	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	March-13	32	2926	2540	5498
2.	Chhattisgarh	March-13	61	1898	670	2629
3.	Goa	March-13	12	674	93	779
4.	Gujarat	March -13	12	1134	3670	4816
5.	Jharkhand	Dec.-12	79	1042	3253	4374
6.	Karnataka	March-13	138	2893	16522	19553
7.	Madhya Pradesh	March-13	72	4805	759	5636
8.	Maharashtra	March-13	13	163	89	265
9.	Odisha	Sept.-12	35	1924	1720	3679
10.	Rajasthan	March-13	136	1842	14089	16067
11.	Tamil Nadu	March-13	31	131	1107	1269
Total			621	19432	44512	64565

RP- Reconnaissance Permit

PL- Prospecting License

ML- Mining Lease

[English]

Ban on Anti Diabetic Drug

1784. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS
J. K. RITHEESH:

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

(a) whether Pioglitazone, an oral antidiabetic drug is banned in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Drugs Technical Advisory Board has recommended to revoke the ban on the said drug and to allow to its sale with a boxed warning.

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to ensure the safety of the drug; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government had suspended the manufacture for sale, sale and distribution of the drug Pioglitazone and formulations containing Pioglitazone for human use vide Gazette Notification GSR 379 (E) dated 18-06-2013 as certain reports, published in medical journals raised the issue of safety concerns on continued use of the drug. However, the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) recommended for revocation of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of the drug on the opinion of an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. It also recommended that the drug should however be allowed to be marketed with a box warning and should also be put under focus Pharmacovigilance Programme. Accordingly, the Government issued a Gazette Notification GSR 520 (E) dated 31-07-2013 revoking the suspension of the manufacturing and

sale of the drug subject to the following condition that the manufacture shall mention on their package insert and promotional literature of the drug:

1. The drug should not be used as first line of therapy for diabetes.
2. The manufacturer should clearly mention following box warning in bold red letters:-

"Advice for healthcare professionals:

- Patients with active bladder cancer or with a history of bladder cancer, and those with uninvestigated haematuria, should not receive pioglitazone.
- Prescribers should review the safety and efficacy of pioglitazone in individuals after 3-6 months of treatment to ensure that only patients who are deriving benefit continue to be treated. Pioglitazone should be stopped in patients who do not respond adequately to treatment (eg. Reduction in glycosylated haemoglobin. HbA1c)
- Before starting pioglitazone, the following known risk factors for development of bladder cancer should be assessed in individuals: age, current or past history of smoking, exposure to some occupational or chemotherapy agents such as cyclophosphamide, or previous irradiation of the pelvic region.
- Use in elderly patients should be considered carefully before and during treatment because the risk of bladder cancer increases with age. Elderly patients should start on the lowest possible dose and be regularly

monitored because of the risks of bladder cancer and heart failure associated with pioglitazone".

Inflation

1785. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:
SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the average rate of inflation in the country 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 prices of essential commodities during the aforesaid period;
- (d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the effect/impact of inflation on demand and supply of various consumer goods in the market; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the future action plan chalked out by the 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 average rate of inflation in the country in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during each month of the last year and the current year is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Month-wise average WPI inflation for last two years

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2012-13	7.50	7.55	7.58	7.52	8.01	8.07	7.32	7.24	7.31	7.31	7.28	5.65
2013-14	4.77	4.70	4.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Headline inflation measured in terms of WPI has been moderating in the last few months. The major group/

sub-group causing inflation are Cereals and Vegetables. The need to provide income security to farmers and

food security to the country requires that the farmers are incentivised to produce adequately. The MSPs are therefore fixed taking into account the cost of production (actual as well as opportunity cost) and reasonable return on investment. MSP acts as the floor price for the foodgrains. Also there is a need to have sufficient reserves to meet the emergent needs of the different parts of the country; this reduces availability of the commodity in market. Switch over of poor people to superior cereals and protein-based food items with the increase in income levels has also increased demand for these items.

(c) and (e) Government and Reserve Bank of India monitors the price situation regularly, as price stability remains high on its agenda. Various fiscal, monetary and administrative measures have been taken to reduce the inflation. As a result, the composite inflation of 31 essential commodities in terms of WPI which averaged 10.65 per cent in 2012-13 declined to 8.80 per cent in June 2013.

- Some of the specific measures already in place include reducing import duties to zero – for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5% for refined edible oils and imposition of stock limits on various commodities. As a measure of abundant precaution, futures trading in rice, urad and tur is suspended. To protect the weaker sections from the price-rise, the Government has maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002 among others. Also, the Government had issued the National Food Security Ordinance on 05.07.2013. Under the provision of this Ordinance, upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population will have uniform entitlement of 5 kg foodgrains per month at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1 per kg. for rice, wheat, coarse grains respectively. In order to control inflation in cereals, the Government has recently allocated 195000 tonnes of rice and 327000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers under Open Market Sales Scheme Domestic [OMSS (D)] for

the period upto March, 2014. Keeping in view the impact of high Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) on the prices, the increase in the MSPs suggested this year is modest.

Monetary policy is also used by RBI to moderate inflation by keeping tight monetary stance. The policy rates have been retained at a high level mainly due to the WPI food inflation continuing to remain above the comfort level of 5%. The volatility and high rate of depreciation of Rupee has been, in the assessment of Government partly caused by the excessive speculation and/or the phenomenon of over-shooting. Various measures taken by the RBI to curb the volatility includes tightening of short-term liquidity. Rate of Marginal Standing Facility has been raised to 10.25. Stiff ceiling - 0.5% of the net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) - has been placed on the entitlement under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF). It has been mandated that 99% of CRR requirement has to be maintained by the banks on daily basis. Liquidity is also being mopped up by issue of Cash Management Bills (CMBs) worth Rs.22000 crore per week. These monetary measures, though aimed at reducing volatility in the exchange rate, would have sobering impact on inflation by reducing liquidity in the economy. The Government and RBI would continue to monitor the price situation and take steps till the price situation is under control.

(d) Though no specific study has been conducted on the impact of price rise on demand and supply, it is likely that the demand for the commodities with high prices would have declined, particularly where there are no substitutes and where the demand is not very inelastic.

Cases of Cancer

1786. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI DILIP KUMAR MANSUKHLAL
GANDHI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the number of people suffering from

various types of cancer is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the estimated number of cancer patients along with the number of cancer cases and deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government to control cancer and provide affordable treatment to the patients along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce and popularise stem cell treatment/therapy for the treatment of cancer patients in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to open stem cell bank for the purpose in the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. State/UT-wise estimates of prevalence, incidence and deaths due to cancer for last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) Health being a State subject, it is for the State to provide health care facilities. 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 and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 district across 21 States. State-wise release of funds and utilisation under NPCDCS during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Under the Programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are 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. Funds released under this component of the programme are given in the enclosed Statement--V.

From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission.

(d) and (e) Stem Cell treatment/therapy of certain cancers is available at leading centres including AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER Chandigarh, and Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai. There is no proposal, at present to start stem cell banks for this purpose.

Statement-I

Table 1: Estimated Prevalent cases (10 Years duration) All sites State-wise 2010-2012

Sl. No.	States	Year		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	875	883	878
2.	Andhra Pradesh	195893	197991	202235
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3159	3207	2835
4.	Assam	66042	66734	67692
5.	Bihar	237395	240381	247285
6.	Chandigarh	2400	2454	2462
7.	Chhattisgarh	58730	59543	60934
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	761	804	829

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu	527	567	621
10.	Delhi	35643	36436	36437
11.	Goa	3370	3421	3416
12.	Gujarat	138513	140649	94146
13.	Haryana	57977	58884	59594
14.	Himachal pradesh	15844	15944	16103
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28661	29092	29776
16.	Jharkhand	75635	76628	78419
17.	Karnataka	136177	137889	145166
18.	Kerala	77441	79329	106264
19.	Lakshadweep	146	152	154
20.	Madhya pradesh	141710	143457	146381
21.	Maharashtra	258406	261603	259143
22.	Manipur	3929	3996	3915
23.	Meghalaya	6793	6888	6029
24.	Mizoram	3132	3184	3248
25.	Nagaland	4593	4636	3991
26.	Odisha	96871	97662	98798
27.	Puducherry	2862	2924	3011
28.	Punjab	63658	64330	64689
29.	Rajasthan	157332	159311	161970
30.	Sikkim	964	983	1031
31.	Tamil Nadu	209029	211805	183843
32.	Tripura	8456	8581	7592
33.	Uttar Pradesh	457431	462697	472819
34.	Uttarakhand	23263	23598	24014
35.	West bengal	210533	212814	224459
Total		2784148	2819457	2820179

Based on CR of five urban registries (2006-08) and Trend Report. Prevalent cases (10 years duration) are estimated by multiplying incidence cases by 2.7.

Statement-II

*Estimated Number of Incident Cancer cases in different States/UTs of India (2010-2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	327	332

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72553	73330	74415
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1170	1188	1206
4.	Assam	24460	24716	25082
5.	Bihar	87924	89030	90347
6.	Chandigarh	889	909	922
7.	Chhattisgarh	21752	22053	22379
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	282	298	302
9.	Daman and Diu	195	210	213
10.	Delhi	13201	13495	13695
11.	Goa	1248	1267	1286
12.	Gujarat	51301	52092	52863
13.	Haryana	21473	21809	22132
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5868	5905	5992
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10615	10775	10934
16.	Jharkhand	28013	28381	28801
17.	Karnataka	50436	51070	51826
18.	Kerala	28682	29381	29816
19.	Lakshadweep	54	56	57
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52485	53132	53918
21.	Maharashtra	95706	96890	98324
22.	Manipur	1455	1480	1502
23.	Meghalaya	2516	2551	2589
24.	Mizoram	1160	1179	1196
25.	Nagaland	1701	1717	1742
26.	Odisha	35878	36171	36706
27.	Puducherry	1060	1083	1099
28.	Punjab	23577	23826	24179
29.	Rajasthan	58271	59004	59877
30.	Sikkim	357	364	369
31.	Tamil Nadu	77418	78446	79607
32.	Tripura	3132	3178	3225
33.	Uttar Pradesh	169419	171369	173905
34.	Uttaranchal	8616	8740	8869
35.	West Bengal	77975	78820	79986
Total		1031166	1044242	1059693

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate observed for India (2001-2011).

Statement-III*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2010 - 2012)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	192	197	164
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36641	37144	36672
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	611	632	594
4.	Assam	12598	12822	12360
5.	Bihar	42787	43864	44523
6.	Chandigarh	523	540	454
7.	Chhattisgarh	10541	10745	11028
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	179	195	149
9.	Daman and Diu	109	114	105
10.	Delhi	7962	8289	6749
11.	Goa	499	493	634
12.	Gujarat	26037	26588	26051
13.	Haryana	11401	11708	10907
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2996	3045	2953
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5042	5134	5388
16.	Jharkhand	14237	14579	14193
17.	Karnataka	25105	25531	25540
18.	Kerala	14672	14805	14693
19.	Lakshadweep	32	32	28
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26645	27214	26571
21.	Maharashtra	49911	50989	48454
22.	Manipur	679	690	740
23.	Meghalaya	1260	1295	1276
24.	Mizoram	610	626	589
25.	Nagaland	1341	1410	858
26.	Odisha	17970	18249	18089
27.	Puducherry	492	502	542
28.	Punjab	12330	12575	11915
29.	Rajasthan	30209	30976	29507
30.	Sikkim	209	216	182
31.	Tamil Nadu	38452	39127	39230
32.	Tripura	1560	1583	1589
33.	Uttar Pradesh	87189	89224	85700
34.	Uttaranchal	4345	4435	4371

1	2	3	4	5
35.	West Bengal	39545	40199	39417
Total		524911	535767	522215

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Statement-IV

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiocascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)
Statement showing Expenditure*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount Released (in Lakh)				
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	Expenditure Reported By the State (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	NIL	1305.65	0	0
2.	Assam	249.08	NIL	915.62	140.00	310.58
3.	Bihar	215.16	NIL	925.1	0.23	120.17
4.	Chhattisgarh	153.49	NIL	463.8	0	3.54
5.	Gujarat	284.04	NIL	925.1	7.9166	203.426
6.	Haryana	111.08	NIL	654.07	31.865	167.21
7.	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	NIL	463.8	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	NIL	399.72	0.18	1.68
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	NIL	734.82	34.16	368.22
10.	Karnataka	285.13	NIL	734.83	23.89	36.60
11.	Kerala	167.31	NIL	844.35	4.746	395.8
12.	Madya Pradesh	126.69	NIL	844.35	3.305	36.29
13.	Maharashtra	263.72	NIL	925.1	52.59	64.17
14.	Odisha	121.18	NIL	844.35	16.705	92.51
15.	Punjab	146.54	0.63	463.8	76.68	0
16.	Rajasthan	309.51	NIL	1115.38	10.25	156.25
17.	Sikkim	100.78	NIL	313.88	70.87	163.94
18.	Tamil Nadu	131.73	NIL	844.35	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	121.51	NIL	273.53	2.636	21.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	NIL	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	157.3	NIL	463.8	1.12	298.57
Total		3571.59	0.63	14455.4	477.14	2440.55

During the Financial Year 2012-13 GIA Of Rs.24.3125 Crores released only to Uttar Pradesh. GIA to other States could not be released on account of non-submission of UC, Huge unspent Balance lying with State and non-Contribution of State Matching share by the States.

Statement-V*State-wise Funds released under TCC component of NPCDCS*

Sl. No.	States/UT	2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)	2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.00	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	480.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	480.00	Nil
4.	Kerala	960.00	960.00
5.	Maharashtra	Nil	480.00
6.	Mizoram	480.00	Nil
7.	Punjab	480.00	Nil
8.	Sikkim	Nil	480.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	480.00	Nil

*No funds were released under TCC component in 2010-11.

[Translation]

Quality of Imported Medicines Vaccines

1787. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

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

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to examine the quality and safety of imported drugs and vaccines in the country;

(b) whether any instances of import of spurious and sub-standard drugs/vaccines have been reported in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon against the offenders during the said period; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen the testing and monitoring mechanism for imported drugs and vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The quality and safety of imported drugs/ vaccines is regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. In case of vaccines each batch of the imported vaccine is tested at Central drugs Laboratory (CDL), Kasauli before permit for release for sale.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) The strengthening of testing facilities in the Government testing laboratories and monitoring mechanism for imported drugs and vaccines in the country is continuous and ongoing process.

[English]

Antibiotic Policy

1788. PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

(a) whether the Government is framing a comprehensive policy to address the problem of multi drugs resistance due to widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial/antibiotic drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the said policy;

(c) whether there is a delay in implementing the said policy;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Government has already framed a comprehensive policy, namely, the National Policy for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, to address the problem of multi-drug resistance due to widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial/antibiotic drugs in the country. The policy was developed by a Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of Director

General of Health Services to address the problem. The policy is available on the web-site of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The salient features of the policy are as follows:

1. To review the current situation regarding manufacture, use and misuse of antibiotics in the country.
2. To recommend the design for creation of a national Surveillance System for Antibiotic Resistance
3. To initiate studies documenting prescriptions patterns and establish a Monitoring system for the same.
4. To enforce and enhance regulatory provisions for use of antibiotics in human and veterinary and industrial use.
5. To recommend specific intervention measures such as rational use of antibiotics and antibiotic policies in hospitals
6. Diagnostic Methods pertaining to antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring

Under the 12th Five Year Plan there is the target to initiate steps for the containment of antimicrobial resistance in the country through 30 lab networks and awareness activity for rational use of antibiotics.

The aforesaid Task Force had also recommended insertion of a separate schedule under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics, especially 3rd and 4th generation antibiotics in the country. In pursuance of that recommendation, the Government issued a draft notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20-03-2012 for inviting comments from the public proposing to insert a new Schedule in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 containing habit forming drugs and certain Anti-TB drugs along with antibiotics. The container of the drugs covered under new Schedule will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning - 'It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner.'

[*Translation*]

Health Related Assistance to Uttarakhand

1789. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
 SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRIMATI MALA RJYA LAXMI SHAH:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated/released by the Union Government to Uttarakhand under various Health and Family Welfare schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise;

(b) whether the State Government has submitted details to the Union Government regarding total expenditure on these schemes during the said period and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has chalked out any special plan to reconstruct the damaged hospitals and health care facilities and to protect the victims of devastating disaster in Uttarakhand against any epidemic and provide proper healthcare;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds/ assistance provided for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Statement showing funds allocated/released to Uttarakhand and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years and the current year programme-wise under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is enclosed.

(c) to (e) No special plan to reconstruct damaged health care facilities in Uttarakhand has been chalked out under NRHM. However, the Union Government, within available resources, is committed to provide financial support for reconstruction of health care facilities as per requirement and need posed by the State Government.

Statement

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare NRHM Finance Division

Statement showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2013-14 Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp**
1	RCH-II	35.70	40.70	39.82	39.42	59.17	53.69	46.38	46.38	71.20	50.26	37.70	-
2	Additionalities under NRHM	39.59	39.59	88.07	48.54	53.54	60.66	57.62	43.22	72.64	56.82	42.62	-
3	Routine Immunization	2.00	2.00	3.41	2.00	3.43	3.03	2.27	-	3.47	2.52	-	-
4	P.P.I.	8.45	9.66	6.96	8.45	3.64	9.30	8.63	0.00	6.89	4.51	3.38	-
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	36.44	48.83	60.76	60.24	80.63	78.01	72.15	76.92	76.92	72.15	36.08	-
6.	National Disease Control Programmes												
a	I.D.S.P.	0.65	1.32	0.92	1.25	0.65	1.10	1.20	0.91	1.16	1.37	0.11	-
b	N.I.D.D.C.P.	0.24	0.15	0.10	0.24	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.15	0.00	0.24	0.00	-
c	N.L.E.P.*	0.58	0.25	0.51	0.75	0.41	0.45	0.54	0.40	0.46	0.54	0.18	-
d	N.P.C.B.*	1.40	0.00	1.56	4.08	2.78	2.34	4.79	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
e	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	0.72	0.78	0.62	1.02	0.85	0.68	2.16	0.84	0.32	1.18	0.00	-
f	R.N.T.C.P.*	3.42	4.11	3.59	3.96	3.24	3.46	10.69	5.03	4.49	5.01	2.65	-
	Grand Total	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	212.90	206.67	176.89	237.54	194.59	122.73	-

Note: * Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

Expenditure for the F.Y 2012-13 (upto 31.03.2013) are provisional

Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated as on 10.07.2013

**Expenditure for the F.Y. 2013-14 has not yet been received

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

[English]

Medical Health Tourism

1790. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements medical/ health tourism under the Marketing Development Assistance scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details and guidelines thereof along with the project proposals approved and funds sanctioned thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the mechanism available with the Government to ascertain that the health care promised by health tourism centres are scientific and proper;

(d) whether the Government has taken note that tourists are being cheated by misleading publicity by some tourist operators;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for promotion of medical/ health tourism in the country along with its promotion in foreign countries to boost tourists inflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance under its Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism in the overseas markets to the following eligible stakeholders:

- (i) Representatives of Hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission International (JCI) or the National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH).
- (ii) Representatives of Wellness Centres accredited by the State Governments or AYUSH - NABH.

(iii) Representatives of Medical and Wellness Tourism facilitators *i.e.*, Travel Agents and Tour Operators approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

Under the scheme, assistance up to Rs. 2 lakh is given to the eligible stakeholders for meeting costs towards participation in approved events and international airfare. Financial assistance under the MDA scheme is provided subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

During the last three years and current year up to 30th June, 2013, a sum of Rs. 48,88,572/- has been reimbursed to the eligible stakeholders under the scheme. The details of funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the MDA scheme, financial assistance by the Ministry of Tourism is given only to the representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI), or the National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH); representatives of Wellness Centres accredited by State Governments or AYUSH-NABH; and Medical Tourism facilitators *i.e.*, Travel Agents and Tour Operators approved by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

No instance of cheating by the Hospitals or Wellness Centres or Medical Tourism Facilitators to whom the Ministry of Tourism has extended financial assistance under the MDA scheme has come to the notice of the Ministry of Tourism.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Ministry of Tourism holds regular interactions with various stakeholders engaged in Medical and Wellness Tourism. The Ministry of Tourism also, *inter alia*, organizes road shows in the overseas markets, participates in travel marts, produces brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material for promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism.

Statement

Details of Financial Assistance granted under the Market Development Assistance to various Medical/Wellness Tourism stakeholders during the last three years (2010-2013) and current year up to 30th June, 2013

Year	Name of Medical Centre/ Wellness Centre/Medical Tourism Service Provider	Amount Reimbursed in Rs.
2010-11	Kerala Institute of Medical Sciences(KIMS), Kerala	1,91,255
	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi	86,149
	Indian Holidays Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	73,500
	Indian Holidays Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1,98,987
	Indraprastha Apollo, New Delhi	1,53,636
	Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai	2,00,000
	AMRI Hospital, Kolkata	52,155
	Escorts Hospitals, Faridabad	49,635
	Indraprastha Apollo, New Delhi	1,93,014
	2011-12	Moolchand Medicity, New Delhi
Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune		1,38,420
Maharashi Ayurveda Hospital, New Delhi		1,47,000
Dr. Pattnaik's Laser eye Institute, New Delhi		2,00,000
Bangalore Baptist Hospital, Bengaluru		2,00,000
Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai		2,00,000
Ayurved Hospitals, Bengaluru		2,00,000
Godrej Memorial, Mumbai		1,50,000
2012-13	Star Hospitals, Hyderabad	1,54,545
	Narayana Hrudalaya, Bengaluru	1,85,747
	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Ghaziabad	2,00,000
	Primus Super Speciality, New Delhi	1,88,475
	Wavikar Eye Institute, Thane	44,810
	Asian Heart Institute & Research Centre, Mumbai	1,50,000
	Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune	1,50,000
	R The Spa, Radisson, New Delhi	1,28,037
	Escorts Hospital & Research Centre Ltd.,Faridabad	1,50,000
	Rajah Beach Ayurvedic Hospital, Kerala	1,65,949
	Gem Hospital & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore	1,50,000
2013 -14	Indian Holidays Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2,00,000
	Sri Ramachandra Medical Centre, Chennai	2,00,000
	Sunshine Hospital, Secunderabad	1,00,464
	Sterling Hospital, Ahmedabad	1,50,000
	Total	48,88,572

[Translation]

Spot Visits/Inspections

1791. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for spot visits or inspections by the officials to the States/UTs for ascertaining the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes meant for tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the spot visits or inspection carried out during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to incorporate the view of tribal representatives while reviewing such schemes;

(d) whether the Government has taken note that some of the officials have not undertaken any spot inspection despite provisions made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the complaints received in this regard during the said period and the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH):

(a) Monitoring and evaluation is a part of the schemes/programmes of the Ministry. Monitoring and evaluation

is done at District level and State level Committee and in addition by the third party e.g. CAG and independent agencies. Periodical review of schemes/programmes of the Ministry are also done by the Ministry with the State/UT Governments.

The Ministry also carries out secondary monitoring by insisting upon 'utilization certificate' in the prescribed format (Form-19A of General Financial Rules) as well as progress reports (Physical and Financial) from the State Governments/UTs Administrations.

(b) Details of visits carried out by the officers of the Ministry during the last three years and current year State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The inspection/study includes visit by the team of experts, discussions with the officials of Tribal Welfare Department (TWD)/Integrated Tribal Development projects (ITDP), interaction with the beneficiaries, etc. for assessing the ground realities including status and physical progress, perceptions and response of the tribal community. Conducting of evaluation and monitoring studies to assess the impact of these schemes. Based on evaluation report necessary modification/improvement in the guidelines of the schemes/programmes are carried out periodically while reviewing the same.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply (a) and (c) above.

(e) The details of complaints received and action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Inspection from the Year 2009 Onwards

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organisation	Project
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Integrated Co-operation Foundation (ICF) at Ambboth Thanda, Andhra Pradesh	Non-residential School
		Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School
		Sri Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Andhra Pradesh	Non-residential School
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Rupa, Arunachal Pradesh	Tribal Boys and Girls Hostel

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organisation	Project
3.	Assam	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Kokrajhar Assam	Tribal Kanya Ashram
		Dayanand Sevashram Sangha	Hostel
4.	New Delhi	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Srinivaspuri	Computer Training Centre and Hostel
		Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh	Hostel and Computer Training Centre
5.	Chhattisgarh	Gayatri Pariwar Trust at Batauli, Chhattisgarh	
6.	Jharkhand	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Lumbai, West Singhbhum	Tribal Girls Education Complex
7.	Karnataka	Pragati Rural Development Society, At-Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	Residential School
8.	Odisha	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Mayurbhanj	Tribal Girls Hostel
		Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Odisha	Tribal Kanya Ashram Bandhgarh
		Kalinga Institute of Social Science (KISS), Bhubaneswar	Residential School
		R. K. Mission, Puri, Odisha	
9.	Maharashtra	Tapi Parisar Educational and Cultural Trust, Dhule.	Residential School
		Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School
		Inspection of TRI, Pune	
		Khanderao Education Society, Dhule	Residential School
		Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Malegaon	Non-Residential School
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Dhar	Residential School
		Kothari Institute, Indore	Coaching
		Inspection of Coaching Institute in Gwalior	Coaching
		Inspection of Development of PTG, Shivpuri	PTG
11.	Manipur	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Manipur	Tribal Boys & Girls Hostel
12.	Nagaland	Dayanand Sewaashram Sangh, Dima Pur	Hostel
13.	Uttarakhand	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Uttarakhand	Tribal Girls Hostel

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organisation	Project
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Lakhimpur Khiri	Residential School for Tribal Girls
		Servant of India Society, Lukhnow	Hostel and Residential School
15.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Gumla and one site in the district of Lohardaga and inspected various schemes being implemented by State Government or through NGOs	
16.	Gujarat	3 districts viz Valsad, Navasari and Tapi (Surat) and also visit some PTGs areas.	
17.	Rajasthan	3 districts viz Valsad, Navasari and Tapi (Surat) and also visit some PTGs areas.	

Statement-II*Scheme: Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization against whom complaint was received	Action Taken
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Dumka, Jharkhand.	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (IRA), Dhenkanal, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The complaint found baseless.
3.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint found baseless.
4.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry. The complaint found baseless.
5.	Daynand Sewashram Sangh, N.E.I., Bokjan, Assam	Two unsigned complaints were received nevertheless the Officer of the Ministry inspected the organization and found that there is no deviation from the scheme guidelines in all projects inspected.
6.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh (BSS), Balurghat Branch, Distt. Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry.

Scheme: Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Organization	Action Taken
1.	Odisha	Koraput Development Foundation, Koraput, Odisha	Complaint was sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter. The Complaint was found baseless.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Seva Kendra Mandli Nathu, Distt. Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.
3.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, Argoda, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Complaint has been sent to State Govt. for inquiry in the matter.

[English]

Adverse Effects of Iron Pills

1792. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of school children reportedly fell ill after consuming folic acid/iron pills in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of children shown adverse effects after consuming iron pills along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State level data has shown that 0.02% of adolescent had minor side-effects of IFA supplementation.

(b) State-wise data of number of adolescents reporting side-effects after IFA tablet consumption is enclosed Statement.

As the elemental iron is known to cause gastric irritation, minor side-effects such as nausea, stomach-ache and vomiting are expected. However, these side-effects are of short duration and subside as body becomes used to iron supplement intake. The incidence of IFA supplementation side-effects (0.02%) reported under WIFS programme is within the expected range.

(c) State governments have been requested to enquire into the side effects and have been advised to adhere to the IFA supplementation protocols.

(d) State reports have shown that IFA supplementation protocols were adhered to and there were no programmatic errors

(e) Measures undertaken by this ministry:

- National level Expert group meeting conducted to deliberate upon and review the matter
- Advisory to States in order to reinforce adherence to Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation programme guidelines.
- Standardized Side-effects investigation protocol developed to ensure monitoring, appropriate action and follow up by states in such cases.

Statement

States	Number of students given IFA tablet	Number of students reporting side-effects	Incidence of side-effects in per centage (%)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3530450	0	
Arunachal Pradesh	67498	7	0.01
Daman and Diu	16917	0	
Delhi	1800000	200	0.01
Goa	17000	0	
Gujarat	2143880	0	

1	2	3	4
Haryana	1671492	1747	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	610000	114	0.02
Jharkhand	970000	0	
Karnataka	3500000	8	0.0002
Kerala	2325000	3985	0.17
Maharashtra	1994155	277	0.01
Mizoram	96369	0	
Nagaland	1242	0	
Odisha	2120803	0	
Puducherry	95244	0	
Punjab	1482693	0	
Sikkim	64454	61	0.09
Tripura	482936	0	
Uttar Pradesh	1121012	63	0.01
West Bengal	4460247	150	0.003
Total	2,85,71,392	6,612	0.02%

[Translation]

Recognition to Medical and Dental Colleges

1793. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
RAJENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the norms and procedure laid down for setting up and grant of recognition to new medical and dental colleges in the country;

(b) whether delay has been reported in obtaining permission to start new medical and dental colleges from the Government despite having clearances from the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Dental Council of India (DCI);

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

(d) whether certain cases of irregularities and corrupt practices have been reported in grant of recognition to medical and dental colleges in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the further steps being taken by the Government to derecognize medical and dental colleges which are not fulfilling the laid down norms and standards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The medical and dental colleges in India are setup in accordance with the procedure given in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Dentist Act 1948 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder respectively. Recognition of a medical/dental college is considered when the first batch of MBBS/BDS students

appears in the final university examination. The Medical Council of India (MCI) or Dental Council of India (DCI) conducts the inspection of the college to assess the standard of examination and facilities available at the college as per the standard requirement prescribed in their respective Regulations. On the recommendation of the MCI/DCI, the Central Government recognizes and notifies the medical qualifications under Section 11(2) of the IMC Act, 1956 and dental qualifications under Section 10(2) of Dentist Act, 1948.

(b) Permission to start medical colleges is granted by MCI in terms of IMC (Amendment) Act, 2010 without the approval of central government. The prescribed time schedule is strictly adhered to for grant of permission by the central government in respect of dental colleges after receipt of recommendations from DCI.

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) The Central Government has received 60 complaints against medical colleges and 28 complaints against dental colleges regarding irregularities and corrupt practices in granting approval/recognition to the medical/dental colleges since 2009. The Central Government forwards the complaints to Vigilance Division of the Ministry or to the MCI/DCI/State Government depending on the nature of complaints. If required, inspection of the colleges is carried out to verify the existing facilities as per norms. The detail of complaints received, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) The government de-recognizes medical/dental colleges not fulfilling laid down norms and standards in the country on the basis of recommendation of MCI/DCI as per provisions laid down in respective Acts.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of complaints received since 2009 against medical/Dental colleges in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints in respect of medical colleges	Number of complaints in respect of dental colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	--
2.	Rajasthan	3	4

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	3	--
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2
5.	Puducherry	3	--
6.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	7	--
8.	Haryana	--	4
9.	Karnataka	4	1
10.	Maharashtra	2	4
11.	Gujarat	5	1
12.	Kerala	2	--
13.	Tripura	1	--
14.	Odisha	2	--
15.	Uttarkhand	1	--
16.	Jharkhand	3	--
17.	Bihar	1	6
18.	Himachal Pradesh	--	1
19.	Delhi	1	--
Total		60	28

Embezzlement of Funds

1794. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of embezzlement of large amount of money from accounts of the customers in public/private sector banks have been reported from different parts of the country in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any bank officials have been found involved therein and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the erring officials/persons found involved therein, bank-wise;

(e) whether the banks have refunded the embezzled amount to their customers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on such incidents, compliance of rules and to protect the interests of the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Data on fraud above Rs.1 crore in customers account *i.e.* number of cases, amount involved and amount recovered as reported by banks to RBI bank and state-wise for last three years is as per Statement-I.

(c) and (d) In all such fraud cases, the bank undertakes an investigation and takes action including

staff accountability. Data on Staff involved for the period from April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2013 is in the enclosed Statement-II The commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules 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) & (f) As per RBI's Master Circular dated 01.07.2013 on "Customers Service in Banks", in case of any fraud, if the branch is convinced that an irregularity/fraud has been committed by its staff towards any constituent, the branch should at once acknowledge its liability and pay the just claim.

Statement-I**Fraud above 1 cr in Customer accounts**

State/Bank	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014 (upto June 2013)			Grand Total			
	No. of Cases	Amt. Involved	Total Amount involved in crore	Amt. Recovered in crore	No. of Cases	Total Amount involved in crore	Amt. Recovered in crore	No. of Cases	Total Amount involved in crore	Amt. Recovered in crore	No. of Cases	Total Amount involved in crore	Amt. Recovered in crore	No. of Cases	Total Amount involved in crore	Amt. Recovered in crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	3	1726.58	17.27	12.37	3	9.21	5.77	2	56.57	0.51	0	0	0	8	83.04	18.64
Andhra Bank	1	213.94	2.14	1.01	1	1.17	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2	3.31	1.01
Axis Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.00	2.94	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.00	2.94
Corporation Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3.04	2.83	1	1.10	0.51	0	0	0	2	4.14	3.34
Indian Overseas Bank	1	852.37	8.52	8.51	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	8.52	8.51
State Bank of India	1	660.27	6.60	2.84	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	6.60	2.84
Vijaya Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	55.47	0.00	0	0	0	1	55.47	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1	187.43	1.87	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.87	0.00
State Bank of India	1	187.43	1.87	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.87	0.00
Assam	1	140.00	1.40	0.00	2	3.47	0.80	1	1.26	0.00	0	0	0	4	6.13	0.80
Punjab National Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.27	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	2.27	0.00
State Bank of India	1	140.00	1.40	0.00	1	1.20	0.80	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2	2.60	0.80
UCO Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.26	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.26	0.00
Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	38.88	37.89	1	2.58	2.10	0	0	0	4	41.47	39.99
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	38.88	37.89	1	2.58	2.10	0	0	0	4	41.47	39.99
Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	2	2.09	0.21	0	0	0	2	2.09	0.21
Bank of Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.03	0.03	0	0	0	1	1.03	0.03
State Bank of Patiala	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.06	0.18	0	0	0	1	1.06	0.18
Delhi	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	11.12	10.18	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	4	11.12	10.18
Corporation Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.85	1.85	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.85	1.85
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	9.27	8.33	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	3	9.27	8.33

Gujarat	2	830.84	8.31	0.03	2	6.67	1.57	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	4	14.98	1.60
Bank of India	1	346.25	3.46	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	3.46	0.00
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.04	1.57	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.04	1.57
State Bank of India	1	484.59	4.85	0.03	1	1.63	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2	6.48	0.03
Haryana	1	46091.00	460.91	23.85	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	460.91	23.85
Citibank N.A.	1	46091.00	460.91	23.85	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	460.91	23.85
Himachal Pradesh	1	137.25	1.37	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.37	0.00
UCO Bank	1	137.25	1.37	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.37	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	8.72	8.72	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	8.72	8.72
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	8.72	8.72	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	8.72	8.72
Karnataka	2	427.92	4.28	0.70	2	4.58	2.87	1	1.43	1.43	0	0	0	5	10.29	5.01
Corporation Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.86	0.15	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.86	0.15
State Bank of Mysore	1	264.64	2.65	0.00	1	2.72	2.72	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	2	5.37	2.72
State Bank of Travancore	1	163.28	1.63	0.70	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.63	0.70
Syndicate Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.43	1.43	0	0	0	1	1.43	1.43
Madhya Pradesh	1	357.50	3.58	0.00	1	1.08	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.20	0	3	5.85	0.03
Axis Bank Ltd.	1	357.50	3.58	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	3.58	0.00
ICICI Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.08	0.03	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.08	0.03
Punjab National Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.20	0	1	1.20	0.00
Maharashtra	1	135.00	1.35	0.00	1	1.92	0.00	1	1.84	1.84	0	0	0	3	5.11	1.84
State Bank of India	1	135.00	1.35	0.00	1	1.92	0.00	1	1.84	1.84	0	0	0	3	5.11	1.84
Axis Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	7.73	6.48	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	7.73	6.48
Odisha	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	8.00	8.00	0	0	0	1	8.00	8.00
Bank of Baroda	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	8.00	8.00	0	0	0	1	8.00	8.00
Punjab	2	282.20	2.82	1.90	4	6.11	2.50	1	5.95	5.64	0	0	0	7	14.89	10.05
Axis Bank Ltd.	1	140.40	1.40	1.40	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.40	1.40
HDFC Bank Ltd.	1	141.80	1.42	0.50	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.42	0.50
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.05	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.05	0.01
Punjab National Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.07	0.19	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.07	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	3.99	2.30	1	5.95	5.64	0	0	0	3	9.94	7.94
Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.33	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.33	0.00
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.33	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.33	0.00
Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	31.41	0.00	1	1.80	0.23	0	0	0	6	33.21	0.23
Canara Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	27.41	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	3	27.41	0.00
Indian Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.80	0.23	0	0	0	1	1.80	0.23
Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	3.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	3.00	0.00
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	3	515.11	5.15	0.34	0	0.00	0.00	3	50.51	22.79	0	0	0	6	55.66	23.13
Allahabad Bank	1	116.73	1.17	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.17	0.00
Bank of Baroda	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	27.43	0.00	0	0	0	1	27.43	0.00
Canara Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.22	0.93	0	0	0	1	1.22	0.93
Corporation Bank	1	210.07	2.10	0.34	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	2.10	0.34
State Bank of India	1	188.31	1.88	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	21.86	21.86	0	0	0	2	23.74	21.86
Uttaranchal	1	205.96	2.06	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	34.15	3.20	0	0	0	2	36.21	3.20
Axis Bank Ltd.	1	205.96	2.06	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	2.06	0.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	34.15	3.20	0	0	0	1	34.15	3.20
West Bengal	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.36	0.00	2	21.04	0.06	2	102.69	0	5	125.09	0.06
Indian Overseas Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	20.00	0.06	0	0	0	1	20.00	0.06
Standard Chartered Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.36	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	1.36	0.00
UCO Bank	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1.04	0.00	2	102.69	0	3	103.73	0.00
Overseas Branch	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.93	1.45	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.93	1.45
State Bank of India	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.93	1.45	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	1	5.93	1.45
Grand Total	19	51036.79	510.37	39.19	32	143.52	71.78	17	187.23	46.02	3	103.89	0	71	945.00	156.99

Statement-II*Staff involved for the period of April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2013*

State	Bank	No. of Cases	No. of Cases in which Staff was involved	No. of Cases in which Staff was Suspended	No. of Cases in which Staff was issued Charge Sheet	No. of Cases in which Staff was awarded Punishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh		8	6	6	3	1
	Andhra Bank	2	2	2	2	1
	Axis Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	1	
	Corporation Bank	2				
	Indian Overseas Bank	1	1	1		
	State Bank of India	1	1	1		
	Vijaya Bank	1	1	1		
Arunachal Pradesh		1				
	State Bank of India	1				
Assam		4	2	1	1	1
	Punjab National Bank	1	1		1	1
	State Bank of India	2				
	UCO Bank	1	1	1		
Bihar		4	2	2		1
	State Bank of India	4	2	2		1
Chandigarh		2	1	1		
	Bank of Maharashtra	1	1	1		
	State Bank of Patiala	1				
Delhi		4				
	Corporation Bank	1				
	State Bank of India	3				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat		4	4	4		2
	Bank of India	1	1	1		
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	1	1		1
	State Bank of India	2	2	2		1
Haryana		1	1	1	1	1
	Citibank N.A.	1	1	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh		1	1	1	1	1
	UCO Bank	1	1	1	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir		1				
	State Bank of India	1				
Karnataka		5	3	3		1
	Corporation Bank	1				
	State Bank of Mysore	2	2	2		
	State Bank of Travancore	1				
	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1		1
Madhya Pradesh		3	3	3		2
	Axis Bank Ltd.	1	1	1		1
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1	1	1		1
	Punjab National Bank	1	1	1		
Maharashtra		3	3	1		1
	State Bank of India	3	3	1		1
Odisha		1	1	1		
	Bank of Baroda	1	1	1		
Punjab		7	2	2	1	1
	Axis Bank Ltd.	1				
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1	1	1		

	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	1	1
	Punjab National Bank	1				
	State Bank of India	3				
Rajasthan		1				
	State Bank of India	1				
Tamil Nadu		6	3	3	1	2
	Canara Bank	3	2	2		2
	Indian Bank	1	1	1	1	
	Indian Overseas Bank	1				
	State Bank of India	1				
Uttar Pradesh		6	3	3	1	2
	Allahabad Bank	1	1	1	1	1
	Bank of Baroda	1				
	Canara Bank	1	1	1		1
	Corporation Bank	1				
	State Bank of India	2	1	1		
Uttaranchal		2	2	2	1	1
	Axis Bank Ltd.	1	1	1	1	1
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	1	1	1		
West Bengal		5	2	2		
	Indian Overseas Bank	1				
	Standard Chartered Bank	1				
	UCO Bank	3	2	2		
Overseas Branch		1				
	State Bank of India	1				
Grand Total		70	39	36	10	17

Agricultural Loan Applications

1795. SHRI GANESH SINGH
SHRI LALJI TANDON

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that applications for agricultural loans by the farmers are rejected by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on one pretext or the other;

(b) if so, the details of such applications rejected by PSBs during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the PSBs have entrusted/propose to entrust the job of loan recovery to the private agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure hassle free agricultural loans to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been sensitized about the importance of timely and hassle-free availability of agricultural credit to farmers in the country.

In this direction, with the objective of making credit available to farmers, the Government has been fixing targets for flow of credit to agriculture by the banking sector every year. These targets have been surpassed by the banks all these years. The credit flow to agriculture sector has increased from Rs. 1,25,309 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 6,07,375 crore in 2012-13.

As a result of the steps taken by the Government, the number of crop loan accounts have also increased from 439.34 lakh in 2007-08 to 703.57 lakh in 2012-13. The share of small and marginal farmers in the number of accounts financed by the banks has improved during the period from 257.51 lakh to 415.61 lakh.

Further, to ease the burden of interest on farmers, the Government is also providing interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest

rate of 7% per annum. Further since 2009-10, farmers who repay their short term crop loans in time are given an additional subvention which is presently at 3%. The Government has also revised the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to make KCC as an ATM-cum-Debit Card valid for five years without any processing fee upto the limit of Rs. 3 lakhs and one-time documentation with no requirement of margin, as the margin has been in-built into the scale of financing.

As regards entrusting the job of loan recovery to the private agencies, such Recovery Agents are appointed by banks for recovery in Non-Performing Accounts as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

[English]

Child Marriages

1796. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether child marriages are still prevalent in the country;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made during National Family Health Survey (NFHS) regarding living standard of such women who got married at a young age;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there are large number of cases of unregistered/unreported child marriages in the country; and

(f) If so, the details thereof along with the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent child marriages and for the welfare of such women on the basis of the assessment made by the NFHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data which is available till the year 2012, the number of cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2010, 2011, 2012 are 60 113 and 169 respectively which shows prevalence of Child Marriage in the country. State wise cases registered under PCMA 2006 in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06) shows that the per centage of women aged 18-29 who were married before reaching the legal age of 18 years, is 46 per cent. NCRB data shows the number of cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2010, 2011, 2012 are 60 113 and 169 respectively. From which it can be inferred that there is an under-reporting of cases of child marriage.

(f) Besides, requesting the State Governments to take necessary action for effective implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Government has taken following steps to address the issue of child marriage:—

- (i) The Ministry of Women & Child Development has prepared a draft National Plan of Action on Prevention of Child Marriage, inter-alia focusing on (a) Enforcement of PCMA and related laws (b) Promoting right to quality education with special emphasis on girls (c) Generating change in social norms and attitudes.
- (ii) National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.
- (iii) Every year, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay

marriage by coordinated efforts on Akha Teej—the traditional day for such marriages.

- (iv) The Government of India launched SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 200 districts of the country on 19th November 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues. They would also be sensitized towards the importance marriage at the right age. By empowering adolescent girls, the Scheme addresses the issue of child marriage.
- (v) Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.
- (vi) The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) has taken up pilots in various States to address this issue through PSKs(Poorna Shakti Kendras) and also each State has been requested to include this subject in their State Action Plan on Women.

Statement

Statement referred to in response to Lok Sabha Un-Starred Question No.1796 for 16.8.2013 regarding Child Marriages

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	9	0	0
4.	Bihar	8	0	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	2
6.	Goa	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	2012
7.	Gujarat	14	13	14
8.	Haryana	0	6	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	12	20
13.	Kerala	6	3	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5	3
15.	Maharashtra	4	19	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	1	1
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	5	10
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	4	5
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	25	43
Total State		59	113	167
29.	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	0	1
Total UT		1	0	2
All India Total		60	113	169

Source: NCRB

*[Translation]***Benefits of Small Saving Schemes**

1797. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for availing the benefits of the small saving schemes along with the rates of interests applicable as on date scheme-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that people from the weaker section of the society can avail the benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Madam/Sir, benefits of small savings schemes are equally available to all persons which include weaker section of the society. For availing benefit of any welfare scheme of the Government, a new category of savings account called 'Basic Savings Account' has been notified through which a beneficiary of any Government welfare scheme can open zero balance account in any post office. List of current small savings schemes with current rate of interest applicable from 1.4.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Scheme	Rate of interest w.e.f. 01.04.2013
Savings Deposit	4.0
1 Year Time Deposit	8.2
2 Year Time Deposit	8.2
3 Year Time Deposit	8.3
5 Year Time Deposit	8.4
5 Year Recurring Deposit.	8.3
5 Year SCSS	9.2
5 Year MIS	8.4
5 Year NSC	8.5
10 Year NSC	8.8
PPF	8.7

Production of Minor Forest Produce

1798. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

SHRI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to increase the production of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and to develop its collection and distribution system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance allocated/released to the States under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) No Scheme has been formulated by the Ministry to increase production of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). However, scientific harvesting, primary value-addition, storage along with Research & Development efforts with regard to MFP is being supported through a Central Sector Scheme of 'Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations'.

The Government has also recently approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of value Chain for MFP". To start with, the Scheme is being implemented in eight States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat for 12 MFP namely, (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo (iii) Mahuwa Seed (iv) Sal Leaf (v) Sal Seed (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey (ix) Myrobalan (x) Tamarind (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj which are not nationalized by the State Government concerned.

The Scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for the MFP they collect by fixing Minimum Support Price. It also supports primary value-addition of MFP, provides for supply chain infrastructure like cold storage, warehouses etc. and emphasizes on scientific harvesting of MFP.

(b) The details of financial assistance allocated/released to the States under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of financial assistance released to the States under the STDCCs Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14 (As on 31ST July, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.00	194.00	264.00	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	200.00	189.00	—
3.	Gujarat	130.00	150.00	160.00	—
4.	Himachal Pradesh	33.00	10.00	7.00	—
5.	Kerala	58.00	14.00	—	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	312.00	472.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Maharashtra	234.00	330.72	245.00	67.07
8.	Meghalaya	92.00	77.00	—	—
9.	Odisha	125.00	315.00	233.00	96.50
10.	Rajasthan	42.00	29.28	—	—
11.	Tripura	71.00	38.00	52.00	24.00
12.	West Bengal	145.00	170.00	126.00	—
13.	Mizoram	—	—	24.00	—

[English]

Subsidy on Education Loans

1799. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government provides/ proposes to provide any interest subsidy to students especially those belonging to the weaker section on education loans;

(b) If so, the details thereof indicating the number of students provided such subsidy during the last three years and the and the current year, year and state/UT-wise; and

(c) If not the reasons there for.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam. Under the Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy

(CSIS), full interest subsidy is provided during the period of moratorium (Course period plus one year or six months after getting the job, whichever is earlier) on education loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the education loan scheme of Indian Banks Association for pursuing approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams from recognized institutions in India. The loan should be disbursed after 1st April, 2009 and the annual gross parental/family income upper limit should be Rs. 4.5 lakh from all sources.

(b) and (c) Canara Bank, the Nodal Bank for implementing the scheme has informed that interest subsidy of Rs. 2231.24 crores has been provided to 25.26 lakh students under the scheme. State wise details are in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Amt. in Rupees

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim	Total No. Acs	Total Subsidy Claim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1565	6262180	655	6605847	238	3694023	2458	16562049
Andhra Pradesh	44596	192737221	52407	404481363	46095	580958688	143098	1178177272
Arunachal Pradesh	126	806043	251	3726583	141	3095468	518	7628094
Assam	1977	15454169	2927	39964903	2975	57034274	7879	112453346
Bihar	21671	150587457	26091	332987540	35356	611227101	83118	1094802097
Chandigarh	367	2660037	462	5125185	593	9943799	1422	17729021
Chhattisgarh	1839	11660818	2697	31377140	3795	60406859	8331	103444817
Dadra and Nager Haveli	46	281032	104	1419177	79	1421688	229	3121898
Daman and Diu	35	165502	123	1468291	4	40517	162	1674310
Delhi	1234	8292750	1512	20572188	1646	31140605	4392	60005542
Goa	388	2798156	527	5679129	493	8990238	1408	17467523
Gujarat	5646	31494622	7642	82073413	8980	145031757	22268	258599792
Haryana	5895	31916115	8669	91539119	10943	167940007	25507	291395242
Himachal Pradesh	2551	13154647	3645	36888772	4343	66072068	10539	116115488
Jammu and Kashmir	841	4933718	1260	12034184	2808	31920927	4909	48888828
Jharkhand	8415	64667056	11595	157528116	12354	266279563	32364	488474735
Karnataka	49062	202497601	53257	410510722	60084	714589724	162403	1327598046

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	117480	466866297	172844	1440438477	206875	2741827249	497199	4649132023
Lakshwadeep	11	45718	88	613950	17	223525	116	883193
Madhya Pradesh	17966	83714083	24666	228269081	24047	334496101	66679	646479264
Maharashtra	25652	135291893	34568	288948291	41463	492052518	101683	916292702
Manipur	733	4738690	1074	12450721	897	17525607	2704	34715018
Meghalaya	271	2329368	391	5301337	395	8665305	1057	16296009
Mizoram	121	1247401	177	2726542	32	473562	330	4447505
Nagaland	25	320881	63	855904	39	805545	127	1982330
No State Mentioned	3623	21615680	6361	47428467	11056	106989424	21040	176033571
Odisha	19674	123027938	24072	296492043	25521	477186008	69267	896705989
Puducherry	3837	15925531	4682	36319121	5153	46936677	13672	99181329
Punjab	2135	12755732	3123	44755606	3512	59525146	8770	117036484
Rajasthan	11834	66666280	16430	174691266	21213	468941749	49477	710299295
Sikkim	38	299314	46	466900	28	585389	112	1351603
Tamil Nadu	245555	962463882	372346	2350396466	383268	3176631671	1001169	6489502019
Tripura	325	2192916	510	6551478	777	13143632	1612	21788026
Uttar Pradesh	34836	236408080	44509	554463894	50139	925544246	129484	1716416220
Uttaranchal	4391	28845421	5725	72176111	6686	154159605	16802	255181137
West Bengal	9613	64263721	12671	146523621	11616	203708520	33900	414495862
Total Claim	644299	2968787950	898095	7353250946	983586	11988776954	2526205	22312357682

Source: Canara Bank (Nodal Bank).

Violation of FEMA Rules

1800. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has issued showcause notices to Telecom Companies for violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) rules in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these companies during the aforesaid period, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) Based on the investigations conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement, the Adjudicating Authorities have issued 16 Show Cause Notices during the years 2011, 2012 & 2013 (till 31.07.2013) under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) to certain Telecom Companies and other connected individuals/entities for the alleged contravention of the relevant provisions of FEMA.

Adjudication proceedings have since been completed against one company namely, 'Idea Cellular Limited' which was held guilty of the contravention of the provisions of FEMA and a penalty of Rs. 2.90 Crores was imposed. The penalty amount stands realized.

Panchayat Elections

1801. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of instances where the differently-abled persons have allegedly been denied the rights to contest panchayat elections;

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

(c) whether the Government has withheld the central financial assistance to some States for not holding panchayat elections;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government to ensure full electoral rights to differently abled persons including the rights to contest elections and to hold panchayat elections regularly in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On one reference received from Office of The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities about one persons with visual impairment in Odisha not being allowed to file his nomination for Gram Panchayat election, this Ministry referred the matter to the Chairperson of Standing Committee of State Election Commissioners for consideration of the issue. However, it is stated that the States/Union Territories covered by Part IX of the Constitution and their State Election Commissions have to deal with such issues in compliance with their respective statues/laws.

(c) and (d) Central financial assistance/incentives of different schemes can be withheld from being released to States on account of elections to Panchayats not being held therein. For example, the Union Finance Commission grants were not released to Andhra Pradesh for the period when elections to Panchayats were not held. Similarly, under the scheme of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), no awards were given to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh as Panchayat elections had not been held in that State.

(e) Holding of elections to the Panchayats is the responsibility of the respective State Government and the State Election Commission concerned. The Constitution mandates that where the Part IX of the Constitution applies, Panchayat elections are to be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the States Legislatures to make laws regarding elections.

Procurement Of Ethanol

1802. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to procure more ethanol locally; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantity of ethanol processed locally during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has decided on 3.7.2013 that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will procure ethanol from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of 5% ethanol blending with petrol by October, 2013 in areas/ parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol may be increased progressively depending upon the availability of ethanol to reach the 5% mandatory level.

OMCs had floated tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 cr litres of ethanol, against which, 40 crore litres of ethanol has been finalized for procurement and out of which 2.65 crore litres of ethanol has been received by OMCs as on 09.08.2013.

Further, OMCs have now floated a fresh domestic tender for a quantity of 133 crore litres of ethanol for blending with petrol on 22.7.2013.

The quantity of ethanol procured by OMCs during last three years and current year is as under:—

Period	Quantity ethanol procured by OMCs (Crore Litres)
Nov., 2009-Sept., 2010	5.60
Oct., 2010-Sept., 2011	36.20
Oct., 2011-Sept., 2012	30.57
Oct., 2012-Aug., 2013 (as on 9.8.2013)	2.65

Allotment of Retail Pumps and LPG Distributorships

1803. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs) for the allotment of petrol pumps and LPG distributorships;

(b) if so, the basis of selection of dealers; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to complete the allotments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Prior to May, 2002 the selection of Retail Outlet (RO) dealership and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorship were done through the Dealer Selection Boards (DSBs). The DSBs have since been dissolved *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 09.05.2002.

(b) and (c) As per the existing Guidelines, selection of RO dealerships/LPG distributorships is done through 'Draw of Lots' among the eligible applicants post-scrutiny of their applications. The process of allotment involves multiple steps involving advertising the location, scrutinizing the applications, field verification, issue of Letter of Intent etc.

Coal Bed Methane Gas

1804. SHRI G.M SIDDESWARA:

SHRI M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) Whether Government has received proposals for approval of pricing of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The timeline for consideration of these proposals as per the contract; and

(d) The reasons for the delay in taking a decision in the matter within the timelines mandated under the contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government has received proposals for approval of Formula/basis for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas price for the three blocks awarded

under the first round of CBM policy, block RG(E)-CBM-2001/1 in West Bengal, operated by Essar Oil Limited and blocks SP(W)-CBM-2001/1 & SP(E)-CBM-2001/1 in the State of Madhya Pradesh operated by Reliance Industries Limited. Dr. C. Rangarajan has examined the proposal of 3 CBM blocks and made recommendations.

CBM gas price for the block RG(E)-CBM-2001/1 has been approved based on the Dr. C. Rangarajan recommendations. For the blocks SP(E)-CBM-2001/1 & SP(W)-CBM-2001/1, the recommendations made by Dr. Rangarajan are under consideration.

The basis/formula for pricing of CBM gas are to be approved in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of CBM contracts by the Government prior to the sale of CBM to consumers/buyers within sixty (60) working days from the receipt of proposal or from the date of receipt of clarification/ additional information, where asked for by the Government.

Further, Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years. These gas prices will be applicable to all natural gas including CBM.

Enlisting of Msme In Share Market

1805. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enlist Micro, Small and Medium enterprises in share market of the country by modifying the definition of these units;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the limit of capital investment fixed for these units; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to safeguard such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In April, 2010, Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) made amendments to SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2009 (SEBI (ICDR) regulations) and issued a circular on May 18, 2010 to provide a framework for 'Setting up of a Stock

exchange/a trading platform by a recognized stock exchanges having nationwide trading terminals for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)' so that Small and Medium Enterprises can raise capital and list their securities on the SME platform of stock exchanges. Under this framework, an issuer whose post issue face value capital does not exceed rupees ten crores can raise capital through issuance of securities and list the same on the SME Exchange/platform exclusively. Whereas, if the post issue face value capital of the issuer is between rupees ten crores to twenty five crores, the issuer has the option to list either on the SME exchange/platform or on the Main Board of the stock exchange. At present there is no proposal to change this arrangement.

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

(c) SEBI has provided facility to the SMEs to access the capital market for raising capital through the SME Exchange or SME trading platform. The companies listing on the SME platform enter into listing agreement with the concerned stock exchanges and the trading in the scrip of the company is subject to trading rules and surveillance of the stock exchange.

Taxes on Turbine Fuel

1806. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of taxes applicable on export, import and retailing of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) in the country, during each of the last three years and the current year, till date State-wise;

(b) the details of ATF exported and imported during the same period; and

(c) the reasons for import of ATF by domestic airlines companies and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The rates of customs and central excise duty applicable on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), during each of the last three years and the current year is as below:—

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Basic customs duty on import	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Export duty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Excise duty	8%	8%	8%	8%

State-wise applicable rates of sales taxes/VAT on ATF is not maintained.

(b) the details of ATF exported and imported during the last three years and the current year is as below:-

Value in US\$ Million

Financial	Year	Export	Import
2010-11	4631	22	
2011-12	6240	76	
2012-13	6747	25	
2013-14 (up to May, 2013)	1037	2	

(c) Data of import of ATF by individual companies is not maintained.

Exploration of Oil Fields

1807. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has approved further exploration by certain companies which are in operational oilfields to increase the production domestically; and

(b) If so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Haryana during each of the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government of India, on 01.02.2013, as a general policy has allowed exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) Areas in the country with a condition that any risk to the Government revenue on account of cost recovery is appropriately mitigated. This has been allowed

to ensure optimum exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in ML areas.

Permission for exploration has been granted for all Mining Lease areas under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) Regime. Under this policy, so far the following hydrocarbon discoveries have been notified by the Contractors:-

- (i) Gas discovery MJ-1 (D-55) in deepwater block KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) in eastern offshore
- (ii) Oil discovery Raageshwari South-1 in onland block RJ-ON-90/1 in Rajasthan. So far, no exploration block has been awarded in the state of Haryana under the PSC regime.

Visit of World Bank Team

1808. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank project team visited Punjab during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and objectives of their visits;

(c) the names of the World Bank aided project sites visited by the said team; and

(d) the comments/observations thereon made by the team, project-wise?

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

(b) and (c) At present two projects viz., Punjab State Road Sector (PSRS) and Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (PRWSS), are being implemented in the State of Punjab with World Bank assistance. As part of the implementation support, World Bank missions visit projects to assess progress. During the last three years and the current year, World Bank missions have visited the State 5 times for PSRS Project and 7 times for PRWSS Project. These missions have also visited few project sites during their visit to the State.

(d) As per the reports of last mission, implementation progress of PSRS Project is Satisfactory and that of PRWSS Project is Moderately Satisfactory.

Wind Power Generation

1809. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether wind power generation in the country has dropped during last fiscal due to the removal of incentives given by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the industry has asked the Government to restore the generation based incentives and accelerated depreciation for the industry; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Wind power installation during fiscal year 2012-13 was 1700 MW as compared to 3200 MW in fiscal year 2011-12.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A proposal to restore the Generation Based Incentive (GBI) and Accelerated Depreciation (AD) for wind power sector has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). Subsequently, the

proposal has been considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 01.08.2013. The CCEA has approved continuation of GBI with effect from 01.04.2013, but AD benefit has not been agreed upon.

NABARD Loan

1810. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of loans provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for various projects under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to States during the last three years and the current year including Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the details of amount sanctioned and released for various projects during the said period, project and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) & (b) The State-wise details, including Himachal Pradesh, of loans disbursed and sanctioned under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

Statement-I

RIDF – details of loans disbursed under RIDF during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
2010-11						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	345.18	328.27	207.2	14.46	895.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.21	38.87	3.74	8.23	52.05
3.	Assam	1.48	132.04	2.49	47.5	183.51
4.	Bihar	27.87	497.6	52.15	62.48	640.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	69.03	0	0	0	69.03
6.	Goa	65.445	16.57	9.68	5.6	97.295
7.	Gujarat	205.09	235.92	439.55	5.47	886.03

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
8.	Haryana	80.29	65.99	37.96	19.46	203.7
9.	Himachal	86.17	138.24	65.23	10.36	300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.29	389.34	31.79	18.65	455.07
11.	Jharkhand	4.5	410.79	23.74	19.1	458.13
12.	Karnataka	178	296.81	205.91	69.28	750
13.	Kerala	122.81	68.14	145.46	55.31	391.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	191.3	176.66	1.61	0	369.57
15.	Maharashtra	278	314.89	50.61	49.42	692.92
16.	Manipur	7	0	7.7	15	29.7
17.	Meghalaya	5.56	31.14	5.79	17.51	60
18.	Mizoram	0	14.17	9.79	16.04	40
19.	Nagaland	0	17.27	0	20.04	37.31
20.	Odisha	301.47	389.82	0	22.93	714.22
21.	Puducherry	1.58	27.64	25.6	0	54.82
22.	Punjab	62.31	175.59	136.46	71.54	447.9
23.	Rajasthan	96.07	329.46	557.56	16.91	1000
24.	Sikkim	0	21.09	14.85	4.06	40
25.	Tamil Nadu	76.78	374.51	259.84	1.84	712.97
26.	Tripura	9.99	90	0	0	99.99
27.	Uttar Pradesh	901.76	272.14	0	270.43	1444.33
28.	Uttarakhand	70.57	216.6	0	24.39	313.56
29.	West Bengal	88.85	339.61	15.33	177.21	621
Total		3293.605	5411.17	2312.04	1043.22	12060.04

2011-12

1.	Andhra Pradesh	362.77	304.19	214.42	147.04	1028.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	74.05	0.48	31.06	105.59

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Agri. Related	Total
3.	Assam	3.28	113.67	0	12.47	129.42
4.	Bihar	96.11	458.26	16.75	67.23	638.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	124.51	28.08	0	0	152.59
6.	Goa	58.43	16.36	2.83	1.1	78.72
7.	Gujarat	425.74	95.02	177.16	82.08	780
8.	Haryana	103.19	38.88	86.02	36.44	264.53
9.	Himachal	135.53	134.19	0	30.28	300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.69	356.74	71.12	9.3	444.85
11.	Jharkhand	9.94	519.49	68.09	35.68	633.2
12.	Karnataka	134.45	378.97	153.04	72.2	738.66
13.	Kerala	44.1	121.66	146.14	136.63	448.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	855.25	337.93	35.04	21.78	1250
15.	Maharashtra	334.36	467.68	92.02	105.94	1000
16.	Manipur	5.02	0	22	23	50.02
17.	Meghalaya	6.3	41.72	12.97	17.83	78.82
18.	Mizoram	0	36.09	9.3	11.9	57.29
19.	Nagaland	0	25.04	0	20.28	45.32
20.	Odisha	261.64	437.07	4.1	109.04	811.85
21.	Puducherry	4.64	24.05	26.31	0	55
22.	Punjab	61.34	149.08	76.41	161.07	447.9
23.	Rajasthan	104.27	495.33	355.37	75.13	1030.1
24.	Sikkim	0	25.57	3.93	0.5	30
25.	Tamil Nadu	111.71	453.3	400.7	89.02	1054.73
26.	Tripura	6.98	84.88	8.14	0	100
27.	Uttar Pradesh	465.04	452.61	0	345.12	1262.77
28.	Uttarakhand	86.09	238.29	0	25.62	350
29.	West Bengal	110.45	426.1	17.39	246.06	800
Total		3918.83	6334.3	1999.73	1913.8	14166.66

Sl. No.	State	2012-13					2012-13*	
		Irrigation Sector	Rural Connectivity	Social Sector	Power Sector	Agri. Related Sector	Total	Total disb.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	603.07	444.61	216.125	-6.3	163.75	1421.255	68.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	43.48	2.01	519	4.73	55.41	0
3.	Assam	0	203.89	0	0	47.38	251.27	21.92
4.	Bihar	79.06	700.1	4.16	28.1	90.94	902.36	168.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.51	225.83	0	0	22.05	288.39	41.66
6.	Goa	44.94	62.91704	0.85	0	0	108.707	6.49
7.	Gujarat	730.71	53.69	857.78	0	57.82	1700	291.57
8.	Haryana	101.11	125.66	59.41	0	36.19	322.37	26.29
9.	Himachal	90.73	211.79	92.79	0	4.69	400	120.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.29	299.55	59.55	0	18.61	413	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.53	586.6	162.873	0	0	750.003	41.66
12.	Karnataka	131.74	402.69	107.11	0	107.54	749.08	81.03
13.	Kerala	46.4259	124.2745	155.81	2.4433	81.0499	410.0036	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	862.8222	307.7631	35.193	0	44.2356	1250.014	113.28
15.	Maharashtra	217.93	390.08	43.76	0	33.5	685.27	76.5
16.	Manipur	43.4	0	0	0	0.6	44	0
17.	Meghalaya	9.94	27.09	0	0	13.88	50.91	0
18.	Mizoram	0	3.04	5.98	21.87	11.57	42.46	0
19.	Nagaland	0	29	0	0	19.2	48.2	0
20.	Odisha	276.4283	533.1157	0.6352	0	135.0636	945.2428	52.18
21.	Puducherry	6.392	12.083	6.9506	0	0	25.4256	0
22.	Punjab	120.0303	22.432	9.574	0	37.9618	189.9981	64.82
23.	Rajasthan	20.18	689.75	220.38	0	219.79	1150.1	99.05
24.	Sikkim	5	48.87	16.8	0	3.91	74.58	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	144.87	489.02	321.79	0	261.15	1216.83	229.46
26.	Tripura	0	140.76	1.4	0	2.1	144.26	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	645.91	363.35	46.58	0	357.28	1413.12	274.31
28.	Uttarakhand	118.75	279.16	0	42.09	0	440	71.89
29.	West Bengal	38.3	477.29	13.72	0	270.69	800	134.4
Total		4414.069	7297.88534	2441.23	93.393	2045.689	16292.26	1983.89

*Sector-wise disbursements during 2013-14 are yet to be received from ROs.

Source: NABARD

Statement-II

RIDF-Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2010-11

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Agri Related		Total	
		Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34	349.73	416	487.29	1454	380.89	196	18.99	2100	1236.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh										
3.	Assam	2	6.74	227	249.21			28	27.78	257	283.73
4.	Bihar	2	1.88	57	884.86	2	127.62	3	75.51	64	1089.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	128.84							12	128.84
6.	Goa	1	57.00							1	57.00
7.	Gujarat	5302	274.12			4528	861.74	7	27.34	9837	1163.20
8.	Haryana	7	161.50	27	124.57	770	158.21	686	41.85	1490	486.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	148	84.85	85	171.98	49	116.21	113	32.27	395	405.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	37.34	252	671.38	17	27.24	47	49.07	322	785.03
11.	Jharkhand			316	540.38	15	82.71			331	623.09
12.	Karnataka	274	144.17	1017	483.59	1084	140.22	117	93.00	2492	860.98
13.	Kerala	213	280.60	14	80.68	116	81.88	64	108.86	407	552.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	507.61	261	546.26	350	145.78			614	1199.65
15.	Maharashtra	21	336.69	561	539.61			78	247.08	660	1123.38
16.	Manipur	87	19.02			61	167.09	5	85.54	153	271.65
17.	Meghalaya	6	9.84	55	65.97	39	2052	13	46.63	113	142.96
18.	Mizoram			9	49.74	9	8.59	5	87.46	23	145.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Nagaland			6	20.22			31	58.34	37	78.56
20.	Odisha	1189	235.51	61	494.46			34	168.29	1284	898.26
21.	Puducherry	7	20.20	42	28.45	33	52.50	4	4.59	86	105.74
22.	Punjab	27	224.14	102	259.82	3445	118.06			3574	602.02
23.	Rajasthan			2426	691.11	3	600.02	241	9.10	2670	1300.23
24.	Sikkim	5	2.36	23	49.71	5	10.99	47	14.57	80	77.63
25.	Tamil Nadu	14	101.62	713	472.77	261	459.75			988	1034.14
26.	Tripura			12	59.01	6	27.14			18	86.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8110	422.94	1065	505.44			209	636.39	9384	1564.77
28.	Uttarakhand	199	138.39	549	592.04			2	10.43	750	740.86
29.	West Bengal	3215	143.20	177	550.68	58	14.45	236	455.77	3686	1164.10
	Total	18884	3688.29	8473	8619.23	12305	3601.61	2166	2298.86	41828	18207.99

Source: NABARD

Statement-III

RIDF-Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2011-12

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Warehousing		Agri Related excluding warehousing		Total	
		Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	668.99	279	485.70	33	198.02					351	1352.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			2	9.86	2	12.24					4	22.10
3.	Assam			108	146.43					47	58.71	155	205.14
4.	Bihar	167	188.21	68	600.90			37	157.64	3	87.34	275	1034.09

5.	Chhattisgarh	6	50.27	78	100.36			3	140.40	0	0.00	87	291.03
6.	Goa	1	64.12									1	64.12
7.	Gujarat	3	636.35	21	114.08	1	354.93	52	42.46	84	367.97	161	1515.79
8.	Haryana	156	212.25			49	228.20	6	14.09	17	31.35	228	485.89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	70.17	109	247.33	75	104.67					223	422.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	40.71			87	105.42			37	10.37	147	156.50
11.	Jharkhand			296	572.70	8	206.41			122	22.11	426	801.22
12.	Karnataka	354	114.12	1079	468.38	203	57.14	56	62.92	222	53.91	1914	756.47
13.	Kerala	77	147.29	72	363.44	2413	282.72	80	113.34	75	155.65	550	1062.44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1141.54	112	280.66			23	94.90			142	1517.10
15.	Maharashtra	50	324.88	735	715.34	2289	179.28	584	459.93	94	95.11	3752	1774.54
16.	Manipur												
17.	Meghalaya									2	12.77	2	12.77
18.	Mizoram					12	10.94			5	14.83	17	25.77
19.	Nagaland									4	3.04	4	3.04
20.	Odisha	794	535.88	102	738.00	1	14.01					897	1287.89
21.	Puducherry	1	33.20	63	51.41	3	41.38	3	1.53	8	13.89	78	141.41
22.	Punjab	788	114.00	7	66.17	20	246.50			310	215.42	1125	642.09
23.	Rajasthan	7	309.28	1264	446.72	52	726.36	14	21.20	2292	305.91	3629	1809.47
24.	Sikkim			1	2.23							1	2.23
25.	Tamil Nadu	16	109.07	1477	569.84	6	544.12	197	261.23	373	116.13	2069	1600.39
26.	Tripura			15	57.65			2	5.50	3	4.00	20	67.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	421.84	825	754.66	198	73.42			134	408.89	1162	1658.81
28.	Uttarakhand	177	210.62	228	254.10					1	16.75	406	481.47
29.	West Bengal	5	291.99	169	545.67	18	13.85	61	118.68	28	132.27	281	1102.46
Total		2715	5684.78	7110	7591.63	3303	3399.61	1118	1493.82	3861	2126.42	18107	20296.26

Source: NABARD

Statement-IV

RIDF-Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2012-13

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Warehousing		Agri Related excluding warehousing		Total	
		Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	219.16	280	489.12	162	146.02	26	105.7	461	94.96	959	1054.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh											0	
3.	Assam	1104	75.83					251	49.46	117	135.67	1472	260.96
4.	Bihar	181	18.73	156	1202.19			340	238.65	1	30.59	678	1490.16
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	8.12	1968	974.67							1970	982.79
6.	Goa	1	70.65	6	124.35							7	195
7.	Gujarat	4	860.54			3802	603.66					3806	1464.2
8.	Haryana			25	205.7	1	79.14	13	70.74			39	355.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	74.43	81	250.65	1043	107.07					1163	432.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			95	275.96							95	275.96
11.	Jharkhand			133	447.57							133	447.57
12.	Karnataka	241	132.36	680	382.7	4	21.25	36	56.27	116	37.33	1077	629.91
13.	Kerala	48	20.2	83	227.47	64	371.95			23	119.13	218	738.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	862.04	124	372.89	715	245.67	256	313.35			1104	1793.95
15.	Maharashtra			827	559.7							827	559.7
16.	Manipur												
17.	Meghalaya									8	6.82	8	6.82
18.	Mizoram												
19.	Nagaland												

20.	Odisha	25725	476.96	125	824.65			17	43.49	27	217.2	25894	1562.3
21.	Puducherry											0	0
22.	Punjab	38	544.73					11	41.8	147	34.81	196	621.34
23.	Rajasthan	1	10.73	2257	1124.74	7	301.71	85	225.04	41	444.03	2391	2106.25
24.	Sikkim												
25.	Tamil Nadu	6	91.7	1002	606.13	841	285.26	1183	264.04	26	197.98	3058	1445.11
26.	Tripura			27	89.98			72	9.35			99	99.33
27.	Uttar Pradesh	191	1542.54	695	339.02			25	147.62	74	266.88	985	2296.06
28.	Uttarakhand	14	42.37	108	221.86					2	102.93	124	367.16
29.	West Bengal	34	93.1	133	474.3	5	5.8	125	575.72	93	248.36	390	1397.28
Total		27668	5144.19	8805	9193.65	6644	2167.53	2440	2141.23	1136	1936.69	46693	20583.29

Source: NABARD

Statement-V*RIDF-Details of loans sanctioned under RIDF during 2013-14*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation		Rural connectivity		Social sector		Agri Related		Total	
		Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.	Proj. No.	Sanc. Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	193.65	102	260.29	715	114.73	1154	232.29	1995	800.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			7	63.35	1	11.78			8	75.13
3.	Assam	2	7.03					11	7.41	13	14.44
4.	Bihar			94	640.55					94	640.55
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	29.13	2208	541.28					2214	570.41
6.	Goa									0	0.00
7.	Gujarat									0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana			21	221.53	14	17.12			35	238.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	16.38	14	62.5	16	35.11			35	113.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir									0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	1	378.68	48	166.82					49	545.50
12.	Karnataka									0	0.00
13.	Kerala	1	30.88	17	96.81			15	186.04	33	313.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	137.75							1	137.75
15.	Maharashtra									0	0.00
16.	Manipur									0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya									0	0.00
18.	Mizoram			1	49.91			11	47.3	12	97.21
19.	Nagaland									0	0.00
20.	Odisha	160	19.8	9	66.71			8	57.34	177	143.85
21.	Puducherry									0	0.00
22.	Punjab					558	75.42	3	45	561	120.42
23.	Rajasthan			1409	612.77					1409	612.77
24.	Sikkim									0	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	4	74.16					3	1.59	7	75.75
26.	Tripura									0	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh			33	187.63			3	9.26	36	196.89
28.	Uttarakhand			18	62.73					18	62.73
29.	West Bengal			9	18.19			16	39.14	25	57.33
Total		204	887.46	3990	3051.07	1304	254.16	1224	625.37	6722	4818.06

Source: NABARD

Oil Fields in Iraq

1811. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has offered three oil fields to India on nomination basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Iraq has also offered to renegotiate the oil block that has been pending since 2000; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In the 17th Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) held at Baghdad during 7th - 8th July, 2013, the Iraqi Government offered discovered - undeveloped oil fields namely Middle Furat Group of Fields (Kifil, West Kifil and Merjan). The Indian side requested for details to be shared for further due diligence.

(c) and (d) Iraq has offered to renegotiate exploration of Block-8, which is pending since 2000. Block - 8 extends over an area of 10.700 Sq.km and is located in the Western Desert of Iraq. ONGC Videsh Limited(OVL) signed the Exploration & Development Contract with Oil Exploration Company (OEC), Ministry of Oil, Iraq in November, 2000 and the Government of Iraq has ratified the contract. The block was under Force Majeure since 2003.

Government of Iraq has now decided that the Block-8 Contract is required to be re-negotiated in line with the provisions of New Oil & Gas Law and Model contract for 4th Licensing Round of Iraq.

During the 17th JCM held at Baghdad on 7-8 July 2013, Ministry of Oil agreed to invite OVL for discussion. OVL has scheduled a meeting accordingly.

[Translation]

Juvenile Police Unit

1812. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has a provision for setting up Juvenile Police Unit in every Police Station;

(b) if so, whether such units have been set up in every Police Station;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the number of such police stations which have not yet set up these units, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the appropriate steps 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) No, Madam. However, Section 63(3) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides for creation of 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' for every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the treatment of juveniles and children by the police.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Banks for Women

1813. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up all women banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria adopted and the places identified for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the time at which it is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the year 2013-14, Government has finalized the proposal to start the Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd. with 6 branches, one each in North, South, East, West, Central and North Eastern parts of India. The move to set-up Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited is aimed at encouraging women in general and women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in particular. A need

was also felt to establish the Women's Bank to facilitate access to financial services, promote asset ownership, women entrepreneurship and participation of women in economic activities to provide impetus to the process of inclusive growth and also their empowerment. The bank is to be established by November, 2013.

[Translation]

Mining of Semi Precious and Gem Stones

1814. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places in the country where precious/semi-precious and gem-stones are available, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to implement any special scheme to improve the mining and exploitation of such stone reserves in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantity of stones in these reserves in the country, State/UT-wise and the quantity of stones mined annually during the last three years and the current year till date along with the price thereof and the extent to which these were utilised in the local market?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per available information, the State-wise details of places in the country where occurrence of precious/semi precious and gem stones have been reported are given at in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) As per available information, the State-wise details of reserves/resources of Semi-Precious and Gem Stones are given in the enclosed Statement-II and the State-wise details of production and value of Semi Precious and Gem stones during 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise/District-wise deposits of Corundum (Semi precious), Diamond, Emerald, Garnet (Semi precious), Ruby and Sapphire

Mineral	State	District
Corundum (Semi-precious)	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Khammam
	Chhattisgarh	Dantewara
	Karnataka	Bangalore, Coorg, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur
Diamond	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Krishna, Kurnool
	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur, Panna
Emerald	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
	Odisha	Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur
	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Rajasmand, Udaipur
	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
Garnet (Semi-precious)	Odisha	Nawapara
	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, Tank
Ruby	Odisha	Kalahandi
Sapphire	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda

Source: National Mineral Inventory as on 1.04.2010 published by Indian Bureau of Mines.

Note: Apart from the above, occurrences of precious/semi-precious varieties of agate is reported from Gujarat and Maharashtra; amethyst from Andhra Pradesh and Odisha; epidote from Rajasthan; and iolite from Odisha. However, the resources of these precious stones have not been estimated.

Statement-II

State	Mineral	Reserves	Remaining Resources	Unit	Total Resources
Andhra Pradesh	Corundum	0	17	Tonne	17
	Diamond	0	1822955	Carat	1822955
Chhattisgarh	Corundum	1	0	Tonne	1
	Diamond	0	1304000	Carat	1304000
Karnataka	Corundum	0	891	Tonne	891
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond	1045318	27749477	Carat	28794795
Odisha	Granet	0	5	Tonne	5
	Ruby	236	5113	Kg	5349
Rajasthan	Granet	991	4356	Tonne	5347
Jammu and Kashmir	Sapphire	0	450	Kg	450

Source: National Mineral inventory as on 1.04.2010 published by Indian Bureau of Mines.

Statement-III*Production and value of semi precious and Gemstone during 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(value in Rs '000)

Mineral	State	Unit	2010-11		2011-12(P)		2012-13(P)	
			Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value	Prod.	Value
Agate	Gujarat	Tonne	19	10	476	238	493	247
Diamond	Madhya Pradesh	Carat	11222	106776	18489	198242	32065	368456

(P): Provisional;

Source: MCDR returns

[English]

Discontinuation of Star Cruise Ship

1815. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a star cruise ship plying from Goa to Lakshadweep and contributing a lot in the development of tourism in the islands has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to mismanagement, the ship had resulted in losses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government for resumption of services of the said ship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Star Cruise Ship

(Super Star Libra) was plying in Mumbai/Goa/Lakshadweep circuit with effect from 5.10.2005 to 24.05.2007.

(b) to (d) The Star Cruise Shipping line apparently withdrew the service as it was financially not viable.

Visit of Tourists from Sri Lanka

1816. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the visit of Sri Lankan tourists to various Buddhist pilgrimage places in our country has drastically reduced over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the losses incurred to the Government as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to assist the Sri Lankan tourists to visit India and has announced any

package for Buddhist circuit in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data of tourists visiting various Buddhist Pilgrimage places in the country. However, the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India from Sri Lanka during 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 2,66,515, 3,05,853 and 2,96,983, respectively.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) does not have any country-specific package for foreign tourists.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation in the field of Tourism between India and Sri Lanka was signed on 23.01.2004. MoT has proposed to hold the first Joint Working Group Meeting between the two countries in the month of December, 2013.

A 3-member group (2 scholars and one Tour Operator) from Sri Lanka visited India under the hospitality scheme to attend the International Buddhist Conclave held in February 2010.

With a view to showcasing and projecting the Buddhist Heritage of India, the International Buddhist Conclave was organized by the Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during 29th September to 1st October, 2012. The Buddhist Conclave was attended by 132 international delegates from around 30 countries including 2 from Sri Lanka (1 official and 1 tour operator). MoT hosted the first SAARC tour operators' conclave in New Delhi in July, 2012 in which 2 persons (1 official and 1 tour operator) attended from Sri Lanka.

MoT regularly sends brochures and publicity materials to the Indian High Commission in Colombo, Sri Lanka for the promotion of tourism to India.

MOT also organized a Road Show coinciding with the arrival of the Queen's Baton Relay for the Commonwealth Games in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 17th June, 2010, in collaboration with the Indian High Commission.

[Translation]

Fill Inflow

1817. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign funds coming into the country and subsequently withdrawn from the country during each of the last three years and the current year, medium and category-wise;

(b) the details of net losses incurred thereon to the country along with reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the quantum of investment made by the domestic companies in share market during the same period;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any working group to rationalise the extant mechanism on all inflows of funds;

(e) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of working group; and

(f) the time by which the working group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of inflows and outflows by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) for the last three financial years including the current year up to August 2, 2013 are as under:—

(Amount in USD Billion)

Financial Year	Inward Foreign Funds	Outward Foreign Funds	Net inflows
2010-11	251.12	221.70	29.42
2011-12	184.15	167.34	16.81
2012-13	173.57	145.99	27.58
April 2013 upto August 2-2013	71.80	76.98	-5.18

Source: RBI.

It may be seen from the above table that there has been net positive inflows of foreign funds during the period 2010-11

to 2012-13. It is only during the last four months of the current financial year, the net FII inflows have turned negative. The recent outflows of FIIs from the domestic market was triggered by the global bond sell-offs on US Fed signals that raised the prospects of interest rates hardening in the USA and increase in bond yields in the USA leading to a withdrawal of capital from Emerging Market Economies (EMEs).

(c) The details of money raised by companies from Primary Market is as under;

Financial Year	Amount in Rs. Crore
2010-11	58157.35
2011-12	12857.06
2012-13	15472.75
April-July 2013	1370.74

Source: SEBI.

The Gross trading made by Domestic Financial Institutions (including Domestic institutions, Banks, Mutual Funds, Pension Funds, Insurance Companies) in the Equity Cash market of NSE and BSE during the last three years and the current year is as given below.

Financial Year	Amount (Rs. crore)		
	Gross Buy	Gross Sell	Net Amount
2010-2011	328,531	349,549	-21,018
2011-2012	275,640	280,680	-5,042
2012-2013	247,755	315,825	-68,069
April to July 2013	188,404	196,633	-7,697

Source: SEBI.

(d) to (f) SEBI had constituted a "Committee on Rationalization of Investment Routes and Monitoring of Foreign Portfolio Investments" comprising of representative from Government, RBI and various market participants with a view to simplify the regulations governing foreign portfolio investments into India and to bring greater clarity among potential foreign investors. The Committee submitted its report to SEBI on June 12, 2013.

Refinery at Rajasthan

1818. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to give licence to joint venture company constituted for setting up a refinery at Rajasthan for processing of crude oil produced in Barmer and for taking supply of imported crude oil through Barmer Salaya pipe line in case of decrease in production of crude oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance particularly concession in excise duty proposed to Rajasthan Refinery project by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Rajasthan for setting up of a 9 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) Refinery-cum-Petrochemical Complex at Barmer in the State of Rajasthan. The refinery is designed to process 4.5 MMTPA Rajasthan Crude and 4.5 MMTPA imported crude. The 4.5 MMTPA imported crude is to be transported through existing Cairn's Barmer Salaya Pipeline.

(c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that no exemption in Excise Duty has been provided by Central Government for the proposed Rajasthan Refinery.

Nursing Institutions

1819. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained nurses and midwives in the country and if so, the details thereof indicating the present ratio of nurse-patient in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of nursing diploma schools, nursing degree schools and nursing colleges in the country indicating the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up new nursing educational institutions, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from the States/UTs for setting up/upgradation of nursing institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals approved and still pending for approval during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the High Level Expert Group Report year 2011 on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for India constituted by Planning Commission it is estimated that the service guarantees under UHC will require an increase in the availability of nurses from around 0.90 million in 2011 to 1.7 million by 2017 and 2.7 million by 2022. The nurse-patient ratio

varies from state to state, district to district and institution to institution. Further, the ratio varies to meet the needs of different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

(b) The number of nursing schools and colleges in the country is in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services the Government has sanctioned certain districts in various States for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/ General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes, as the enclosed Statement-II. Opening of Institutes under the said scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement-I

Nursing Educational Institutions Recognised by Indian Nursing Council as on 31st March 2013

Sl.No.	States	GNM		B.Sc.	
		Number of Institution	Admission Capacity	Number of Institution	Admission Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	262	11454	226	11731
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	40	0	0
4.	Assam	26	668	8	420
5.	Bihar	15	676	3	120
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	60
7.	Chhattisgarh	43	1525	60	2750
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	0	0
9.	Delhi	23	880	13	655
10.	Goa	2	70	3	130
11.	Gujarat	98	3965	46	2105
12.	Haryana	66	2710	29	1335
13.	Himachal Pradesh	34	1310	14	620
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	545	4	200
15.	Jharkhand	23	815	6	270
16.	Karnataka	568	26359	348	18828

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Kerala	230	7190	129	7000
18.	Madhya Pradesh	278	10905	126	6130
19.	Maharashtra	178	5549	94	4215
20.	Manipur	12	370	6	240
21.	Meghalaya	7	195	2	90
22.	Mizoram	5	130	2	65
23.	Nagaland	2	50	0	0
24.	Odisha	59	2400	14	710
25.	Puducherry	5	160	14	965
26.	Punjab	207	10063	94	4500
27.	Rajasthan	196	9180	154	6716
28.	Sikkim	1	60	2	160
29.	Tamilnadu	215	6335	169	9550
30.	Tripura	5	230	3	150
31.	Uttar Pradesh	203	9290	54	2540
32.	Uttarakhand	19	650	11	520
33.	West Bengal	61	2358	17	855
Grand Total		2859	116152	1652	83620

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Districts/Locations sanctioned for opening ANM/GNM School	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati 2. Narsapuram 3. Eluru 4. Vijayawada 5. Ongole 6. Kakinada 7. Karimnagar	3.	Assam	1. Baksa 2. Bongaigaon 3. Udalguri 4. Chirang 5. Kamrup
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lohit 2. Tawang 3. U.Subansiri 4. West Siang 5. East Siang (Pasighat) 6. Naharlagun (Papampure)	4.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Buxar 4. Jamui 5. Jahnabad 6. Kaimur (Bhabua) 7. Khagaria 8. Lakhisarai 9. Nawada

1	2	3	1	2	3
		10. Saran			6. Patan
		11. Sheikhpura			7. Porbandar
		12. Sheohar			8. Valsad
		13. Siwan			9. Tapi
		14. Supaul	7. Haryana		1. Palwal
		15. Vaishali			2. Mewat
		16. Kishanganj			3. Kurukshetra
		17. Purnia (Kishanganj)			4. Narnaul
		18. Sasaram, Rohtash			5. Rewari
		19. Madhepura	8. Himachal Pradesh		1. Nahan
		20. West Champaran			2. Chamba
		21. Katihar			3. Mandi
		22. Darbhanga			4. Kullu
		23. Saharsa	9. Jammu and Kashmir		1. Bandipora
		24. Arrariya			2. Budgam
		25. Arwal			3. Kargil
5. Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur				4. Kishtwar
	2. Dantewada				5. Kulgam
	3. Janjgir-Champa				6. Pulwama
	4. Kanker				7. Ramban
	5. Kawardha				8. Reasi
	6. Korba				9. Samba
	7. Korea				10. Shopian
	8. Mahasamund				11. Udhampur
	9. Narayanur				12. Bhadarwah
	10. Bastar				13. Ganderbal
	11. Rajnandgaon				14. Kathua
	12. Bilaspur				15. Bilawar
	13. Raigarh				16. Anantnag
6. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad				17. Doda
	2. Anand		10. Jharkhand		1. Chatra
	3. Bhavnagar				2. Godda
	4. Jamnagar				3. Gumla
	5. Kheda				4. Khunti

1	2	3
		5. Latehar
		6. Ramgarh
		7. Saraikela
		8. Hazaribagh
		9. Palamu
		10. Jamtara
		11. Garwa
		12. Dumka
		13. Chaibasa
		14. Ranchi
11. Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur	
	2. Alirajpur	
	3. Ashoknagar	
	4. Burhanpur	
	5. Dindori	
	6. Harda	
	7. Neemuch	
	8. Rewa	
	9. Shajapur	
	10. Sheopur	
	11. Singrauli	
	12. Umaria	
	13. Mandsaur	
	14. Dewas	
12. Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli -Chimur	
	2. Pusad/Yeotmal	
	3. Washim	
	4. Nandurbar	
	5. Ratnagiri	
	6. Sindhudurg	
	7. Bhandara	
	8. Amravati	
	9. Gondia	
	10. Hingoli	
	11. Bandra Suburban	

1	2	3
13. Meghalaya		1. East Garo Hills
		2. Ri Bhoi
		3. South Garo Hills
		4. West Khasi Hills
14. Manipur		1. Bishnupur
		2. Chandel
		3. Senapati
		4. Tamenglong
		5. Thoubal
		6. Ukhrui
		7. Churachandpur
15. Mizoram		1. Champhai
		2. Kolasib
		3. Lawngtlai
		4. Saiha
		5. Serchhip
		6. Mamit
		7. Aizwal
16. Nagaland		1. Mon
		2. Phek
		3. Zunheboto
		4. Kohima
		5. Mokokchung
		6. Tuensang
17. Odisha		1. Boudh
		2. Nabrangpur
		3. Subarnapur
		4. Kalahandi
		5. Sundergarh
		6. Khandhmal
		7. Dhenkanal
18. Puducherry		1. Mahe
		2. Yanam
		3. Karaikal

1	2	3
19. Punjab		1. Rupnagar 2. Bhatinda 3. Gurdaspur 4. Sangrur 5. Patiala
20. Rajasthan		1. Baran 2. Pratapgarh 3. Bikaner 4. Alwar 5. Nagour 6. Jhunjhunu 7. Chittorgarh
21. Sikkim		1. East Sikkim 2. West Sikkim
22. Tripura		1. West Tripura
23. Tamil Nadu		1. Namakkal 2. Shivganga 3. Theni
24. Uttarakhand		1. Bageshwar 2. Chamoli 3. Champawat 4. Haridwar 5. Nainital 6. Pithoragarh 7. Rudraprayag 8. Tehri Garhwal 9. Uttarkashi 10. Pauri Garhwal 11. Almorha 12. Haldwani 13. Roorghi
25. Uttar Pradesh		1. Ambedkar Nagar 2. Auraiya 3. Balrampur 4. Budaun

1	2	3
		5. Bulandshahr 6. Chandauli 7. Farrukhabad 8. Firozabad 9. Hardoi
		10. *Mahamaya Nagar 11. Jalaun 12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar 13. Kannauj 14. Kanpur Dehat 15. Kanshiram 16. Kaushambi 17. Kushinagar 18. Lalitpur 19. Maharajganj 20. Mahoba 21. Saint Kabir Nagar 22. Saint Ravidas Nagar 23. Shravasti 24. Siddharth Nagar/ Doamriaganj 25. Sonbhadra 26. Unnao 27. Kheri 28. Mainpuri 29. Faizabad 30. Rampur /Saharanpur 31. Balia 32. Gonda 33. Moradabad 34. Jhansi 35. Barabanki 36. Amethi 37. Aligarh 38. Fatehpur Sikri

1	2	3
		39. Sambhal
		40. Rai Bareli
		41. Etawah
		42. Ghazipur
		43. Etah
		44. Mau
		45. Jaunpur
		46. Sultanpur
26. West Bengal		1. Ghatal
		2. Darjeeling
		3. Uttari Darjeeling (Raigunj)
		4. Barasat
		5. Maldha (Chanchal)
		6. N. Jangipur
		7. Medinipore
		8. Howrah
		9. Kolkata N.
		10. Kolkata S.
		11. Basirhat
		12. Nadia (Kalyani)
		13. 24 South Parganas (Diamond Harbour)

[English]

Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan

1820. HARIBHAU MADHAV JAWALE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA);

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

(c) the funds allocated and released along with utilized/reported under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the progress/achievements made under the scheme along with the number of women and youths benefited therefrom during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The scheme of PMEYSA was under implementation from the year 2007-08 till 2012-13 with the broad objective of empowerment of Elected Women & Youth Representatives of Panchayats. The scheme is now subsumed under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayati Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA).

(c) This was a demand driven scheme and the funds were released to the States on the basis of their justified request/ proposals. The position of funds released along with utilization reported under the scheme during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Activities under the PMEYSA included holding of State Level Sammelans and Divisional/ District Level Sammelans of Elected Representatives (EWRs), formation of Associations, setting up of State Support Centres, sensitization programmes for Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs). On the basis of the information received from States/UTs approximately (i) 131 Divisional Level Sammelans were held (ii) EWRs/ EYRs underwent training in 12 States, (iii) State Support Centres were set up in 15 States/UTs, (iv) 24 State Level Sammelans were organized and (v) State Level Associations were formed in 10 States. It is not possible to determine the exact number of EWRs and EYRs benefited because of the nature of activities.

(e) The scheme PMEYSA has been subsumed under RGPSA. RGPSA has wider objectives and larger outlay.

Statement

Status of funds released/ utilized under pmeysa during last 3 years (2010-11 to 2012-2013)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Grant released	Status of Exp.
1	2	3	4
2010-11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 12886/-	Rs. 12886/-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
3. Assam		Rs. 5067000/-	Rs. 5067000/-
4. Bihar		-	-
5. Chhattisgarh		-	-
6. Goa		Rs. 233500/-	Rs. 233500/-
7. Gujarat		-	-
8. Haryana		-	-
9. Himachal Pradesh		-	-
10. Karnataka		-	-
11. Kerala		Rs. 519250/-	Rs. 519250/-
12. Madhya Pradesh		-	-
13. Maharashtra		-	-
14. Manipur		-	-
15. Odisha		-	-
16. Punjab		-	-
17. Rajasthan		-	-
18. Sikkim		-	-
19. Tamil Nadu		-	-
20. Tripura		-	-
21. Uttar Pradesh		Rs. 1045000/-	-
22. Uttarakhand		-	-
23. West Bengal		Rs. 2699750/-	Rs. 2699750/-
24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-
25. Lakshadweep		-	-
26. Jharkhand		-	-
Total		Rs. 9577386	Rs. 8519500

2011-12

1. Andhra Pradesh		-	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh		-	-
3. Assam		Rs. 5067000/-	Rs. 5067000/-
4. Bihar		-	-
5. Chhattisgarh		-	-
6. Goa		Rs. 509537/-	Rs. 509537/-
7. Gujarat		-	-
8. Haryana		-	-

1	2	3	4
9. Himachal Pradesh		-	-
10. Karnataka		-	-
11. Kerala		-	-
12. Madhya Pradesh		Rs. 2938250/-	Rs.2938250/-
13. Maharashtra		Rs. 8036825/-	-
14. Manipur		-	-
15. Odisha		-	-
16. Punjab		-	-
17. Rajasthan		Rs. 3132736/-	-
18. Sikkim		Rs. 876152/-	Rs. 876152/-
19. Tamil Nadu		-	-
20. Tripura		-	-
21. Uttar Pradesh		-	-
22. Uttarakhand		-	-
23. West Bengal		-	-
24. Andaman & Nicobar		-	-
25. Lakshadweep		-	-
26. Jharkhand		Rs. 9439500/-	-
Total		Rs. 30000000	Rs. 9390939

2012-13

1. Andhra Pradesh		-	-
2. Arunachal Pradesh		Rs. 2351246/-	-
3. Assam		Rs. 633750/-	-
4. Bihar		-	-
5. Chhattisgarh		-	-
6. Goa		Rs. 233500/-	-
7. Gujarat		-	-
8. Haryana		-	-
9. Himachal Pradesh		-	-
10. Karnataka		-	-
11. Kerala		Rs. 494250/-	-
12. Madhya Pradesh		-	-
13. Maharashtra		-	-
14. Manipur		-	-

1	2	3	4
15.	Odisha	Rs. 5112500/-	
16.	Punjab	-	
17.	Rajasthan	-	
18.	Sikkim	-	
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	
20.	Tripura	-	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	-	
22.	Uttarakhand	-	
23.	West Bengal	-	
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	
25.	Lakshadweep	-	
26.	Jharkhand	Rs. 8585021/-	
	Total	Rs. 17410267/-	-

Promotion of Solar Appliances

1821. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research and development works undertaken by the Government to bring qualitative improvements in street lights, Light Emitting Diode (LED) and other home appliances bring operated through solar energy;

(b) whether any subsidy is being provided by the Government for promotion of such appliances;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of solar appliances in the Medium and Small Enterprises in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has supported research and development activities in solar photovoltaic systems resulting in an increase in their efficiency, reliability and life as well as a reduction in the cost of solar cells, modules and systems including solar lighting systems using various light sources such as CFLs, LEDs, etc. The LED luminaire in the lighting system has

resulted in the use of lesser capacity of PV modules for solar lanterns, home lights and street lights.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry is providing central financial assistance (CFA) of 30% of the cost of installation of solar photovoltaic lanterns, home lights and street lights limited to Rs. 81 per Wp for CFL based systems and Rs. 135/- per Wp for LED based systems in General Category States. CFA of up to 90% of the project cost of solar street lights is available in Special Category States, UT Islands and districts with International Border for installation by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. The Ministry is also providing 40% subsidy limited to Rs. 108/- per Wp for solar home lighting systems and small capacity PV systems through NABARD, commercial banks and regional rural banks.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications Scheme under JNNSM is open to all categories of users including Medium and Small Enterprises. They are entitled to avail 30% subsidy of the project costs subject to the above mentioned limits.

Gas to Pakistan

1822. SHRI SHIVARAMAGOUDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to supply liquid gas to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of the said deal on the bilateral relationship of both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. GAIL would enter into the necessary contract for export of Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) with its Pakistani Counterpart based on import of LNG at PLL's Dahej or RGPPL's Dabhol LNG terminal. After regasification

at the above terminals, R-LNG will be transported by GAIL through pipelines upto the delivery point located at international border near Atari.

(c) Proposal of R-LNG supply from India to Pakistan will provide an opportunity to test cross-border gas transaction between the two countries as a precursor to deliveries of larger volumes of gas from TAPI pipeline in future.

[Translation]

Quality of Drugs

1823. SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI VILAS BABURAO MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of fine imposed by a US court on Ranbaxy for selling drugs of inferior strength, purity or quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs being manufactured by Ranbaxy and other pharmaceutical companies in the country;

(d) whether samples of certain drugs manufactured by Cipla have been found to be sub-standard by the drug inspectors in the country; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. M/s Ranbaxy Inc., USA pleaded guilty in the US District Court of Maryland for manufacture and distribution of certain drugs not in conformity with the good manufacturing practices (GMP) regulation which is considered as adulterated drugs as per the laws of that country and agreed to pay a fine of

USD500 million. Taking note of the matter, the Government has asked the Drugs Controller General (India) to review the GMP compliance of the manufacturing facilities of Ranbaxy in the country as well as to ascertain the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs manufactured for the domestic market at these facilities.

(d) and (e) The requisite information is being collected from the State Drugs Control Authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Nirbhaya Fund

1824. SHRI SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI SAI PRATHAP ANNAYYAGARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted any outline for implementation of proposed Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the same is likely to be drafted;

(d) whether any Ministry has made requests in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The operational guidelines for the proposed `Nirbhaya Fund1 is being finalized in consultation with office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,

(d) and (e) Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a proposal for allocation of Rs. 50.00 crore for purchase of equipments etc. by Delhi Police for safety and security of women in Delhi. This is being processed.

Cases of Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus

1825. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU
 SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA
 SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in several countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to increase the surveillance to prevent the entry of MERS-CoV in the country;

(d) whether the Government has issued any directions/advisory for the travellers to the middle-east countries including those going for the Haj pilgrimage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is an emerging disease that has caused respiratory illness in a number of people in the Middle-East. From September, 2012, when the disease was first detected, to date World Health Organization has reported 94 laboratory confirmed cases with 46 deaths. Most of the cases have been reported from Saudi Arabia. Few cases have also been reported from United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Qatar, Tunisia, France, Italy and United Kingdom.

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has informed all State surveillance units of Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) about this emerging disease and to keep vigil for persons presenting with acute respiratory illness. Surveillance to detect clusters of Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) is being done through IDSP. Laboratory capacity to test samples has been established at National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi. Health units at airports and seaports have been sensitized on MERS-CoV and advised for passive surveillance for MERS-CoV on self-reporting travelers.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Health has not issued any directions/advisory for the travelers to middle-east countries. However, Advisory to keep vigil for any illness with the symptoms suggestive of MERS Co V has been sent to International Airports. Advisory has also been issued for those going for the Haj Pilgrimage. Ministry of Health has held meetings with Ministry of External Affairs and the Haj Committee for creating awareness amongst the Hajj Pilgrims.

At present World Health Organization has not advised any screening for the travellers at the International ports/airports.

[Translation]

Chit Fund Companies

1826. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of brokers and companies suspended from trading by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in view of abnormal fluctuation in trading in the share market during the last three years and the current year till date, year-wise;

(b) whether the SEBI has also stopped their promoters and directors from trading in securities of the company; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor for each of the last three years and the current year along with the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

[English]

Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices

1827. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued/ proposed new guidelines for pharmaceutical companies to comply

with the European Union's Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which these new guidelines are likely to benefit the pharma sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has issued guidelines on procedure for issuing 'Written Confirmation' for pharmaceutical manufacturers to comply with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as mandated by the European Union (EU) through Directives No. 2001/83/EC dated 8th June, 2011 for every consignment of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) from non-EU/non-listed countries.

(c) The guidelines are likely to be helpful for pharmaceutical companies to export APIs to Europe.

Tax on Donations

1828. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the religious shrines in the country are liable to declare and pay taxes on donations being received by them every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rules and regulations laid down in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which these taxes are utilised by the Union/State Governments

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) (i) In so far as the taxes on income are concerned, income of religious shrines in the country is taxable unless specifically exempted.

(ii) In order to avail of exemption on income tax on donation received, the religious trusts are required to register u/s 12AA of the Income Act, 1961 with the jurisdictional Commissioner of Income-tax or Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) as the case may be. Further, such registration is granted after examining the object and activities of such institution. After registration, the institutions

or trust are required to abide by the conditions laid out in Section, 11, 12 and 13 so as to avail of the Income-tax exemption. Such institutions can also seek approval for exemption from Income-tax under Section 10(23C) from the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director General of Income-tax (Exemptions). In such a case, they are required to abide by the conditions laid down in Section 10(23C).

(c) There is no differential treatment in respect of manner of utilization of taxes received, if any, from such entities or from any other taxable entities.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

1829. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has taken cognizance of the recent deaths of school children in Bihar and another incident of children falling ill in Tamil Nadu after taking mid day meal in school;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the NCPCR in this regard;

(c) whether the NCPCR has taken up the matter of quality of food supplied under the Mid Day Meal scheme with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has taken suo moto cognizance of the recent deaths of school children in Bihar. In this connection, the Commission has sought an action taken report from the State Government of Bihar. Further, the Commission also has sought a detailed enquiry report from the Bihar State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

So far as the incident of children falling ill in Tamil Nadu after taking Mid Day Meal is concerned, NCPCR has not made any formal communication with the State Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Capital from the Market

1830. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in rupees withdrawn by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) from the Indian capital market during the period from April to July, 2013;

(b) the amount of foreign capital invested in the Indian capital market during the same period;

(c) the reasons for the outflow of large amount of foreign capital during the same period along with reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of investments made by FIIs (equity and debt) from April 2013 to July 2013 is as follows:—

(INR crore)

Month	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Net Investment
April 2013	86,203	75,455	10,748
May 2013	101,674	73,536	28,138
June 2013	66,998	111,160	-44,162
July 2013	75,348	93,472	-18,124
Total	330,223	353,623	-23,400

It may be seen from the above that FIIs have made positive net investments in Indian securities market during April and May 2013. However, their investments turned negative during June and July 2013.

(c) Investment by foreign investors in securities market is dependent on their perception of several factors including the macro-economic environment, corporate performance, domestic and international events that have a bearing on the markets and sentiments.

The recent outflows of FIIs from the domestic market was triggered by the global bond sell-offs on US Fed signals that raised the prospects of interest rates hardening in the USA and increase in bond yields in the USA leading to a withdrawal of capital from Emerging Market economies (EMEs).

(d) Government has been making concerted efforts to attract greater foreign investment into India with special thrust on availability of off-shore funds for infrastructure development. Some of the important steps include:—

- (i) Rationalization of debt limits: From April 2013, the framework of FII debt limits has been simplified/rationalized by merging various sub limits and creating two principal categories of debt namely G-Secs & Corporate bonds with no lock in & residual maturity restriction.
- (ii) Enhancement in Foreign Investments limits in G-Sec— With effect from June 12, 2013, the investment limits for long term offshore investors in Government Securities has been enhanced by USD 5 billion taking the total limit to USD 30 Billion.
- (iii) Corporate Debt limit put on tap — Beginning April 01, 2013, FIIs have been allowed to invest in Corporate Debt without purchasing debt limits till the overall investment reaches 90% after which the auction mechanism would be initiated for allocation of the remaining limits.
- (iv) Reduction in debt utilization period — In order to ensure that the unutilized debt limits are put up for auction without delay, FIIs/ QFIs have been permitted to utilize the debt limits allocated to them in each monthly auction till the 17th day of the succeeding month. Any unutilized limit as on the 18th of each month would get auctioned on 20th of that month.
- (v) Steps envisaged in Budget 2013-14: In the Budget 2013-14, various measures have

been envisaged to encourage offshore investors by facilitating foreign portfolio investment through:

- Registration of portfolio investors by designated depository participants authorized by SEBI.
- Permission to FII to use investments in Corporate bonds and Government securities as collateral to meet margin requirements.
- Lower withholding tax at the rate of 5% for investment made in Corporate Bonds/G-Secs.
- Introduction of simplified procedures and prescription of uniform registration and other norms for foreign portfolio investors by SEBI, with risk-based approach to KYC.

Value of Rupee

1832. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI C. R. PATIL:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
 SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
 SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the sharp depreciation of rupee against US dollar over the last few months;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons of the rupee depreciation from January to July this year and the details of rupees equation with currencies of other countries during the same period;
- (c) the likely impact of the said depreciation on the Indian economy, common man, foreign exchange, foreign loan and foreign trade;
- (d) whether any consultations have been held with various stakeholders in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) the other corrective/preventive steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The monthly exchange rate of the rupee depreciated by 9.1 per cent from Rs.54.32 per US dollar in January 2013 to Rs.59.78 per US dollar in July 2013. The fall in value of rupee in the recent period can be explained by the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of elevated levels of current account deficit (CAD) and volatility in capital flows, particularly FII inflows. The details of the monthly average exchange rate of the rupee against major currencies between January 2013 to July 2013, month-wise, are in the table below:—

*Monthly average exchange rate
(Rupee per foreign currency)*

Month	US#	Pound Sterling	Euro	Japanese Yen**
January 2013	54.32	86.89	72.13	61.18
February 2013	53.77	83.35	71.87	57.80
March 2013	54.40	82.02	70.60	57.44
April 2013	54.38	83.20	70.77	55.71
May 2013	55.01	84.11	71.38	54.51
June 2013	58.40	90.47	77.07	59.99
July 2013	59.78	90.78	78.20	60.00

** Per 100 Yen;

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. While theoretically exchange rate depreciation corrects the external balance through cheaper exports and expensive imports, in the current conjecture, this may not hold good as global demand is weak. Rupee depreciation increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency. In situations where the higher import cost is passed on to the consumers, it would also contribute to inflationary pressures. The impact of rupee depreciation on domestic consumers, however, is mitigated to a large extent as the pass through of higher cost of imported items to the domestic market has been limited in view of the still substantial subsidy outgo on products like diesel, LPG, kerosene, fertilizer etc. Headline WPI inflation has remained at moderate levels in recent months and was at 4.86 per cent in June 2013. Non food manufacturing inflation (a proxy for core inflation) was 2.02 per cent in June 2013.

(d) to (f) Consultations with key stakeholders is an ongoing process in calibrating policy responses to emerging economic developments. A number of measures have been taken by the Government to contain the CAD, to reduce volatility in the currency market and to stabilize the rupee. These, *inter alia*, include compression in import of gold and silver and non essential items, public sector financial institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure, liberalising ECB guidelines, PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance, and liberalising NRE/FCNR deposit schemes, RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, and liberalising FDI.

[Translation]

Life Insurance Claims

1833. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) to open a special camp office in Uttarakhand and relax the norms for expeditious settlement of claims of the persons killed or reported missing in the recent floods in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of applications received and claims settled by the said office of LIC in Uttarakhand till date;

(c) the number of applications still pending with the special camp office of LIC in Uttarakhand along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that it has issued a circular on 24.06.2013 regarding "Concessions & Relaxations" to policyholders affected by flash floods and landslides in the State of Uttarakhand in June 2013. LIC has informed that they have held Special Camps at Ukhimat and Rudra Prayag Bazar and opened help desks at Dehradun Divisional Office and all the branches under it, besides setting up dedicated help desks in all 113 Divisional offices of LIC.

(b) to (d) Since the recent floods in Uttarakhand as on 12.08.2013, LIC have received 9 applications for death claims and 8 applications for accidental/disability claims in the State of Uttarakhand. LIC have settled all these claims.

[English]

Funds for Health Programmes

1834. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the major issues highlighted by his Ministry along with the funds allocated for the purpose during the 12th Five Year Plan, scheme/programme-wise;

(b) the target fixed by the Government for the said plan period, scheme/ programme-wise;

(c) whether there is any delay in releasing the allocated funds which is likely to cause hindrance in achieving the target;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard and also for proper monitoring of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The major issues requiring focused attention during 12th Five Year Plan include expanding the reach of health care with focus on vulnerable and marginalized sections of population, substantial expansion and strengthening of public health system, robust provisioning of primary health care, development of human resources in health sector, mainstreaming AYUSH systems using their areas of strengths, putting in place appropriate regulatory mechanism especially with respect to food and drugs. The Ministry is committed to implementing the Twelfth Five Year Plan strategy, as approved by the National Development Council (NDC), within the contours of available financial resources. The 12th Five Year Plan outlay for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is Rs. 300018 crore as detailed below:—

	Amount (Rs. in crore)
National Health Mission & Family Welfare	193405.71
Health schemes	75145.29
AYUSH	10044.00
Health Research	10029.00
NACO	11394.00
Total	300018.00

(b) All schemes and programmes in public health interventions are aimed at improving health indicators. As per 12th Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission, the target health indicators for the Twelfth Plan are as under:—

- ◆ Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 25 per thousand live births.
- ◆ Reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per lakh live births.
- ◆ Reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1.
- ◆ Prevention and reduction of under-nutrition in children under 3 years to half of NFHS-3 levels.

- ◆ Prevention and reduction of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years to 28%.
- ◆ Raising child sex ratio in the 0-6 year age group to 950 per thousand.
- ◆ Prevention and reduction of burden of Communicable and Non-Communicable disease (including mental illnesses) and injuries.
- ◆ Reduction of poor households' out-of-pocket expenditure by increasing public health spending.

(c) No. Funds as approved in the Budget Estimates are available annually for implementing schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by the Government for monitoring of the funds include, *inter-alia*:

- Organizing periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions.
- Conducting external surveys
- Undertaking Common Review Missions (CRM) on annual basis.
- Conducting monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/ District Health Societies.
- Proper maintenance of Health Management Information System (HMIS).
- Performance Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
- Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc.

Applicability of Forest Rights Act

1835. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the applicability of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to fisherman of Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary for fishing inside the sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The term "forest land" as defined in Section 2(d) of the Act means land of any description falling within any forest area including the wildlife sanctuaries. The forest rights recognized under the Act include the community rights of uses or entitlements of fish and other products of water bodies. Therefore, if the fishermen of Bhitarkanika wildlife sanctuary are "forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes" and "other traditional forest dwellers" within the meaning of the Act, then they are eligible for recognition of the said community right of uses or entitlements of fish and other products of water bodies.

Cases of Tuberculosis

1836. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether India accounts for the highest prevalence and incidence of Tuberculosis (TB) in the world and if so, the details and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of cases of Tuberculosis (TB) and

attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to control the rising number of cases of TB and the funds earmarked and spent for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of acute shortage of TB drugs in two categories *i.e.* paediatrics and drug resistant TB (DR-TB) as reported in various States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the corrective measures being taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the WHO Global TB Report, 2012; the estimated prevalence and incidence of TB in India for the year 2011 is 249/100,000 and 181/100,000 cases respectively. On the basis of prevalence, India ranks 14th and on basis of incidence India ranks 16th among 22 high burden countries globally. However, due to the large population of the country the same translates into a large number of cases.

(b) The details of total number of TB cases and attributable deaths reported under the Revised National TB Control Programme during the last three year and current year are appended in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) For controlling the number of TB cases, by breaking the chain of transmission, RNTCP provides quality assured early diagnosis and complete treatment with quality assured drugs free of cost to all TB cases including MDR and HIV co-infected TB cases.

The Funds allocated and spent under RNTCP in last three years are appended in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) There is no shortage of anti TB drugs for paediatric and drug resistant TB. For already registered patients initiated on treatment, drugs are provided for the whole course right at the beginning. Further, as on date, even for new cases expected to be registered in the programme, all State and Union Territories have sufficient drugs.

Statement-I

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Total Number of TB Patients and deaths registered under the programme State-wise and year-wise

State	2009		2010		2011		2012*	2013-q1
	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Patients Registered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803	27	804	38	908	43	844	179
Andhra Pradesh	114074	6077	114414	5841	111915	5371	108727	27235
Arunachal Pradesh	2432	71	2360	56	2311	79	2357	556
Assam	39910	1718	39788	1626	37841	1586	35788	8229
Bihar	82401	2208	78510	2087	76484	1972	73450	16589
Chandigarh	2572	50	2764	74	2537	56	2807	700
Chhatisgarh	27463	953	28658	913	27118	988	26885	6422
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	386	15	397	22	419	21	415	122
Daman and Diu	326	16	293	12	313	59	330	91
Delhi	50693	1420	50476	1366	51645	1503	52006	13070
Goa	1897	78	2156	103	1982	168	1950	426
Gujarat	80575	4174	77839	4104	74867	3950	72554	18281
Haryana	38241	1751	36589	1500	37913	1400	37866	9469
Himachal Pradesh	13743	564	14179	564	13501	630	13615	3446
Jammu and Kashmir	13164	410	13482	454	13473	468	12662	2773
Jharkhand	39569	1297	39465	1223	38574	1431	36651	8424
Karnataka	67744	4881	68655	4958	70595	4676	67572	15063
Kerala	27019	1155	26255	1122	26126	1002	25942	6065

Lakshadweep	24	0	13	0	17	3	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	83276	3114	87823	3036	90764	4079	89544	22263
Maharashtra	137705	7794	136135	7858	135281	6735	136046	34974
Manipur	4239	139	3652	117	3080	167	2744	559
Meghalaya	4591	278	4947	199	5079	177	5114	1068
Mizoram	2538	90	2310	98	2304	76	2337	497
Nagaland	3614	94	3904	78	3722	135	3526	708
Odisha	52145	2524	49869	2502	48970	2424	49192	11479
Puducherry	1385	80	1437	77	1568	72	1430	385
Punjab	38641	1642	40637	1778	39206	1875	39583	9500
Rajasthan	111501	4281	112987	4385	112504	4134	101117	22547
Sikkim	1720	87	1646	66	1631	164	1832	380
Tamil Nadu	82634	3973	82457	3980	79830	3794	79576	19697
Tripura	2851	149	2850	136	2798	292	2557	609
Uttar Pradesh	283317	9384	277245	7986	285884	8221	271568	61140
Uttarakhand	14300	489	14754	484	14883	823	15239	3372
West Bengal	105816	5258	102397	4938	99829	4691	93273	21672
Total	1533309	66241	1522147	63781	1515872	63265	1467119	347996

* Outcome of Deaths are reported only after 12-15 months of treatment initiation, hence death in 2012 will only be available after Dec., 2013.

Statement-II*Revised National TB Control Programme State-wise Releases and Expenditure 2007-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1687.00	1561.70	2380.00	1793.97	1090.37	1540.90	1612.50	1883.80
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.00	22.28	36.15	37.54	41.85	38.90	33.70	40.38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	210.00	211.85	216.84	221.04	284.42	295.39	387.40	362.33
4.	Assam	500.00	565.89	750.00	728.80	631.15	683.92	871.95	876.50
5.	Bihar	813.00	1054.36	1030.00	1203.32	1505.15	1230.78	1722.51	1511.81
6.	Chandigarh	65.79	64.33	90.00	82.73	73.72	80.36	71.97	72.12
7.	Chhattisgarh	445.00	396.96	500.00	538.65	923.90	760.34	317.34	1069.14
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	29.29	34.00	34.29	37.67	33.16	35.86	32.49
9.	Daman and Diu	15.87	18.61	24.00	24.16	31.38	21.77	8.45	17.98
10.	Delhi	769.58	810.81	975.00	979.01	1061.17	1047.27	619.10	1084.46
11.	Goa	53.14	53.07	85.00	74.53	72.77	79.90	43.19	70.59
12.	Gujarat	1471.00	1507.54	1654.00	1656.24	1722.66	1764.70	1583.98	1902.32
13.	Haryana	398.00	396.97	425.00	429.13	432.76	476.38	755.59	599.70
14.	Himachal Pradesh	236.99	234.44	300.00	277.15	391.62	371.34	259.71	399.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	398.23	320.49	380.00	338.68	423.45	485.46	359.51	452.09
16.	Jharkhand	560.00	439.16	530.00	608.71	714.32	714.99	743.73	817.83
17.	Karnataka	1064.33	1066.79	1369.89	1398.61	1601.68	1437.20	846.68	1738.52
18.	Kerala	670.86	459.18	542.26	782.01	837.69	687.37	536.77	745.65
19.	Lakshadweep	12.00	9.16	10.00	11.80	19.29	16.98	15.45	18.45
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1052.00	865.41	860.00	1152.98	1598.92	1402.23	1046.78	1407.95
21.	Maharashtra	2192.00	2196.45	2480.00	2676.48	3450.00	3182.07	4040.00	4080.51
22.	Manipur	209.00	203.63	262.16	268.17	295.95	281.07	218.44	251.31
23.	Meghalaya	137.97	120.82	155.00	157.88	149.99	166.10	138.24	207.24
24.	Mizoram	110.40	117.14	125.00	126.98	195.65	196.02	277.56	291.65
25.	Nagaland	213.00	218.12	185.00	195.75	206.91	198.74	291.74	286.12
26.	Puducherry	41.00	38.74	75.00	78.05	97.60	84.77	106.57	18.96
27.	Punjab	472.00	418.10	530.00	690.99	638.92	570.36	742.37	-244.26
28.	Rajasthan	1045.93	944.31	1081.24	1135.61	1215.91	1066.62	1076.22	61.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Sikkim	46.00	66.61	91.00	81.23	82.53	98.47	117.82	-8.03
30.	Tamil Nadu	1027.00	850.09	800.00	1025.67	964.81	1080.27	1427.87	-775.07
31.	Tripura	98.00	88.60	115.00	95.59	65.04	101.03	111.24	3.71
32.	Uttar Pradesh	3078.21	2980.07	3313.90	3326.36	2955.27	3345.23	4320.65	-4677.61
33.	Uttarakhand	248.00	258.65	345.00	293.31	273.24	295.28	433.53	-120.77
34.	West Bengal	1370.00	1741.53	1700.00	1801.28	2097.66	1887.93	2105.81	125.28
Total		21271.30	21033.42	24270.44	25031.19	27312.14	26585.25	31678.22	7849.31

HIV/AIDS Patients

1837. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:

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

(a) the number of HIV/AIDS infected people at present along with the number of HIV/AIDS cases and related deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the schemes/programmes being run by the Government for prevention, care, support and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients and the funds released/utilized for the purpose during the said period in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the above HIV/ AIDS control programmes and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to control HIV/ AIDS and address the issues of discrimination and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS infected patients during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in India is around 20.89 lakh based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2011. The number of HIV/AIDS cases detected and HIV related deaths

reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The Department of AIDS Control is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in all States/UTs through State AIDS Control Societies.. The main component includes:-

- Targeted Intervention (TI) among the groups at risk of HIV infection. The TI programme focuses on saturating the high risk groups -female sex workers, men who have sex with men, hijras-transgenders and injecting drug users and bridge populations namely high risk migrants and truckers with primary prevention services: treatment for sexually transmitted infections, provision of condoms, behaviour change communication, creating enabling environment, developing linkages with care and support services.
- Under the ICTC component, comprehensive pre and post test counseling and HIV testing facilities are provided to high risk group population, TB patients, other clients who want to know their HIV status and patients referred by Health care providers.
- The PPTCT programme involves counseling and testing of pregnant women, detection of HIV positive pregnant women and providing ARV prophylaxis to HIV positive pregnant women and their infants to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child.

- Blood Safety programme aims at providing safe and quality blood and blood components for transfusion through strengthening of blood transfusion services and promotion of voluntary blood donation.
- STI/RTI control and prevention programme provides universal, comprehensive and standardized quality STI/RTI services.
- Awareness campaign are implemented for creating awareness on HIV/AIDS and promoting services/facilities across the country through mass media, mid media, outdoor media, folk performances etc. At interpersonal level, training and sensitization programmes for self-help groups, ASHA, Anganwadi workers and other key stakeholder are also done.
- Under the Care, Support and Treatment component, ART (Antiretroviral Therapy) centres have been set up in the public health institutions, such as medicine department of medical colleges, District Hospitals and Sub-District/Area Hospitals, to provide services to eligible People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) which includes free Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), psycho-social support to PLHIV, prevention and treatment of Opportunistic Infections.

A Statement indicating, funds released/ utilized for the programme activities during the said period in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The National AIDS Control Programme has been assessed through periodic Joint Implementation Reviews and Mid-term Review involving development partners and the Government, and through independent Impact Assessment study. All the review missions reported that most of the targets under NACP have been achieved and even surpassed. An independent Impact Assessment Study, funded by the World Bank, undertaken by a consortium of three public health institutes in India, brought out that the HIV epidemic has remained contained, and has been declining in the country. Increase in condom use in

sex work as a result of Targeted Interventions and IEC accounted for the declines.

A detailed review of the programme performance was undertaken as a part of the elaborate multi-stakeholder consultative planning process for National AIDS Control Programme Phase-IV (2012-17) during 2011. The strategy for the five year period highlights further scale up & strengthening of key interventions such as targeted interventions for High Risk Groups, focused IEC for demand generation and reducing stigma, condom promotion and increased access to HIV counseling, testing and treatment. In order to address the emerging challenges, newer initiatives such as revised migrant strategy focusing at source, transit & destination, Opioid Substitution Therapy for Injecting Drug Users, and multi-drug regimen for preventing mother to child transmission of HIV are being rolled out.

(d) and (e) The Department of AIDS Control plans to control HIV/AIDS and address issues of discrimination and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS infected patients through fourth phase of National AIDS Control Programme (NACP IV), which is co terminus with 12th Five Year Plan. The action plan covers the following:—

- (1) Creating an overarching enabling environment which reinforces positive attitudes and practices at societal level.
- (2) Multimedia approach using strategic mediums of communications.
- (3) Communication strategies to promote better understanding among people of influence of HIV/AIDS and its stigmatizing and discriminator effects.
- (4) Addressing stigma among people living with HIV and most at risk populations including, at health care setting and at workplaces.
- (5) Facilitate support to PLHIV, marginalized and vulnerable populations by periodically reviewing/developing policies and legal framework.
- (6) Encourage greater involvement of PLHIV (GIPA).

Statement-I

*Statement on State/UT-wise details of HIV/AIDS infected cases
Number of HIV+ve cases detected through ICTCs in last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.-Jun.13)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	38	29	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75757	65060	58686	14222
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	17	21	11
4.	Assam	1081	1306	1280	740
5.	Bihar	8973	9370	8323	1672
6.	Chandigarh	961	954	836	259
7.	Chhattisgarh	2168	3023	2430	719
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	97	91	13
9.	Daman and Diu	93	68	67	1
10.	Delhi	7085	7700	7274	941
11.	Goa	731	639	515	721
12.	Gujarat	14659	14056	11746	2763
13.	Haryana	3572	4091	4299	761
14.	Himachal Pradesh	832	853	739	173
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	360	423	403	0
16.	Jharkhand	1787	2197	2228	642
17.	Karnataka	44506	41643	35838	7878
18.	Kerala	2357	1988	1916	1402
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4340	4972	5072	1334
20.	Maharashtra	77020	57035	44389	10218
21.	Manipur	3117	2247	1910	285
22.	Meghalaya	255	364	367	118
23.	Mizoram	1348	1440	1180	309
24.	Nagaland	1672	1787	1684	437
25.	Odisha	3819	3933	3815	3119

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Apr.-Jun.13)
26.	Puduchery	761	716	699	156
27.	Punjab	5425	5386	4863	879
28.	Rajasthan	8066	8455	6665	2354
29.	Sikkim	31	32	49	86
30.	Tamil Nadu	26089	21562	16053	4403
31.	Tripura	153	195	197	15
32.	Uttar Pradesh	12090	14741	13977	4810
33.	Uttarakhand	757	835	876	465
34.	West Bengal	7382	7929	7342	1989
Total		317336	285152	237641	63898

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of the number of HIV/AIDS related deaths*

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Deaths			Annual Deaths		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24328	33,405	41669	8135	9,077	8,264
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	9	12	1	1	3
3.	Assam	223	295	397	62	72	102
4.	Bihar	1636	2,251	2854	612	615	603
5.	Chandigarh	542	656	781	111	114	125
6.	Chhattisgarh	424	791	1086	198	367	295
7.	Delhi	1684	2,000	2524	236	316	524
8.	Goa	397	480	600	95	83	120
9.	Gujarat	3498	4,805	6647	1177	1,307	1,842

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Haryana	910	1,165	1421	206	255	256
11.	Himachal Pradesh	290	415	522	88	125	107
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	190	240	293	38	50	53
13.	Jharkhand	742	1,084	1184	254	342	100
14.	Karnataka	15279	20,813	27122	5435	5,534	6,309
15.	Kerala	1315	1,567	1891	262	252	324
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1655	2,138	2727	439	483	589
17.	Maharashtra	17594	22,805	29273	6026	5,211	6,468
18.	Manipur	960	1,119	1222	156	159	103
19.	Meghalaya	21	37	62	9	16	25
20.	Mizoram	202	295	417	77	93	122
21.	Nagaland	286	389	511	74	103	122
22.	Odisha	854	1251	1812	305	397	561
23.	Puducherry	126	170	214	28	44	44
24.	Punjab	1552	2,130	2738	560	578	608
25.	Rajasthan	2909	4,201	5287	656	1,292	1,086
26.	Sikkim	30	40	49	8	10	9
27.	Tamil Nadu	10597	13,635	17813	2848	3,038	4,178
28.	Tripura	45	69	84	17	24	15
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3965	5,402	7074	1442	1,437	1,672
30.	Uttaranchal	197	259	391	72	62	132
31.	West Bengal	1487	2,020	2524	420	533	504
Total		93,946	1,25,936	1,61,201	30,047	31,990	35,265

Statement-III

Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure for the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (as on 31.07.2013)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Ahmedabad MC ACS	563.55	385.02	721.67	552.08	821.73	520.74	493.57	7.76
2.	Andaman and Nicobar SACS	184.60	113.78	170.31	130.59	166.80	123.69	96.36	21.59
3.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	9049.52	6307.70	9045.69	7681.84	10307.30	9671.80	6861.4	1679.98
4.	Bihar SACS	2492.33	1891.99	2846.64	2137.66	2759.55	1575.41	1826	112.76
5.	Chandigarh SACS	626.34	596.65	635.14	465.38	641.34	578.09	322.73	127.91
6.	Chhattisgarh SACS	1708.15	1137.55	1876.70	1342.33	1986.93	1354.27	1203.45	40.00
7.	Chennai MCACS	183.91	214.03	0.00	409.95	216.06	146.29	256.2	26.16
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	149.11	110.00	139.02	62.56	141.02	66.33	228.1	40.00
9.	Daman and Diu SACS	231.19	114.45	189.17	134.15	228.94	185.11	270.96	18.21
10.	Delhi SACS	3535.44	2832.58	3501.36	2987.77	3421.88	3133.78	2146.1	608.70
11.	Goa SACS	777.46	526.53	621.90	487.33	624.48	516.13	247.17	73.52
12.	Gujarat SACS	4994.99	4161.01	5310.94	4148.89	5155.61	4116.65	3962.59	458.38
13.	Haryana SACS	1742.80	1370.36	1877.47	1550.20	2187.12	1602.16	1074.07	413.32
14.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	1136.99	1035.45	1316.66	946.11	1190.60	739.37	377.16	27.34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	680.96	243.76	811.85	351.29	875.73	485.22	226.19	46.15
16.	Jharkhand SACS	1754.17	1040.50	1882.54	1085.98	1798.63	1220.18	373.98	90.78
17.	Karnataka SACS	6040.90	4492.45	7620.66	6455.89	7592.25	6908.58	3954.13	1119.9
18.	Kerala SACS	3183.55	2951.61	3243.17	2687.01	2958.80	2805.38	1975.17	272.38
19.	Lakshadweep SACS	32.05	18.42	39.63	34.87	25.93	18.43	321	0.00

20.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	3679.63	1928.85	3819.51	2578.31	3412.17	1866.10	969.46	514.00
21.	Maharashtra SACS	7976.57	5993.41	7966.88	6941.84	8457.43	7547.40	8609.99	1929.0
22.	Mumbai MC ACS	2328.38	1837.31	2290.52	1948.28	2732.66	1978.56	705.82	360.25
23.	Odisha SACS	2881.29	2459.60	3200.23	2350.83	3041.33	2458.15	1676.23	337.19
24.	Puducherry SACS	386.98	299.90	368.48	335.73	439.47	344.04	222.67	65.17
25.	Punjab SACS	2163.50	1825.97	2546.86	2028.06	2454.03	1844.95	1518.36	378.44
26.	Rajasthan SACS	3298.70	2626.55	3053.60	2356.41	3137.17	2512.40	1196.53	405.29
27.	Tamil Nadu SACS	8006.02	7960.39	8533.02	6201.92	8333.89	8033.41	4156.13	1937.7
28.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	4050.18	3518.10	4388.74	3140.80	4804.91	3600.22	4391.03	710.49
29.	Uttarakhand SACS	1215.40	1038.54	1363.97	922.26	1287.40	1172.50	1309.73	76.30
30.	West Bengal SACS	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	2718.43	4047.73	3382.73	3280.44	843.86
	Sub-Total	79815.00	62649.28	84061.17	65174.75	85248.89	70508.07	54252.72	#####
	North Eastern States								
31.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	929.28	862.92	942.62	776.00	915.91	994.91	945.43	34.66
32.	Assam SACS	1935.51	1562.44	1996.83	1832.03	1868.46	1653.83	1478.63	710.49
33.	Manipur SACS	2491.69	1927.88	2695.58	2005.31	2775.29	2673.44	1979.54	219.65
34.	Meghalaya SACS	494.69	409.84	503.93	394.95	447.58	402.87	367.52	81.06
35.	Mizoram SACS	1719.02	1495.95	1474.44	1374.42	1465.21	1461.69	1375.89	185.96
36.	Nagaland SACS	2134.13	1782.02	2225.78	1915.35	2041.51	2005.29	2105.31	163.27
37.	Sikkim SACS	523.65	500.45	518.95	475.71	535.26	484.24	477.84	45.93
38.	Tripura SACS	746.41	640.50	794.68	582.77	740.16	660.47	526.09	74.21
	Sub-Total	10974.38	9182.01	11152.81	9356.54	10789.38	10336.74	9256.25	1515.22
	Grand Total	90789.38	71831.29	95213.99	74531.29	96038.27	80844.81	63508.97	#####

[Translation]

**Increase in Prices of Petrol and
other Petroleum Products**

1838. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI P. JAYA PRADA NAHATA:

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

(a) the details of increase in the prices of petrol, diesel, kerosene, Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas since January, 2013 so far, item-wise;

(b) the reasons for increasing prices of petrol and other petroleum products during the said period, item-wise;

(c) whether the increase in prices of petrol and other petroleum products are likely to aggravate inflation, increase in transportation costs and increase in the prices of essential commodities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the rising prices of petrol and other petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 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. As

per information furnished by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol at Delhi since 1.1.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of revision in RSP of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1.1.2013 are given in Statement-II.

As regards the retail price of CNG in any city, it is fixed by the City Gas Distributor (CGD) entity operating in the city. The price of CNG is not decided or approved by the Government. The CGD entity uses a varying mix of domestic gas, Long-term RLNG and spot RLNG. The price of CNG is a function of the weighted average of the price of gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and Local taxes and levies.

(c) to (e) While Petrol is largely an item of final consumption, its price, therefore, has a very small impact on inflation. Diesel has a weightage of 4.67 in the Whole Sale Price Index (WPI). For each Rupee increase in diesel price, the WPI index is estimated to increase by around 0.12%.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the RSP of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. There has been no increase in the basic prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 25th June 2011. A cap of 6 cylinders per annum to each consumer was applied on Subsidized Domestic LPG w.e.f. 14th September 2012. This has, however, been raised to 9 cylinders per annum as per decision taken in CCPA meeting on 17th January 2013.

As per the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.8.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.29/litre on sale of Diesel (to retail consumers), Rs. 33.54/litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 412.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Statement-I

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol* since
1.1.2013 in Delhi

Date	Retail Selling Price (₹/litre)
Price as on 01.01.2013	67.24
16.01.2013	67.56
18.01.2013	67.26
16.02.2013	69.06
02.03.2013	70.74
16.03.2013	68.34
01.04.2013	68.31
02.04.2013	67.29
16.04.2013	66.09
01.05.2013	63.09
01.06.2013	63.99
16.06.2013	66.39
29.06.2013	68.58
01.07.2013	68.58
15.07.2013	70.44
01.08.2013	71.28
Current Price	71.28

as per IOCL

Statement-II

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Diesel (to retail
consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized
Domestic LPG since 1.1.2013

Date	Diesel (to retail consumers)* (₹/litre)	PDS Kerosene	Subsidized Domestic LPG (₹/14.2 kg cylinder)
1	2	3	4
RSP as on 01.01.2013	47.15	14.79	410.50

1	2	3	4
18.01.2013	47.65		
28.01.2013		14.96	
16.02.2013	48.16		
23.03.2013	48.67		
01.04.2013	48.63		
16.04.2013	48.67		
11.05.2013	49.69		
01.06.2013	50.25		
01.07.2013	50.26		
02.07.2013	50.84		
01.08.2013	51.40		
Current RSP at Delhi	51.40	14.96	410.50

* as per IOCL.

[English]

Drug Deaddiction Fund

1839. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a dedicated Drug Deaddiction Fund for tackling drug menace in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up a dedicated Drug De-addiction Fund for tackling drug menace in the country. However, as per section 7A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse (NFCDA) has been notified vide notification S.O. 389 (E) dated 29.05.1989. The fund can be used for (i) combating illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances, (ii) controlling the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, (iii) identifying, treating, rehabilitating addicts,

(iv) preventing drug abuse, (v) educating public against drug abuse, and (vi) supplying drugs to addicts where such supply is a medical necessity.

Funds under NRHM

1840. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRI P. K. BIJU:
 DR. AJAY KUMAR:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI PREMCHANDRA GUDDU:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilized under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and current year, scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States/ UTs-for allocation of more funds under NRHM to improve healthcare facilities;

(c) if so, the details of such proposals and the action taken by the Government on each of the proposals, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether certain cases of misuse of funds under NRHM have come to the notice of the Government, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UTwise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for proper utilization of funds and continuous monitoring of implementation of NRHM at various levels along with the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing

funds allocated, released and utilized under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and current year scheme wise and State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes. Specific requests have been received from some of the States like Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep for allocation of more funds under NRHM to improve health care facilities. The funds are allocated to the States on equity based approach under NRHM. The overall allocation is made on the basis of population of the States. An additional weightage has been assigned to the high focus States with poor socio-economic and health indicators to enable enhanced allocation per capita.

The additional releases of funds are provided to needy states that have better utilization out of the savings of other States where utilization is not adequate.

(d) Some instances of misuse of NRHM funds have been reported in some States. These States are Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha and Rajasthan. Complaints relating to implementation of NRHM as and when received are immediately brought to the notice of the State/UT Government for necessary action and compliance.

(e) The following monitoring mechanisms have already been put in place by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for adherence to financial procedures and proper financial utilization:—

- a. Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- b. Annual Statutory Audits;
- c. Concurrent Audits;
- d. Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews,
- e. Annual visits to states by Common Review Mission, which inter-alia, looks at financial systems and mechanisms.

In addition to above the Ministry had requested the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:—

- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level has been prepared and circulated;
- Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management under the NRHM;
- E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have

been disseminated;

- The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring Scheme (CPSMS) is under implementation for on line monitoring of funds under NRHM;
- Senior officers of the rank of Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary have been visiting the States/UTs to improve the utilization and settle pending UCs in the State/UTs.

In some of the states it is observed that, proper books of accounts are not being maintained in Double Entry system, bank reconciliation statements are not being prepared at regular intervals, fixed assets registers are not being maintained properly, tax returns on TDS deducted are not filed on time age-wise analysis of advances is not maintained etc.

The deficiencies/ shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the states for remedial action.

Statement

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare NRHM Finance Division

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp**
1.	RCH-II	3647.00	3443.80	3705.56	4012.75	4002.79	4572.87	4710.51	3805.11	5757.76	5097.01	2573.50	-
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	4180.74	4153.60	5964.04	4919.20	4496.39	4798.96	5854.00	4550.75	5816.28	5764.00	3024.98	-
3.	Routine Immunization	200.00	178.20	199.07	200.00	196.87	186.85	225.00	221.70	363.42	250.00	71.36	-
4.	P.P.I.	485.57	369.88	430.24	299.34	301.99	370.71	410.69	261.43	479.11	410.77	118.56	-
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	3365.48	3764.57	4850.19	3599.37	4753.99	4877.49	4290.91	5154.40	3995.52	4352.91	2222.85	-
6.	National Disease Control Programmes												
a	I.D.S.P.	29.00	32.26	31.55	50.00	21.98	40.24	48.00	27.02	35.08	50.00	16.67	-
b	N.I.D.D.C.P.	7.90	4.83	3.97	9.10	23.10	21.44	9.70	14.95	1.41	11.77	3.85	-
c	N.L.E.P.*	41.10	31.70	33.64	42.25	37.14	27.04	51.92	28.05	25.34	53.70	19.43	-
d	N.P.C.B.*	248.70	184.07	220.79	277.50	216.11	212.80	273.93	197.98	0.00	277.75	0.00	-
e	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	382.76	380.51	338.28	482.01	518.00	470.40	536.68	266.08	169.41	572.00	101.96	-
f	R.N.T.C.P.*	335.00	327.70	335.31	400.00	392.07	381.98	630.65	466.15	341.18	669.61	252.60	-
	Grand Total	12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14291.52	14960.43	15960.78	17041.99	14993.62	16984.51	17509.52	8405.75	-

Note: * Denotes inclusive of kind grants.
 Expenditure for the F.Y. 2012-13 (upto 31.03.2013) are provisional.
 Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated as on 10.07.2013
 The above Releases relate to central Govt. grants & do not include state share contribution.
 ** The expenditure during 2013-14 has not yet been received.

Statement Showing Statewise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	21.30	22.60	7.97	15.40	23.70	3.81	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.80	934.11	709.05	1088.44	837.66	950.61	1078.93	500.39	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	90.70	74.01	55.06	69.82	84.35	40.07	-
4.	Assam	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	1035.14	1054.14	887.86	1222.64	1152.71	719.58	-
5.	Bihar	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	1147.74	1421.32	1104.42	1271.79	1401.63	591.21	-
6.	Chandigarh	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	10.75	14.59	6.67	9.12	14.84	7.34	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	482.58	473.71	369.36	521.03	466.14	268.01	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	4.81	6.49	7.54	5.56	5.70	7.66	2.94	-
9.	Daman and Diu	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	5.21	5.97	1.85	4.75	6.43	2.00	-
10.	Delhi	136.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	92.27	169.95	54.21	103.18	165.35	104.65	-
11.	Goa	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	27.49	23.96	25.01	29.16	24.13	12.91	-
12.	Gujarat	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	766.41	715.69	669.33	715.00	758.75	93.83	-
13.	Haryana	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	289.21	289.15	296.73	345.17	275.28	171.38	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	149.75	141.97	115.00	208.05	144.58	91.49	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	249.39	209.75	198.82	301.46	216.39	116.53	-
16.	Jharkhand	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	419.41	555.83	356.60	422.53	546.95	315.77	-
17.	Karnataka	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	767.55	721.48	653.83	786.36	747.62	465.30	-
18.	Kerala	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	428.16	379.23	487.93	514.32	389.48	255.58	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Lakshadweep	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	4.10	3.52	2.46	3.40	3.50	0.55	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	968.86	1032.41	946.08	1141.47	1051.46	666.19	-
21.	Maharashtra	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	1483.17	1270.27	1418.14	1670.06	1317.32	846.46	-
22.	Manipur	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	65.88	114.66	25.79	66.88	122.13	63.42	-
23.	Meghalaya	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	107.72	125.45	108.33	96.27	133.81	25.71	-
24.	Mizoram	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	76.92	75.84	68.41	83.10	83.95	47.36	-
25.	Nagaland	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	111.81	95.78	95.05	101.96	110.14	63.64	-
26.	Odisha	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	727.75	653.52	534.49	715.46	635.14	393.70	-
27.	Puducherry	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	20.59	15.89	14.30	19.28	18.84	7.22	-
28.	Punjab	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	382.71	318.91	320.10	357.81	322.43	200.64	-
29.	Rajasthan	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	1051.53	980.98	846.98	1095.53	1009.80	657.66	-
30.	Sikkim	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	31.95	54.12	34.79	32.22	40.83	8.56	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	917.15	867.98	947.90	778.97	908.94	528.49	-
32.	Tripura	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	109.15	133.44	69.54	116.64	158.83	76.02	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	2011.11	2685.50	2247.20	1963.13	2787.43	673.64	-
34.	Uttarakhand	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	212.90	206.67	176.89	237.54	199.91	122.73	-
35.	West Bengal	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	901.71	1026.41	937.53	967.29	1059.16	260.08	-
Total		12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14263.72	14848.55	15883.63	17030.69	14927.85	16943.10	17468.52	8404.85	-
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)					27.80	111.88	77.15	11.30	65.77	41.41	41.00	0.90	-
Grand Total		12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14291.52	14960.43	15960.78	17041.99	14993.62	16984.51	17509.52	8405.75	

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y 2012-13 (upto 31.03.2013) are provisional
Release figures for the F.Y. 2013-14 are updated as on 10.07.2013

* The expenditure during 2013-14 has not yet been received.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

Compulsory Licences to Drug Companies

1841. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compulsory licences given to drug manufacturing companies since the amendment of the Patents Act, 2005;

(b) the number of pending cases of domestic drug companies that have filed for compulsory licences;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing these cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) One compulsory license has been granted under Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970 by the Controller General of Patents, Design and Trade Marks since the amendment of the said Act in the year 2005. Further, one application for compulsory license was filed under Section 84 of the Patents Act, 1970 by a domestic drug company on 4th March, 2013.

(c) and (d) An application filed for grant of a compulsory license is required to be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970. Since the process of examination of grant of compulsory license is a quasi judicial process, it is not possible to provide a time line with respect to disposal of the case.

Encounter Cases

1843. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of encounters that have taken place across the country involving the Army during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of inquiries held and the number of cases in which military personnel were awarded punishment in such encounter cases; and

(c) the details of terrorists killed in the encounters during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) Details are as under:-

Year	Number of Operations conducted by the Army involving terrorists.
2010	103
2011	39
2012	57
2013	33

(Upto 14th August, 2013)

(b) The details of inquiries held in respect of NHRC reported cases are as under:-

Year	No. of cases received	No. of cases Investigated	No. of cases under Investigation	No. of cases in which punishment was awarded
2010	20	19	01	Nil
2011	19	19	Nil	Nil
2012	25	22	03	Nil
2013	04	Nil	04	Nil

(c) The details of terrorists killed in operations conducted by the Army, are as under:-

Year	Number of Terrorist
2010	329
2011	136
2012	127
2013	53

(Upto 14th August, 2013)

[Translation]

Shortage of Teachers in Vocational Training Centres

1844. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of teachers in various vocational training centres in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from various State Governments, especially from Uttar Pradesh to meet this shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet this shortage of teachers in various vocational training centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) There is in general shortage of

instructors in various Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in various States. The State-wise details are given in the Statement. In Uttar Pradesh, against 3642 sanctioned posts of Instructors in Government ITIs, 1729 posts are vacant as on March, 2013.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has formulated a scheme to setup Advanced Training Institutes (ATIs) and Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for training of large number of eligible candidates so that they can become Instructors in the ITIs. In addition, States have been requested time and again to fill up the vacant posts.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	State-wise details of Instructors		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1002	333	669
2.	West Bengal	1437	832	605
3.	Kerala	1182	815	367
4.	Madhya Pradesh	242	214	28
5.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	76	60	16
6.	Assam	530	430	100
7.	Delhi	722	461	261
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1829	1227	602
9.	Gujarat	5641	3623	2018
10.	Uttarakhand	22	17	5
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3642	2067	1729
12.	Rajasthan	1003	686	317
13.	Odisha	243	196	47
14.	Tamil Nadu	1790	1344	446
15.	Maharashtra	5179	5019	160
16.	Punjab	1577	922	655
17.	Jharkhand	669	157	512
18.	Nagaland	44	44	0
19.	Tripura	114	22	92
20.	Puducherry	98	96	2

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	58	0
22.	Meghalaya	77	76	1
23.	Sikkim	31	28	3
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	15	2
25.	Himachal Pradesh	429	321	108
26.	Karnataka	2312	1200	1112
27.	Goa	209	153	56
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	412	279	133
29.	Haryana	2140	1755	385
30.	Manipur	500	256	244
31.	Mizoram	46	44	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	15	3
33.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	16	02
35.	Daman and Diu	28	28	0

Road Connectivity in Border States

[English]

Setting up of New Shipyard

1845. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a new shipyard unit for manufacturing and repairing of ships in the country including Tuticorin;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):
 (a) to (c) As far as Ministry of Shipping is concerned, there is no proposal to set up a new shipyard unit for manufacturing of ships in the country. However, Cochin Shipyard Ltd, a leading public sector shipyard under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping, has entered into a contract with the Cochin Port Trust for setting up of an International Shiprepair Facility at the Cochin Port Trust premises.

1846. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to provide quality roads for better connectivity in border States of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Criteria for declaration of National Highways includes road connecting adjacent countries and important strategic requirement. Length of National Highways declared during the last three years and current year in the bordering States of the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The State-wise length of National Highways declared in border States during the last three years and current are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Length in Km. during last three year's and current year (approx)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	35
2.	Assam	199
3.	Bihar	578
4.	Gujarat	594
5.	Himachal Pradesh	97
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	450
7.	Manipur	358
8.	Meghalaya	361
9.	Mizoram	100
10.	Rajasthan	1595
11.	Sikkim	87
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1132
13.	West Bengal	155

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Hilly Areas

1847. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether capitals of all the States are being linked with four-lane roads in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard and the States which are not covered under the project;

(c) whether this project has been delayed due to environmental clearance and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for environmental protection in hilly areas under this project;

(d) whether the Government is facing hurdles in linking Shimla under the said project and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons who are likely to be affected by this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase III the connectivity is provided for the State capitals, places of tourists importance and economic importance to the corridors of NHDP Phase I and Phase II. So far under NHDP Phase III, out of the total length of 12,109 km, 5565 km of length has been completed, 4859 km is under implementation and 1685 km is under balance for award.

There have been delays in award and completion of some of the projects due to multiple reasons including environment clearance. NHAI had taken up the issue of expediting environment clearance and sought directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court and MoEF the issue of delinking of forest clearance from environment clearance has been resolved which will expedite the environment clearance.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Number of persons who are likely to be affected on account of 4 laning of Parwanoo-Shimla project is approximately 2000.

[English]

Setting up of Coline Based Industries

1848. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Colin (China Clay) based industry in the country including Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to the unemployed youths in backward areas including those of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) The details of Colin (China Clay) based industry are not maintained by this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the (a) above.

*[Translation]***Casualties in CWG Projects**

1849. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers/workers including contract labourers/workers who died at the sites of Commonwealth Games (CWG) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints in respect of violation of various labour laws by the private contractors engaged in CWG projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against the violators; and

(d) the various steps taken by the Government to improve the living standard of such labourers/workers as well as for the protection of their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) 45 workers including contract workers died at the sites of Commonwealth Games (CWG) during the three years 2008-2010 (the completion year of Commonwealth Games.

(b) and (c) The Central Government have received complaints regarding violation of labour laws, especially the provisions of Safety and Health Measures provided for the workers including contract workers. The details of prosecutions against the defaulting employers in the Central sphere are as follows:

Year	Prosecution Sanctioned	Conviction
2008	40	21
2009	20	11
2010	18	09

(d) State Governments/Union Territories have formulated different Welfare Schemes like Maternity Benefits, Group Insurance, Old Age Pension, Scholarship Assistance, Employment Benefits, etc. for such workers and efforts have been made by the Central Government to persuade States to spend more Building and other Construction Welfare Cess for welfare of such workers.

*[English]***Insurance Cover Against Maritime claims**

1850. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved 13 non-international group insurance companies under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Regulation of Entry of Ships into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore Facilities) Rules, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also made mandatory for the foreign ships entering Indian Ports to hold valid third party liability cover against maritime claims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Based on the recommendation of a Committee chaired by Director General of Shipping, the Government has approved 13 non-international group insurance companies under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Regulation of Entry of Ships into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore Facilities) Rules, 2012, the list of which is attached as Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under Rule 3 of the Merchant Shipping (Regulation of Entry of Ships into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore Facilities) Rules, 2012 any vessel of three hundred tons gross or more, other than Indian ship, entering into or sailing out of ports, terminals, anchorages or seeking port facilities or Indian offshore facilities in Indian territorial water shall be in possession of the insurance coverage against maritime claims as per established policies and procedures for their supervision.

Statement

List of non-international group insurance companies/ protection and indemnity clubs, as on 14.8.2013, approved under Rule 2 (1)(e) of the Merchant Shipping (Regulation of Entry of Ships

into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore Facilities)
Rules 2013 notified vide G.S.R 311(E)
dated 20.4.2012

1. QBE Insurance (Europe) Limited represented by British Marine approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 5th December 2012
2. Amlin Europe N.V. represented by RaetsMarine Insurance B.V. approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 5th December 2012.
3. Korea Ship Owner Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 5th December 2012.
4. Royal and Sun Alliance (RSA) Insurance with underwriting agency Lodestar Marine Limited approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 8th January 2013.
5. Korea Shipping Association (KSA Hull-P & I) approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 5th December 2012.
6. Ingosstrakh Insurance Company, Russia approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 8th January 2013.
7. Hellenic Mutual P&I and War Risk Association approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 28th March 2013.
8. Navigators Insurance Company approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 28th March 2013.
9. Hanseatic Underwriters, Germany approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 28th March 2013.
10. OSPREY Underwriting Agency Ltd approved for a period of 5 years as Designated Insurer *w.e.f* 8th January 2013
11. British European and Overseas P&I Facility (BE & O) approved for a period of 1 year as Accepted Insurer *w.e.f* 8th January 2013
12. Moallem Insurance Co, Iran – short-term conditional approval extended for further three-month period *w.e.f* 28th June 2013.

13. Kish P&I Club, Iran – short-term conditional approval extended for further three-month period *w.e.f* 28th June 2013.

[*Translation*]

Bar-Bilada-Jodhpur NH Stretch

1851. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request to issue No Objection Certificate or to denotify the Bar-Bilada-Jodhpur National Highway (NH) stretch;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The section of Bar-Bilada-Jodhpur Stretch of NH-112 has been identified for up gradation under NHDP Phase-IV. There is no proposal to de-notify the stretch at present.

Lack of Hostel Facilities in Stadia

1852. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of hostel/residential facilities in most of the stadia in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to provide hostel/residential facilities or improve the available facilities in the major stadia in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) "Sports" is a State subject. The Union Government does not maintain

data regarding the Sports stadia, constructed by the State Governments. However, in Delhi, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) has five stadia, viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Maj. Dhyana Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex and Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex have hostel facilities with the capacity of 140 beds and 150 beds respectively.

(c) to (f) The Union Government has no scheme for providing hostel/residential facilities in the stadia of the State Governments. However, it has been decided to upgrade the facilities available in the two sports hostels of SAI in Delhi.

[English]

Construction of Breakwater

1853. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration for construction of the third phase breakwater in the islands;

(b) if so, whether the Government has sanctioned the estimate for the project which has been pending for several years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason for delay along with the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) Based on consultation with Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL) Administration, Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) has submitted a proposal for the construction of 3rd stage breakwater in Androth Island.

ALHW, after detailed survey and scientific/technical investigations including hydrographic survey, meteorological study, wave flume study and mathematical & physical model study has submitted final Detailed Project Report (DPR) in May, 2013. The total cost of the project as per DPR is about Rs. 603 crore. The Project has been included in the 12th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Development of Sports in Rural Areas

1854. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a multi-purpose indoor stadium/hall in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other schemes of the Government for development of sports and sports infrastructure in urban areas of Rajasthan including Jalore and Bharatpur districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received from Govt. of Rajasthan for construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Sports Complex, Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, under the Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.23 crore which is under consideration.

(c) Under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS), financial assistance is provided for (i) laying synthetic playing surface (for hockey, football and athletics); and (ii) construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall. State Governments, Local Civic Bodies, School, Colleges and Universities under Central/State Governments; and Sports Control Boards are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure under this scheme.

[English]

Eco-City Projects

1855. SHRI K. C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has initiated the eco-city projects on bringing in visible environmental improvement in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the status of the project; and

(c) the extent to which success has been achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Eco-City Scheme was initiated by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2002-03 in selected towns/cities, namely, Kottayam, Tirupati, Puri, Ujjain, Thanjavur and Vrindavan with a view to improving the environment through implementation of identified environmental improvement projects.

During the implementation of the Scheme the limited success was observed. In view of the limited capacities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), issues of coordination between CPCB, SPCBs & Municipalities, and availability of other big schemes for Urban development like Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), it was decided in October 2011 to close the Eco-city scheme of CPCB in public interest.

MIG-29K Aircraft for Navy

1856. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new age fighter aircraft Mig 29K has been commissioned into the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the aircraft carrier to which these aircraft will be attached?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The MiG-29K Squadron of the Indian Navy was commissioned in May 2013. The aircraft would embark and operate from INS Vikramaditya and Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (INS Vikrant), when inducted.

Expiry of GSP

1857. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which provides Indian exporters preferential access to the United States of America, is likely to expire/has expired recently and if so, the facts in this regard;

(b) whether the expiry of the benefits of the GSP

is likely to adversely affect the small scale and labour intensive industries the most and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to negotiate for further extension of the GSP and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Indian industries are extensively burdened with a high operation and transaction costs and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the high operation and transaction costs and to make the small scale and the labour intensive sectors more competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The legal authorization of the US Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) programme expired on July 31, 2013 and its further extension beyond 31st July, 2013 through September, 2015 is under consideration of the US Congress.

(c) Yes, Madam. The case of extension of GSP benefits to India has been taken up with US authorities at various levels.

(d) and (e) The Government periodically reviews the operation and transaction cost of various sectors of Indian industry and takes necessary measures to address the same. Special attention is paid towards small and labour intensive sectors in order to make them competitive.

[Translation]

Nitrogen level in Metro Cities

1858. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct study for analyzing the reasons for growth in nitrogen level in Delhi and other metro-cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities which are facing this problem at present; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The level of pollution in ambient air is regularly monitored in 234 cities, towns and industrial areas across the country by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with State Pollution Control Boards, Pollution Control Committees for Union Territories and National Environment Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) for Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀).

CPCB has not undertaken any study for ascertaining the reasons for rise in level of NO₂ in Delhi. However, of late, an increasing trend in the levels of NO₂ is being observed. Air quality data for the year 2011 reveals that the annual average of NO₂ have exceeded the limit of 40 microgramme per cubic metre in eight cities namely, Asansol, Delhi, Jamshedpur, Kolkata, Meerut, Faridabad, Pune and Raipur.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to contain pollution in the cities include, *inter-alia*, strengthening of public transport, supply of cleaner fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants, more stringent, mass emission norms for new vehicles in select cities, 'Pollution Under Control' certificate system for in-use vehicles, strict implementation of emission and effluent norms in air and water polluting industries. In addition, city-specific Ambient Air Quality Improvement Programme for 17 identified cities is implemented by concerned authority.

[English]

Exports to Iran

1859. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile export to Iran is set to increase in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government to promote the exports to Iran;

(c) whether export of cotton has steadily decreased over the years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has noticed power shortage in some States particularly in Tamil Nadu leading to reduction in the production of cotton yarn/garments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is tremendous potential to increase Indian textile products to Iran especially in the fibre, yarn and fabrics segments. Both India and Iran have worked out a rupee trade mechanism for mutual trade, including payment for exports of Indian textile items to Iran. The Rupee payment mechanism is expected to push exports of Indian textile products to Iran. In view of the potential of the Iranian market for Indian textile products, INTEXPO, the exposition of Indian Textiles, was organised in Tehran, Iran during May 19-21, 2013. The event received encouraging response with visit of around 2000 Iranian buyers during the three-day Exhibition. Participants were successful in booking on-the-spot business orders to the tune of nearly US\$ 5 million.

(c) Cotton exports increased from USD 6.9 billion during 2010 to USD 7.5 billion in 2011 to USD 8.7 billion in 2012. Government under the Foreign Trade Policy has announced a series of measures for enhancing textiles sector exports including Cotton.

(d) and (e) The production of cotton yarn / garments in some States including Tamil Nadu has shown a mixed trend during the last five years. The power shortage is likely to be reduced in Tamil Nadu with commissioning of Mettur Extension Unit-1 (600 MW), North-Chennai Extension Unit-2 (600 MW) and Bhawani Kattalai-III Unit-1 (15 MW) in State Sector and Tuticorin Unit-1 (150 MW) in Private Sector. Further, Tamil Nadu would also benefit from Central Generating Stations of NTPC *i.e.* Vallur TPP Phase-I Unit-2 (500 MW) commissioned on 28th February, 2013.

Facilities to Soldiers

1860. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding facilities not provided to the soldiers as per their entitlement;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of action taken against the erring personnel in this regard during the said period along with the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) to (c) Provisioning of facilities to soldiers is a command function. It is ensured that all soldiers are provided facilities as per their entitlements. However, if in any case it is found that this is not done, suitable action is taken if any personnel is found to be erring in his duties.

Protection of Migratory Birds

1861. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed some places for migratory birds of this country;

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

(c) the number of places in the country proposed to be developed by the Government as a bird sanctuaries for migratory birds, State-wise, Location-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government including the use of modern technology for protection of the said birds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Migratory birds visit most part of the country and are not confined to a few areas. However, some of the notable areas in the country visited by them are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. These include

some wetlands and some other areas notified as wildlife sanctuaries under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

(c) The declaration of areas as bird sanctuaries is done by the concerned State/Union Territory Government under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

(d) The important steps taken for the protection of migratory birds are given below:

- (i) Rare and endangered birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them highest degree of protection.
- (ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- (iii) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as Protected Areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and Technical Assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.
- (v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.
- (vi) India is a contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention (Convention on Wetlands) and 25 wetlands in India have been notified as Ramsar sites under the said Convention. India is also a contracting party to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or Bonn Convention) which aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic and avian migratory species.
- (vii) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010, for better protection of wetlands in the country.

Statement*Important wetlands identified under protected area and wetland conservation programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Wetland	Identified as
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel	Wetland
		3.	Urpada Beel	Wetland
3.	Bihar	4.	Kabar	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		5.	Barilla	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		6.	Kusheshwar Asthan	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
4.	Gujarat	7.	Nalsarovar	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		8.	Great Rann of Kachh	Wetland and National Park
		9.	Thol Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		10.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Little Rann of Kachh	Wetland and National Park
		12.	Pariej	Wetland
		13.	Wadhvana	Wetland
		14.	Nanikakrad	Wetland
5.	Haryana	15.	Sultanpur	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		16.	Bhindawas	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.	Renuka	Wetland
		18.	Pong Dam	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		19.	Chandratal	Wetland
		20.	Rewalsar	Wetland
		21.	Khajjiar	Wetland
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.	Wullar	Wetland
		23.	Tso Morari	Wetland
		24.	Tisgul Tso & Chisul Marshes	Wetland
		25.	Hokersar	Wetland
		26.	Mansar-Surinsar	Wetland
		27.	Ranjitsagar	Wetland
		28.	Pangong Tsar	Wetland
8.	Jharkhand	29.	Udhuwa	Wetland
		30.	Tilaiya Dam	Wetland
9.	Karnataka	31.	Magadhi	Wetland
		32.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Wetland	Identified as
		33.	Bonal	Wetland
		34.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		35.	Heggeri	Wetland
		36.	Ranganthittu	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		37.	K.G. Koppa wetland	Wetland
10.	Kerala	38.	Ashtamudi	Wetland
		39.	Sasthamkotta	Wetland
		40.	Kottuli	Wetland
		41.	Kadulandi	Wetland
		42.	Vembnad Kol	Wetland
11.	Madhya Pradesh	43.	Barna	Wetland
		44.	Yashwant Sagar	Wetland
		45.	Wetland of Ken River	Wetland
		46.	National Chambal Sanct.	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		47.	Ghatigaon	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		48.	Ratapani	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		49.	Denwa Tawa Wetland	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		50.	Kanha Tiger Reserve	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		51.	Pench Tiger Reserve	Wetland and Tiger Reserve
		52.	Sakhyasagar	Wetland
		53.	Dihaila	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		54.	Govindsagar	Wetland
12.	Maharashtra	55.	Ujni	Wetland
		56.	Jayakawadi	Wetland
		57.	Nalganga Wetland	Wetland
13.	Manipur	58.	Loktak	Wetland
14.	Mizoram	59.	Tamdil	Wetland
		60.	Palak	Wetland
15.	Odisha	61.	Chilka	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		62.	Kuanria Wetland	Wetland
		63.	Kanjia Wetland	Wetland and National Park
		64.	Daha Wetland	Wetland
16.	Punjab	65.	Harike	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
		66.	Ropar	Wetland
		67.	Kanjli	Wetland

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sl. No.	Name of Wetland	Identified as
17.	Rajasthan	68.	Sambhar	Wetland
18.	Sikkim	69.	Khechuperi Holy Lake	Wetland
		70.	Tamze Wetland	Wetland
		71.	Tembao Wetland Complex	Wetland
		72.	Phendang Wetland Complex	Wetland
		73.	Gurudokmar Wetland	Wetland
		74.	Tsomgo Wetland	Wetland
19.	Tamil Nadu	75.	Point Calimer	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		76.	Kaliveli	Wetland
		77.	Pallaikarni	Wetland
20.	Tripura	78.	Rudrasagar	Wetland
21.	Uttar Prdaesh	79.	Nawabganj	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		80.	Sandi	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		81.	Lakh Bahoshi	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		82.	Samaspur	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		83.	Alwara Wetland	Wetland
		84.	Semarai Lake-Nagaria Lake Complex	Wetland
		85.	Keetham Lake	Wetland and Wild life Sanctuary
		86.	Shekha Wetland	Wetland
		87.	Saman Bird Sanctuary and Sarsai Nawar Complex	Wetland and Bird Sanctuary
22.	Uttarakhand	88.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	Wetland
23.	West Bengal	89.	East Calcutta Wetland	Wetland
		90.	Sunderbans	Wetland and Biosphere Reserve
		91.	Ahiron Beel	Wetland
		92.	Rasik Beel	Wetland
		93.	Santragachi	Wetland
24.	UT (Chandigarh)	94.	Sukhna	Wetland

Statement-II

Important National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries visited by migratory birds as per information available with the Ministry

Sl. No.	Name	District	Area (Sq.Km.)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
1.	Battimalve	Nicobar	2.23
2.	Mahatama Gandhi Marine NP	Andamans	281.5

Sl. No.	Name	District	Area (Sq.Km.)
3.	Megapode	Nicobar	0.12
4.	Narcondum	Nicobar	6.812
5.	North Reef	Nicobar	3.484
6.	Mount Harriett NP	Andaman	46.62
7.	Rani Jhansi NP	Andaman	256.14
8.	Saddle Peak NP	Andaman	32.54
9.	Landfall Island WLS	Andaman	29.48
10.	Interview Island WLS	Andaman	133.87
11.	South Sentinel Sanctuary	Andaman	48.61
12.	Tillanchong WLS	Andaman	16.83
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Coringa	East Godavari	235.7
2.	Kolleru	West Godavari	673.00
3.	Manjira	Medak	20.00
4.	Nelapattu	Nellore	4.59
5.	Pulicat	Nellore	600.00
6.	Rollapadu	Kurnool/Prakasham	614.19
7.	Sri Lankamalleswara	Cuddapah	464.42
8.	Telineelapuram	Srikakulam	4.6
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	Eagle's Nest	West Kamang	217.00
2.	Seesa Orchid Sanctuary	West Kamang	100.00
3.	Kane WLS	West Siang	55.00
Assam			
1.	Barodebum Beelmukh	Laksmipur/Deemaji	11.248
2.	Deepar Beel	Kamrup	4.14
3.	Panidihing	Shivsagar	33.93
4.	Bherjan-Borjan-Podumoni WLS	Tinsukia	7.74
5.	Chakrashila WLS	Dhubri and Kokrajhar	53.00
Bihar			
1.	Bareila Jheel Bird Sanctuary		1.95
2.	Kanwar Lake	Begusarai	63.11
3.	Nagi Dam	Monghyr	1.91
4.	Nakti Dam	Monghyr	3.32

Sl. No.	Name	District	Area (Sq.Km.)
5.	Udaipur	Champaran	8.87
6.	Vikramsila	Bhagalpur	0.5
Chandigarh			
1.	Chandigarh City Bird	Chandigarh	0.029
Goa			
1.	Chorao (Dr Salim Ali)	Goa	1.78
Gujarat			
1.	Gaga(GIB)	Jamnagar	3.33
2.	Khijadiya	Jamnagar	6.05
3.	Kutch Bustard	Kutch	2.03
4.	Marine NP	Jamnagar	162.89
5.	Marine WLS	Jamnagar	457.93
6.	Nalsarovar	Ahmedabad & Surendranagar	120.82
7.	Ratanmahal	Panch-Mahal	55.65
8.	Thol	Mehsana	6.99
9.	Velvadar Black Buck Sanctuary	Bhavnagar	34.08
10.	Lala Bustard WLS	Kutch	500.00
Haryana			
1.	Bhindwas	Rohtak	4.12
2.	Sultanpur	Gurgaon	1.43
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Bandli	Mandi	41.32
2.	Pong Dam Lake	Kangra	307.29
3.	Renuka	Sirmaur	4.02
4.	Churdhar WLS	Sirmaur	56.15
5.	Gobind Sagar	Bilaspur	223.34
Jammu and Kashmir			
1.	Baltal (Thajwas)	Srinagar	203.00
2.	Hokersar	Srinagar	10.00
3.	Overa – Aru	Anantnag	32.00
4.	Surinsar Mansar	Jammu	39.13
Jharkhand			
1.	Udhwa	Sahebganj	5.65

Sl. No.	Name	District	Area (Sq.Km.)
Karnataka			
1.	Adichunchunagiri	Mandi	0.84
2.	Arabithittu	Mysore	13.5
3.	Attiveri	Uttar Kanada and Dharwad	2.226
4.	Ghataprabha	Belgaum	29.78
5.	Gudavi	Shimoga	0.73
6.	Ranebennur	Dharwad	119
7.	Ranganthittu	Mysore	0.67
8.	Talakaveri	Kodagu	105.59
Kerala			
1.	Thattkkad	Idukki	25.16
2.	Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary	Trichur	90.00
3.	Choolannur Peacock Sanctuary		
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Gandhi Sagar	Mandasaur	368.62
2.	Ghatigaon Great Indian Bustard	Gwalior	512.33
3.	Karera Great Indian Bustard	Shivpuri	202.21
4.	Ken Gharial	Panna Chattarpur	45.2
Maharashtra			
1.	Great Indian Bustard (Nanag)	Solapur/Ahmednagar	8496.44
2.	Karnala	Rajgarh	4.48
3.	Koyna	Satara	423.55
4.	Naigaon Mayur WLS		29.89
Manipur			
1.	Keibul Lamjo	Imphal/Bishanpur	40
Odisha			
1.	Chilka (Nalban)	Puri	15.53
2.	Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary	Kendrapara	672.00
3.	Bhitarkanika National Park	Kendrapara	145.00
4.	Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary	Kendrapara	1,435.00
Punjab			
1.	Harike Lake	Ferozepur	86
Rajasthan			
1.	Desert National Park	Jaisalmer	3162
2.	Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur	28.73

Sl. No.	Name	District	Area (Sq.Km.)
3.	Jawahar Sagar	Kota	153.41
Tamil Nadu			
1.	Chitrangudi	Ramanathapuram	0.47
2.	Gulf of Mannar Marine	Tuticorin and Ramnathanpur	6.23
3.	Kanjirankulam	Chengai Anna	1.04
4.	Karikili	Chengalpattu	0.61
5.	Koonthankulam/Kandankulam Bird	Tirunelveli	1.29
6.	Melasanuvannoor-Kilaselvanoor Bird	Ramanathapuram	5.93
7.	Point Calimere	Nagapattinam	17.26
8.	Pulicat Bird	Tiruvellore	153.67
9.	Udayamarthandapuram Bird	Tiruvarur	0.45
10.	Vaduvor	Tiruvarur	1.28
11.	Vedanthangal Bird	Chengalpattu	0.3
12.	Vellode Bird WLS	Erode	0.77
13.	Vettangudi	Sivaganga	0.38
Uttra Pradesh			
1.	Bakhira	Basti	29
2.	Lakh Bahosi	Farukhbad	80
3.	Nawabganj	Unnao	2
4.	Okhla	Ghaziabad	4
5.	Parvatiarga	Gonda	10.84
6.	Patna	Eta	1.09
7.	Saman	Mainpuri	5
8.	Samaspur	Rae Bareilly	8
9.	Sandi	Gardiu	3
10.	Surahatal	Balia	0.32
11.	Sursarovar	Agra	4.03
12.	Vijay Sagar	Hamirpur	2.62
West Bengal			
1.	Halliday	24 Parganas	5.95
2.	Lothian Island	24 Parganas	38
3.	Narendrapur	24 Parganas	0.1
4.	Raiganj	West Dinapur	1.3
5.	Sajnakhali	24 Parganas	362.4
Total			23720.699

Bids for Highway Projects

1862. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has cleared a list of 61 infrastructure companies which can participate in the financial bids for National Highway projects for the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these companies are likely to take up NH projects in joint ventures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Request for Annual Pre-qualification (RFAQ) for the year 2013 was invited by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in National Highways Projects on Design Built Finance Operate Transfer (DBFOT), where 61 firms have participated. Out of those 61 firms, a list of 56 firms has been cleared for participating in the tendering process. Results of remaining 5 firms were withheld for want of certain clarifications.

(c) and (d) At the qualification stage of individual project, the applicants pre-qualified in RFAQ 2013 may form consortium/joint venture with other pre-qualified firms subject to and in accordance with the terms of RFQ.

Delay in NH Projects

1863. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of National Highway (NH) projects including projects of four and six-laning of NHs have been delayed due to rigid land transfer policy of defence establishments and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the extant policy of defence establishments stipulates transfer of defence land/plots only against exchange of similar land/plots and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has offered monetary compensation for the land

acquired from defence authorities as land for land formula followed by defence establishments is not feasible; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam. Eleven National Highway (NH) Projects involving defence land have been affected.

(b) As per the existing policy, no defence land shall be declared as surplus. If at all any land is given up, it should be only on the basis of exchange. However, the demands of State Governments/Central Government and their Public Sector Undertakings/Companies/Enterprises may be considered favorably on the merit of each case.

(c) and (d) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has recently submitted a proposal for transfer of the land by Ministry of Defence on compensation basis, equal to the value of the land which is to be determined by the revenue authorities of the concerned State Government instead of land for land policy.

Updation of EPF Accounts

1864. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) accounts are not updated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for updation of these accounts;

(c) the number of members' accounts and establishments covered under the EPF Act; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for monthly and regular updation of PF accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The members' accounts of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) for the previous year are updated by 30 September of the following year.

The following steps have been taken for updation of members' accounts:

(i) In order to monitor the day-to-day progress of updation of members' accounts, web based

tool has been developed which allows timely corrective steps to liquidate the pendency at the earliest.

- (ii) Employers have been encouraged to file return electronically for the period upto 2011-12 to save time for updation of accounts.

(c) As on 31.03.2013, a total of 7.43 Lakh establishments and 12.96 crore members' accounts are covered under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

(d) The para 73 of the EPF Scheme, 1952 envisages to provide annual statement of accounts to the members. The progress of updation of members' accounts is continuously monitored by the Officers-In-charge of the field offices as well as at Head Office of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Repairing and Maintenance of NHs in Assam

1865. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of National Highways (NHs) passing through Assam is dilapidated;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to repair/renovate these NHs including NH-37 and NH-52;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the repair and maintenance of NHs in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the work relating to repair and maintenance of NH-52 has been assigned to the Border Roads Organisation BRO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) National Highways (NHs) including NH-37 and NH-52 in Assam are kept in traffic worthy condition depending upon the inter-se priority and availability of fund.

The total amount of proposals sanctioned, funds allocated and expenditure incurred on the repair/renovate and maintenance of NHs in the State of Assam during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The section of NH-52 from North Lakhimpur to Jonai of 165 km length and from Dirak to Rupai of 31 km in the State of Assam, is entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) for its development and maintenance. Two laning of 193 km length has been completed out of 196 km with the sanctioned cost of Rs. 522.28 crore.

Statement

The total amount of proposals sanctioned, the funds allocated and expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance of NHs in the State of Assam during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount of Proposals Sanctioned	Fund Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2010-11	107.88	111.36	99.04
2.	2011-12	7.33	62.90	57.48
3.	2012-13	98.94	105.82	67.16
4.	2013-14*	30.72	135.72	15.92

*-As on July, 2013.

Development of NH-6

1866. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started development/construction of National Highway (NH)-6 including Dhule to Chikhali stretch;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the funds released/allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY

SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The work of four laning of National Highway NH-6 from Amravati (Km 166/725) to Gujarat border (Km 650/794) has been taken up by NHA on BOT (Toll) basis which includes the stretch from Chikhali (Km 360/0) to Dhule (Km 520/0). The work has been awarded in two packages from Km 166/725 to Km 441/950 and from Km 441/950 to Km 650/794. The concession agreement has been signed on 6.6.2012. The likely date of completion is April 2016.

Roadway Flaws

1867. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transport bodies have recently found any roadway flaws in certain stretches of National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Rail Over Bridge

1868. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct rail over bridge on manned level crossing C-142 on Sadulpur-Pilani Road in Churu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Sports Coaching Institute

1869. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up new branches of the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Coaching;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for setting up of such centres; and

(c) the time by which the new centres are likely to be set up along with the estimated cost and budget allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has proposed to set up the Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Coaching at a cost of Rs. 250 crores over a period of three years. The proposal has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee and it was suggested that a detailed feasibility report containing the budgetary requirement, item wise cost estimates alongwith project viability be brought before the EFC through a revised proposal. Accordingly, the task of preparing a Definite Feasibility Report(DFR) has been given to the National Skill Development Corporation(NSDC) who have in turn have allocated the task to M/s. Ernst and Young. The DFR is likely to be submitted by NSDC shortly. The Institute is likely to be set up in three years time.

Since the Institute itself, is yet to be set up, there is no proposal to set up new branches of the Institute at present.

[Translation]

Direct Approach Road in Allahabad

1870. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a direct approach road from Kokhraj Handia bypass on National Highway (NH)-2 to Shringverpur dham in

Allahabad in view of the problems being faced by the pilgrims to reach this pilgrimage place;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this road is likely to be constructed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration.

[English]

Road Connectivity to Ports

1871. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider any revised proposal for road connectivity to identified non-major ports in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Road Projects Under BOT

1872. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in a new system to fast-track construction of roads under Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to grant certain exemptions to the developers of BOT projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In view of the difficulties being faced by Concessionaires in Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Projects, Government has decided to permit the substitution of existing Concessionaires, in a harmonious manner, in accordance with the existing provisions of the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) applicable to all National Highway Projects under PPP mode awarded/yet to be awarded on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) mode of delivery. Government has also authorised lenders to facilitate such substitution of concessionaire in the national highway projects that have achieved the Commercial Operation Date (COD) subject to satisfaction about the credentials of the substituting entity and the new entities having adequate experience of operating and maintaining the completed road projects. In case of an on-going project, where COD has not been achieved due to failure of the concessionaire to raise equity, such substitution has also been permitted subject to the substituting consortium/entity having the requisite financial and technical qualifications to bid for a project of the same size and willing to take over all the obligations under the project as per concession agreement. Under such substitution, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is to be fully discharged of any claims by the earlier consortium or the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for any delays or any other action till the transfer of management of SPV to new consortium/entity. This is done to help facilitate flow of resources for the revival of the road sector leading to timely completion of the projects which are otherwise languishing due to financial distress.

Revenue of Ports

1873. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit made by the various ports in different parts of the country during each of the last three years and current year, port-wise;

(b) the name of the ports incurring losses during the said period along with reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The details of Profit/Loss made by the Major

Ports during the last three years, port-wise is given as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
Major Port	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Kolkata	144.05	138.24	(-)298.22
Paradip	415.95	333.06	303.37
Visakhapatnam	117.16	(-)99.39	52.55
Ennore	69.85	120.78	216.74
Chennai	68.06	22.13	18.26
VO Chidambaranar	148.97	147.98	129.22
Cochin	(-) 86.0	9(-)83.92	(-) 65.15
New Mangalore	108.26	166.57	139.46
Mormugao	54.98	24.37	(-) 94.00
Mumbai	(-) 42.96	(-)99.36	(-) 277.66
Jawaharlal Nehru	786.67	892.95	702.24
Kandla	161.48	227.51	393.80
Total	1946.38	1790.92	1220.61

However, calculation of profit or loss during the current year is not possible at this stage. The reason for incurring loss by Kolkata Port Trust during 2012-13 is due to fall in cargo traffic by 3.317 million tones. In Cochin Port the loss during the last three years is attributable to increase in maintenance dredging cost, payment of salary and pension and in Mormugao Port Trust, the loss during 2012-13 is due to ban on Iron Ore Mining and Export in Goa and suspension of handling of coal & coke at Berth No. 10 & 11 by Goa State Pollution Control Board. In case of Mumbai Port Trust, it contributes large sums towards superannuation funds in addition to actual pension payments, given the huge past pension liabilities leading to the loss.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to reduce losses of the Ports.

- (i) Special Voluntary Retirement Schemes to reduce surplus manpower.
- (ii) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity.
- (iii) Modernising berths with state of the art

loading/un-loading equipments to improve operational efficiency.

- (iv) Initiatives by Ports to attract more cargo & increase throughput.

Construction Work on Hassan to BC Road

1874. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Shiradi Ghat stretch of Hassan to BC road is to be taken up by the National Highways Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the project;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame for this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Detailed Project Report (DPR) for upgradation of the stretch has been commissioned. After completion of the DPR, the process of award of work will be initiated.

Shortage of Ships/Submarines

1875. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy is having huge shortfall of ships and submarines;

(b) if so, the details thereof against the actual requirements;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fulfil the actual requirements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Indian Navy operates a balanced force in the Indian Ocean region and beyond. Towards that end, the present force levels are being augmented for

undertaking the tasks defined for Indian Navy. Induction of ships/submarines is an ongoing process keeping in view the prevailing security environment, threat perceptions, emerging technologies and capabilities to be achieved. The acquisition of various naval platforms is pursued in accordance with the long-term maritime capability perspective plan, five year capital acquisition plan and annual acquisition plan.

Recruitment of Pilots

1876. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether new recruitment rules for pilots have been notified;

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

(c) whether the regular posts of pilots have not been filled up in Kandla Port Trust for the last ten years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts taken by the Government to fill up the post of pilots for Kandla Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion (RSP) Regulations have been notified in respect of all the Major Port Trusts except Kolkata. RSP Regulations of Kandla and Mormugao Port Trusts do not include the recruitment rules for the post of pilots. These two ports are following the existing recruitment rules for the post of pilots.

(c) to (e) The sanctioned strength of pilots in Kandla Port Trust is 13. At present there are only 4 regular pilots. Kandla Port Trust has been making regular efforts to fill up the vacant post of pilots. Owing to poor response to the vacancy advertisements, the port has not been successful in filling up all the vacancies on regular basis. However the operational requirements are met fully by engaging pilots on contract basis.

[Translation]

Relocation of Villagers from Nearby Forests

1877. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relocate or rehabilitate the villagers residing in nearby forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests does not propose to relocate or rehabilitate the villagers residing in nearby forests in the country. However, Central Government while according approvals under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose stipulates appropriate conditions for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families, as per existing policies, guidelines and rules for the purpose, from the funds to be provided by the project proponent.

Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat, there are provisions to provide financial assistance to States for relocation/rehabilitation of people residing in Tiger Reserves, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries outside the Protected Areas.

[English]

Closure of Textile Mills

1878. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of textile mills closed/ declared sick during the last three years along with reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to revive the said closed mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise including Jharkhand and Maharashtra; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of employees/workers rendered unemployed due to closure of textile mills in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on 30th June, 2013, there were 1407 cotton/ man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) operating in the country. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the last 3 years and current year 2013-14 (April-June), 106 cotton/ man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) were closed. The major reasons for closer of textile mills are financial problem, labour problems and lock out. The State-wise details of closed mills including Maharashtra are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, *inter-alia* include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc.

(e) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment.

Statement-I

State-wise number of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) operating in the country as on 30.06.2013

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Assam	0

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	0
5.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	11
6.	Daman and Diu	0
7.	Delhi	0
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	44
10.	Haryana	31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Jharkhand	1
14.	Karnataka	21
15.	Kerala	17
16.	Madhya Pradesh	42
17.	Maharashtra	126
18.	Manipur	0
19.	Odisha	3
20.	Puducherry	8
21.	Punjab	91
22.	Rajasthan	42
23.	Tamil Nadu	775
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17
25.	Uttarakhand	7
26.	West Bengal	16
Total		1407

Statement-II

The State-wise number of closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) during the last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	State	Number of closed mills during the period				Grand Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	April to June-2013	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1	0	2
2.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	1
3.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Gujarat	8	0	0	0	8
5.	Haryana	3	1	1	0	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Karnataka	1	1	1	0	3
8.	Kerala	2	0	2	0	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5	0	0	0	5
10.	Maharashtra	2	19	1	0	22
11.	Odisha	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Puducherry	0	1	0	0	1
13.	Punjab	7	1	0	0	8
14.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	6	13	12	1	32
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	0	7
17.	West Bengal	1	3	0	0	4
Total		46	41	18	1	106

Extension of EPF Scheme

1879. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to extend the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme to all companies with over 10 employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) A proposal for reducing threshold limit from 20 to 10 employees for coverage under Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]***Check on Spread of Disease in Tigers**

1880. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority has expressed the possibility of spread of Lethal Canine Distemper Virus in tigers and leopards due to stray dogs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) An advisory has been issued to

all tiger range States, by the National Tiger Conservation Authority, for taking preventive measures against spread of Canine Distemper Virus (CDV) to tigers.

Transfer of Land

1881. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired and utilized for setting up of various plants by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) particularly the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) the details of total land allocated to employees and ex-employees, Non-Government Organisations and educational institutions out of the total land acquired by these plants;

(c) the details of the total land and house allocated by these plants on lease to the beneficiaries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the criteria adopted and followed for allocation of land is in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the criteria adopted for the purpose along with the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) The details of total land acquired and utilized for setting up of various steel plants by SAIL (including the Bokaro Steel Plant) are as follows:

Plant	Land acquired	Land utilised	(in acres)
			For future utilization/ expansion
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	33,370.84	32,439.45	931.39
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	31,287.24	20,942.80	10344.44
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	28,083.46	23,783.56	4299.90
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	15,871.87	7,682.74	8189.13
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	3,337.00	2,969.00	368.00
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur (ASP)	1,154.00	741.12	412.88
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	3,973.08	3,346.00	627.08
Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Plant (VISP)	1995.75	1,484.00	511.75
Chandrapur Ferro Alloy Plant (CFP)	525.43	338.00	187.43
Total	1,19,598.67	93,726.67	25872.00

(b) The details of total land allocated on lease basis (sub-lease in case of Rourkela Steel Plant) to employees, ex-employees, non-governmental organizations

and educational institutions out of the total land acquired by these plants are as follows:

Plant	(In acres)				
	Land allocated				
	Employees	Ex-Employees	Non-Governmental Organizations	Educational Institutions	Total (*)
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSP	-	-	988.46	111.33	1099.79
BSL	90	-	22.90	154.54	267.44
RSP	-	-	27.42	45.106	72.526

1	2	3	4	5	6
DSP	273.74	-	63.237	59.802	396.779
ISP	-	-	-	-	-
ASP	-	-	-	-	-
SSP	15	-	0.11	150.00	165.11
VISP	-	-	1.63	31.27	32.90
CFP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	378.74	-	1103.757	552.048	2034.545

*Excludes 743 acres (approx.) land covered under houses allotted on lease under SAIL House Leasing Scheme.

(c) The details of the total land allocated by these plants on lease during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Plant	2010	2011	2012	2013 (Till date)	Total
	Land (acre)	Land (acre)	Land (acre)	Land (acre)	Land (acre)
BSP	15.15	0.75	-	10.00	25.90
BSL	-	-	-	-	-
RSP	-	-	-	-	-
DSP	-	-	-	-	-
ISP	-	-	-	-	-
ASP	-	-	-	-	-
SSP	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
VISP	-	-	-	-	-
CFP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15.26	0.75	-	10.00	26.01

No house was allotted during this period.

(d) and (e) The land has been acquired by the respective State Governments as per the Land Acquisition Act for setting up the steel plants, ancillaries, and incidentals arising out the plant. The land is being used in consonance with the purpose acquired for, and as per the guidelines approved by the SAIL Board from time to time.

[English]

Expert Committees on Environmental Appraisals

1882. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Expert Committees on environment appraisals in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations against the manner in which the disposals of applications made by the Mining and other Expert Committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard including the streamlining of the present system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) All projects or activities categorized as Category 'A' in the Schedule to the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006, as amended from time to time, require prior environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the recommendations of the concerned sectoral Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs). There is no proposal to increase the number of EACs. Also, the Ministry has not received any representation against manner of disposal of application by the mining sector and other sectoral EACs.

The Streamlining of system, so as to facilitate qualitative, sustainable, holistic decision-making in a transparent and objective manner, is a continuous process. Various steps taken by the Ministry to fast track the environment clearance process without compromising the quality of the appraisal or the integrity of the environment include continuous monitoring of status of pending projects, regular and longer duration meeting of EACs for consideration of projects in different sectors, streamlining of procedures, etc.

Decline in Population of Asian Elephants

1883. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of Asian elephants has been declining in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, especially in North-Eastern States and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a large number of elephants have reportedly been killed in various parts of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government to protect and conserve the elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The estimates of population of elephants in the country over a period of time does not indicate a declining trend. Following are the estimates of population of elephants in the country.

Year	1997	2002	2007	2012
Elephant Population	25842	26373	27669-	29391-
			27719	30711

(c) and (d) The details of mortality of elephants during the last three year and the current year, as per information available in the Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) 1. The Central Government provides financial assistance to the states for protection and conservation of elephants in the country under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Project Elephant'. The Elephant range States identify the elephant habitats as "Elephant Reserves" under the project for better management of Wild Elephants. So far 28 Elephant Reserves have been established by 14 States. Various activities are planned and taken up under the scheme to mitigate Man-Elephant conflict, improvement of Elephant Habitats, restoration of Elephant Corridors and various awareness programmes. Some of the activities are as follows:

- (i) Habitat improvements and restoration of Elephant Corridors in PE Range States under PE Scheme (CSS)
 - (ii) Infrastructure improvement in Elephant Reserves for effective management of elephant population.
 - (iii) Anti depredation squads, anti poaching squads and trekkers are engaged for protection of elephants.
 - (iv) To restrict menace of elephants to human habitations, solar fencing, trenches and stone walling are being provided in the depredation prone localities.
 - (v) Studies on various issues such as man animal conflict, carrying capacity of elephant habitat are encouraged.
 - (vi) Awareness programme among the local villagers are taken to minimize the loss of life of the wild elephants.
2. To secure the future of the elephants in India, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has

constituted an Elephant Task Force which has submitted its report "Gajah" to the Ministry in 2010.

3. As per one of the decisions in the 6th meeting of National Board of Wild Life, a committee for strengthening of Elephant Reserves and

elephant corridors has been constituted in January, 2013.

4. Joint advisories have been issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Railways (MoR) to all the concerned states to avoid deaths of elephants by speeding trains.

Statement

Details of elephant mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by States

Sl. No.	Species	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		2013-14
		Poaching	Poisoning	Train accidents	Poaching	Poisoning	Train accidents	Poaching	Train accidents	Train accidents
	Total	26	0	19	13	1	13	0	16	3

Funds Invested in Textiles

1884. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the textiles industry during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the capital invested in textiles mills, powerlooms, handlooms and garment industry separately during the said period. State-wise; and

(c) the average turnover of each sector during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The total project cost (investment) made under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is given below:-

Type of TUFS	Period	Total Project Cost (in Rs. crore)	Annexure number for State-wise details
Modified Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (MTUFS)	2010-11 (Upto 28.06.2010)*	396.86	State-wise details of the investment made under MTUFS during the period 2010-11 is not available.
Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RTUFS)	2011-12 (w.e.f. 28.04.2011)	35299.67 [as per approved Unique Identification Numbers (UIDs)]	State-wise details of the investment made under RTUFS is indicated in the enclosed Statement-I
	2012-13	2355.69 (as per approved UIDs)	

*TUF Scheme remained discontinued during period 29.06.2010 to 27.04.2011.

- (i) Segment-wise project cost investment under TUFS during the period from (01.04.1999 to 28.06.2010) and under RTUFS is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

- (ii) During the black-out period of TUFS (from

29.06.2010 to 27.04.2011), there was investment in textile industry not covered under TUFS.

- (iii) Some projects sanctioned under RTUFS by the lending agencies could not be issued UIDs due to non-availability of sectoral cap in respective

sector. The detail of pending UIDs and project cost thereof is indicated in the enclosed Statement-IV.

and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme during the last three years and current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-V and Statement-VI respectively.

In Handloom Sector, Funds released under Capital Assets Head of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

(c) Average turnover of the handloom sector during last three years is Rs. 35000/- crore.

Statement-I

State-wise/Year-wise details of Project cost (Projected) under R-TUFS (Position as on 07.08.2013)

Sl. No.	State Name	2011-12 (<i>w.e.f.</i> 28.04.2011)		2012-13	
		No. of Cases	Project cost (in Rs. crore)	No. of Cases	Project cost (in Rs. crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	2507.63	2	26.59
2.	Assam	1	0.00	0	0.00
3.	Bihar	1	1.00	0	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	13	71.60	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	37.76	0	0.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	1045.92	3	68.61
7.	Daman and Diu	7	91.13	2	11.63
8.	Delhi	29	313.02	12	36.99
9.	Gujarat	1836	8281.09	225	1112.91
10.	Haryana	113	418.81	26	53.92
11.	Himachal Pradesh	16	412.37	0	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	212.50	0	0.00
13.	Jharkhand	2	8.45	0	0.00
14.	Karnataka	32	1178.87	4	43.51
15.	Kerala	7	138.91	1	9.42
16.	Madhya Pradesh	42	6222.59	0	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	299	3154.85	41	364.42
18.	Odisha	1	5.94	0	0.00
19.	Puducherry	2	2.29	0	0.00
20.	Punjab	486	6402.11	144	417.70
21.	Rajasthan	98	1662.10	9	25.21
22.	Tamil Nadu	272	1887.29	73	174.19
23.	Uttar Pradesh	37	300.86	8	9.14
24.	Uttarakhand	5	326.29	0	0.00
25.	West Bengal	41	616.31	3	1.46
Total		3421	35299.67	553	2355.69

Statement-II*Segment-wise investment under TUFS (01.04.1999 to 28.06.2010)*

	No.	Project Cost (Rs. Crore)
1. Spinning	3320	67821.88
2. Composite Upgradation	905	36554.42
3. Cotton Ginning and Pressing	874	27275.52
4. Processing of Fibres, Yarn Fabrics, Garments and Made-ups	2236	21907.43
5. Weaving	3959	16786.13
6. Garment Manufacturing	1982	10045.39
7. Fabric Embroidery	9211	9677.47
8. Synthetic Filament Yarn Texturising, Crimping and Twisting	2071	4954.31
9. Knitting	2003	4348.09
10. Technical Textiles	250	2526.02
11. Manufacturing Viscose Filament Yarn	136	2083.63
12. Made-up Manufacturing	758	1528.85
13. Jute Industry	56	542.20
14. Non-Wovens	193	479.11
15. Silk, Reeling and Twisting	123	479.11
16. Independent Weaving Preparatory	133	391.22
17. CPP on Stand alone basis	31	271.44
18. Wool Scouring and Combing	61	74.89
Total	28302	207747.05

Statement-III

Sector-wise Project Cost (investment) (Projected) made under RTUFS during the period 2011-12 and 2012-13

Category	No. of Application	Project Cost (in Rs. crore)
Spinning	282	9648
Weaving	949	3593
Processing	509	4843
Garmenting	589	1109
Others	1645	18460
Total	3974	37655

Statement-IV

Pending Cases for UID Approval under RTUFS as on 14.08.2013

Sl. No.	Segment	Project Cost (Projected) (Rs. in crore)	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Spinning	389.64	1574.70
2.	Others	2501.90	2367.91
	Total	2891.54	3942.61

Statement-V

*Funds released under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
for the last three years and the current year, State-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.01	40.65	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.00	22.00	0	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	32.79	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	27.18	41.11	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	75.00	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	15.60	22.00	0
11.	Kerala	0	143.04	32.70	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	0	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	0	6.73		0
14.	Odisha	82.25	140.74	90.00	29.40
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	18.00	647.76	3.97	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15.52	12.00	26.80	13.40
19.	Uttarakhand	19.04	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0.00	0.79	12.04	0
	Total	282.81	1164.28	228.62	42.80
NER					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.94	222.81	85.91	0
2.	Assam	0	0.00	154.00	30.00
3.	Manipur	0	325.15	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	18.86	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	0	4.31	22.02	0
6.	Nagaland	40.97	167.20	39.00	0
7.	Sikkim	0	7.88	2.63	0
8.	Tripura	0	77.40	173.95	0
	Total	78.77	804.75	477.51	30.00
	Grand Total	361.58	1969.03	706.13	72.80

Statement-VI*Funds released under Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme for the last three years and the current year, State-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	17.5	0.00	0.00
2.	Gujarat	0.00	64.92	0.00	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Karnataka	0.00	26.25	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Maharashtra	0.00	26.25	26.25	0.00
7.	Manipur	52.50	0.00	26.25	0.00
8.	Nagaland	0.00	11.83	0.00	0.00
9.	Odisha	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	17.07	23.75	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	17.50	51.34	0.000	0.00
12.	West Bengal	105.00	0.00	70.41	0.00
Total		220.00	215.16	146.66	0.00

Development of Youths

1885. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes organized/run by the Ministry for the development of youths;

(b) the details of the amount provided for the welfare of the youths in the country, State-wise including Gujarat during the last two years; and

(c) the details of the suggestions/schemes received by the Government from the voluntary organisations of

Gujarat along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The programmes organized/run by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for Development of Youth along with the amount provided for the welfare of the youth in the country including Gujarat during the last two years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Funds released	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
1	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	25.00	23.00
2	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	133.50	138.48
3	Youth Hostel	5.00	2.00

1	2	3	4
4.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	58.00	52.72
5.	International Cooperation	4.35	5.24
6.	Promotion of Scouting and Guiding	2.00	1.50
7.	National Discipline Scheme	2.67	2.00
8.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	11.90	21.70
9.	Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme	40.50	23.00
10.	Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs)	100.00	100.00
11.	Talent Search and Training	2.00	0.00
12.	National Sports Development Fund	0.00	5.00
13.	Promotion of Sports Among Disabled	4.40	7.00
14.	Special Cash Awards to Medal Winners in International Sports Events	14.00	4.40
15.	Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons	3.50	2.00
16.	Sports Authority of India	291.07	322.32
17.	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education, Gwalior	33.87	34.60
18.	National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	0.50	0.00
19.	National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)	2.50	2.50
20.	Scheme for Contribution to World Anti Doping Agency (WADA)	0.50	0.50
21.	Commonwealth Games, 2010	0.00	0.00
22.	Arjuna Award	1.10	1.50
23.	Dhyanchand Award	0.20	0.20
24.	Dronacharya Award	0.32	0.50
25.	National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons	0.35	0.50
26.	Grants to NCC/Physical Education and Other Expenditure	0.10	0.38
New Schemes			
27.	National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine		0.40
28.	National Institute of Sports Coaching, Patiala		0.10
29.	National Physical Fitness Plan – Setting up of Resource Centre at LNUPE, Gwalior		0.10
30.	Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sporting Talent in the country (INSTAL) – Sports Schools at District level	Commenced from the current financial year 2013-14	

State-wise details of the funds provided under the two Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry viz PYKKA and NSS are placed the enclosed Statement-I(a) and (b) and II respectively.

(c) As per the available records Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has not received any suggestions/schemes recently from voluntary organizations of Gujarat.

Statement-I(a)

State-wise funds release under PYKKA Scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released during 2011-12	Funds released during 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	10.63
2.	Assam		10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh		25.27
4.	Goa		0.18
5.	Gujarat	13.43	
6.	Haryana	5.09	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	6.34
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	-
9.	Jharkhand	2.40	
10.	Karnataka		9.61
11.	Kerala		10.36
12.	Madhya Pradesh	39.99	
13.	Maharashtra		
14.	Manipur	0.22	
15.	Meghalaya	1.72	
16.	Mizoram	2.07	2.07
17.	Nagaland	4.70	
18.	Odisha	7.34	19.21
19.	Punjab		
20.	Rajasthan	2.75	
21.	Sikkim	1.66	2.51
22.	Tamil Nadu		
23.	Tripura	4.09	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18.39	9.03
25.	Uttarakhand		3.38
UTs			
26.	Daman and Diu		0.14
Total		134.05	109.01

Statement-I(b)

State-wise release of funds for holding Annual Sports Competitions during 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds released during 2011-12	Funds released during 2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	11.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	
3.	Assam	-	
4.	Bihar	-	
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.23	2.31
6.	Goa	-	
7.	Gujarat	-	
8.	Haryana	1.60	0.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.24	1.26
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	
11.	Jharkhand	-	
12.	Karnataka	2.17	3.27
13.	Kerala	0.23	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4.91	4.75
15.	Maharashtra	-	3.44
16.	Manipur	-	1.02
17.	Meghalaya	0.08	0.67
18.	Mizoram	0.10	1.29
19.	Nagaland	-	1.03
20.	Odisha	-	4.39
21.	Punjab	-	0.24
22.	Rajasthan	1.72	3.88
23.	Sikkim	1.20	1.12
24.	Tamil Nadu		1.25
25.	Tripura	0.79	0.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.20	

1	2	3	4
27.	Uttarakhand	1.40	1.28
28.	West Bengal	-	
29.	Andaman and Nicoabr Islands	-	
30.	Chandigarh	-	
Total		25.87	44.47

Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.88	7.22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	0.27
3.	Assam	0.96	0.96
4.	Bihar	0.90	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.62	2.01
6.	Goa	0.48	0.43
7.	Gujarat	2.67	3.57
8.	Haryana	1.69	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.54	1.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.89	0.44
11.	Jharkhand	0.80	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4.46	9.54
13.	Kerala	2.82	2.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.25	3.45
15.	Maharashtra	5.20	5.51
16.	Manipur	0.43	0.43
17.	Meghalaya	0.50	0.77
18.	Mizoram	0.82	0.82
19.	Nagaland	0.19	0.19
20.	Odisha	1.68	2.19
21.	Punjab	2.41	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	3.02	4.51
23.	Sikkim	0.33	0.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	6.06	8.20
25.	Tripura	0.62	0.67

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.16	3.56
27.	Uttarakhand	1.64	1.99
28.	West Bengal	1.52	2.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.47	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.04
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.03
33.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.33	0.24
35.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
Total		57.80	64.45

Unit Run Canteens

1886. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) are demanding implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the quantum of sale during years 2011-12 and 2012-13 by functioning Canteen Stores Department (CSD) canteens at various locations of the country;

(d) the details of profit/loss during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken to bring about parity in pay and allowance of all the civilian employees working in CSD and Unit Run Canteens?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Demands from various forums have been received for implementation of Sixth Pay Commission recommendations in respect of URC employees, however, these recommendations have not been accepted as URC employees are not Government employees.

(c) and (d) The sales turnover and profit generated by CSD is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	FY 2011-2012	FY 2012-2013
Sales	Rs. 9746.59	Rs. 10245.35*
Profit	Rs. 216.30	Rs. 219.34

*Unaudited figures.

(e) As URC employees are not Government employees. They are given pay and allowances as per the rules regulating the terms and conditions of the services of the civilian employees of the URCs, issued by Army Headquarters. Consequent to Sixth Pay Commission, the basic pay of all categories has been increased by 50% *w.e.f.* 01.02.2009 and 15% *w.e.f.* 01.12.2009. Another 15% raise has been given *w.e.f.* 03.04.2013.

[Translation]

Employment in Steel Sector

1887. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of proposed, under construction and functional steel plants in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the potential of employment opportunities in the steel sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of employment opportunities generated in the steel sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether there is any specific provision for providing employment to local population residing in the plant area and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard along with the policy formulated

by the Government to generate employment in the steel sector in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (e) Steel is a deregulated sector. Therefore, the decision regarding setting up of steel plants is taken solely by the investors based on assessment of prevailing and expected market/economic conditions. As per available information, there are around 3647 steel factories in the country mostly located in the States of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc. Production capacity of crude steel is gradually increasing and the same has increased from 51.17 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) in 2005-06 to 89.29 mtpa in 2011-12 resulting generally in increase in number of employment opportunities. As number of steel factories/plants in the country is quite large, the details about increasing employment opportunities in private sector are not maintained in the Ministry of Steel.

As regards public sector, massive modernisation and expansion plans have already been launched by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) for increasing the steel making capacity from 12.4 mtpa to 20.2 mtpa and from 3.0 mtpa to 6.3 mtpa respectively. These plans envisage several new facilities involving latest technology resulting in demand of additional technical and skilled manpower. Details of direct employment generated (recruitment) in SAIL and RINL during each of the last three years are as under:-

Name of PSU	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SAIL	1575	2173	3601
RINL	662	497	405

For encouraging value addition and growth of steel sector, Government has increased export duty on iron ore from 20% to 30%. Similarly, export duty on chrome ore has been raised from Rs. 3000/- per tonne to 30% ad valorem and import duty on flat steel has been increased from 5% to 7.5%. Besides modernisation and expansion of existing plants of SAIL and RINL, NMDC Limited is already setting up a 3 mtpa green field Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar, District - Bastar, Chhattisgarh. All such measures would lead to generation of employment in the steel sector. Necessary policy already exists for public sector steel plants

to provide employment to local population as far as the same is considered necessary in public interest.

[English]

Foreign Products

1888. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any strategy to compete with China in the production of steel and if so, the targeted steel production in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) whether several foreign companies including Arcelor Mittal and POSCO have decided to scrap their plan to set up a Greenfield steel project in India and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the capacity building plans of the steel industry;

(c) whether other foreign companies have also decided to either scrap or postpone their proposed projects of the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has set up a joint venture under the private and public sector collaboration and if so, the details thereof along with the details of agreements made in this regard and funds invested/earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up a special purpose vehicle to incentivise investments in the steel sector and to protect the steel and other allied sectors from the slow down and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Steel is a deregulated sector. The development of capacity of steel manufacturing is decided by the market conditions of demand and supply and the role of Government is restricted to facilitating conducive policy support. Government has taken the following steps to support the competitive production and capacity growth in the steel industry:

- (i) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and NMDC Ltd., are in the process of implementing significant expansion in the crude/ finished capacities in their respective brownfield / greenfield locations.
- (ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set by the Government for effective coordination and to expedite implementation of various investment projects in the steel sector.
- (iii) A Project Monitoring Group (PMG) has been constituted under the Cabinet Secretariat to fast track various clearances/resolution of issues delaying the investments of Rs. 1000 crores or more in the manufacturing sector including the steel sector.
- (iv) Import of critical raw materials for steel industry such as coking coal, non-coking coal and scrap are subject to zero or very low levels of customs duty.
- (v) To encourage domestic value addition and improve domestic iron ore availability, duty on export of iron ore has been increased to 30 per cent.
- (vi) The Ministry of Steel routinely consults the industry to be apprised of the constraints to growth and recommends necessary corrective measures as and when necessary to other concerned Ministries.

According to the Report of the Working Group on Steel Industry for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017), the estimated crude steel production in the country by the year 2016 – 17 to be 125.9 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) As per the information available with this Ministry, M/s Arcelor Mittal have decided not to progress with its planned construction of an integrated steel plant in Odisha due to various reasons.

(d) SAIL and Kobe Steel Ltd., Japan have formed a joint venture company in May 2012 (50:50) for setting

up of a 0.5 million tonnes per annum ITmk3 technology based iron nugget plant at SAIL's Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur. The project cost is envisaged as US\$ 282 million approximately. SAIL and Kobe Steel are currently preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of the project. An initial amount of Rs. 2 crore has been earmarked for preparation of the DPR and this amount is to be shared equally between SAIL and Kobe Steel.

(e) The High Level Committee on Manufacturing (HLCM), headed by the Prime Minister, has approved the approach of having project specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for identified sites owned by the Government of India/States/Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which would be formed to assemble land, get necessary approvals and clearances and tie-up water and raw materials. These Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) would then be offered in a transparent manner for take over by investors through a bidding process.

Sick Steel Plants

1889. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants which are in profit earning condition along with the number of steel plants that have been declared sick or have been closed down due to the losses incurred by them in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures for the revival/restructuring of such sick plants/units and if so, the details thereof, plant-wise/unit-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new steel plants in the country during the next two years particularly in the backward regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the time-frame within which these plants are likely to be set up along with the steps being taken by the Government to promote investments in the domestic steel industry; and

(e) the per capita consumption of steel in the country particularly in the rural areas and the areas identified by

the Government where the consumption of steel is likely to be increased in the future along with steps taken by the Government to increase investments and ensure the quality in the steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) There are two public sector steel manufacturing companies in the country namely, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). Both are profit making Public Sector Enterprises. However, some plants/units of SAIL have reported losses. As SAIL on the whole is making net profit, at present the question of taking any measures for revival/restructuring of these loss making plants/units does not arise. Steel is a deregulated sector. Therefore, the information about private sector steel plants is not maintained by the Ministry of Steel.

(c) and (d) SAIL has been nominated by the Government for revival of closed fertilizer unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) at Sindri, Distt-Dhanbad, Jharkhand. As part of its revival process, SAIL has *inter-alia* decided to set up a 5.6 MTPA steel plant through the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) "SAIL-Sindri Projects Ltd." which has already been incorporated for further necessary action.

(e) According to a report, per capita consumption of total finished steel (alloy+non-alloy) in the country was 60 kg including 9.8 kg in rural areas. Some of the areas identified for increasing consumption of steel in rural areas, apart from its use in building activities are low cost steel housing for economically challenged people, steel culverts, steel agricultural implements, steel storage bins etc. For ensuring the quality of steel, necessary action is taken as per provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act 1986.

[*Translation*]

Trade with USA

1890. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether India has held any bilateral talks with the United States of America (USA) on the issue of

promotion of trade of agricultural products and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the permission for export of agricultural products from India to USA has also been discussed in the said talks and if so, the details thereof and its outcome thereon;

(c) whether import of USA agricultural products in the country is also being discussed in this regard; and if so, the details thereof along with the names of the products included in the discussions; and

(d) whether the proposal of substantial subsidies in the agriculture sector was also discussed in the course of the said talks and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. Issues relating to Market Access of Agriculture Products such as Mangoes, Grapes, Pomegranate etc. have been raised with the US authorities during bilateral talks held from time to time.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. India has sought market access for grapes whereas US authorities have also sought market access for Wheat, Barley and Walnut.

(d) No, Madam. However, proposals for reducing/disciplining the domestic support to agricultural producers have been discussed in the agriculture negotiations under the ongoing Doha Round of trade negotiations in the World Trade Organizations (WTO).

[English]

National Highway Protection Force

1891. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the State Governments to set up the National Highway Protection Force;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Pension of Factories Workers

1892. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances of some persons who have retired from factories getting a fixed pension under Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) for decades find no enhancement in Dearness Allowance (DA) as against others who get increased DA's from time to time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam. There is no provision under Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 to provide pension to the retired employees of a factory.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Clearances to Projects

1893. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has convened a joint meeting with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to sort out differences for granting forest clearances to linear projects like roads, power etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the joint meeting;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee headed by Pulok Chatterjee;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Prime Minister's Office constituted a Committee with Shri Pulok Chatterjee, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister as Chairman; Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Members to make recommendations on issues relating to implementation of certain provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that a resolution of the Gram Sabha of the area, based on full and prior information of the project and a public hearing, endorsing that the project is in the interest of the people living on the forest land, use of which is proposed to be diverted for non-forest purposes may not be required for the projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/optical fibers and transmission lines etc. where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages are involved, unless recognised rights of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) and Pre-Agricultural Communities (PAC) are being affected.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests with consultation and concurrence of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs informed the all State/ Union Territory Governments that proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/ optical fibers and transmission lines etc. where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages is involved, unless recognised rights of PTG/ PAC are being affected, are exempted from the requirement of obtaining consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s) as stipulated in clause (c) read with clause (b), (e) and (f) in second para of the MoEF's letter dated 3rd August 2009 wherein MoEF issued detailed guidelines on submission of evidences for having initiated and completed the process of settlement of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 for proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[Translation]

Special Industrial Package

1894. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has withdrawn the special industrial package granted to Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and other States in the country;

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

(c) whether the impact of withdrawal of such package on employment has resulted in migration of people from these areas and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant fresh industrial package to the industrially backward States including Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) No, Madam. The Package of incentives for industrial development for the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand was introduced on 7th January, 2003 for a period of 10 years and has expired on 6th January, 2013 on its maturity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) and (e) Matter is under consideration.

[English]

Ban on Granting of Clearance for Mining

1895. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned the granting clearance for mining in Western Ghats and stopped all commercial activities in Ecologically Sensitive Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to ban on granting clearance for mining in Odisha, Jharkhand and other adjoining States to save illegal cutting of forests and maintain ecological balance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has not banned granting of environment clearance for mining projects in Western Ghats Region. However, there is a moratorium on consideration of projects including mining projects under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts of Maharashtra State, parts of which fall in Western Ghats Region. The regulation of activities within Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZs) is as per the provisions contained in the respective notifications under which such ESZs are notified.

(c) to (e) The cases of environment clearance for mining projects are dealt with as per the statutory procedure prescribed under the EIA Notification 2006, as amended from time to time. The environment clearance is granted for a project subject to various conditions and environmental safeguards, including environment management plan. There is no proposal to ban granting of environment clearance for mining projects in Odisha, Jharkhand and other adjoining States.

Protection to Goats in KBR

1896. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the skin disease spreading amongst Ghoral, Shapi and other mountain goats in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve (KBR);

(b) if so, the details and the main cause of such disease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As informed by the State Government of Sikkim, skin disease has been found amongst Ghoral, Shapi and other mountain goats in the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve (KBR):

The State Government has collected the samples from the carcasses for identifying the causative organisms. The samples were sent to Nodal Centre for Wildlife Health and Disease, Guwahati. The Results indicated organ damage possible due to plant toxins and lesions due to photo-sensitization.

Samples of infected Domestic Goats grazing in Reserve Forests were investigated by State Animal Husbandry Department Disease Investigation Cell, Gangtok and diagnosed as severe mange with heavy mite infection.

(c) Steps taken by the State Government for the preventive action in this regard are as follows:

1. Cattle immunization has been carried out in fringe villages.
2. Awareness programmes has been conducted to control gazing of domestic livestock in KBR.
3. Communication has been initiated with local agency supplying Meat-on-Hoof (live animals) to defence personnel stationed in vulnerable high attitude areas to check possibility of trans / cross border spread of infectious diseases among domestic and wild herbivores in nearby areas.
4. Detailed study has been taken up in collaboration with State Animal husbandry, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services Department involving field investigations, laboratory diagnostics and subsequent prophylactic measures depending on the diseases.

[Translation]

Illegal Cutting of Trees

1897. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to monitor and check illegal cutting/felling of trees in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the people are reluctant to report illegal felling of trees by the timber mafia in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Forest being a concurrent subject, management of forests including control of illegal felling of trees lies with the respective State/UT Governments. There are a number of legislations like Indian Forest Act 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and other relevant State Acts which empower the State to take cognizance of forest offences including illegal felling of trees. This Ministry provides financial assistance to State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management' (IFMS), for activities like strengthening of infrastructure viz. check posts, buildings for frontline staff, use of modern technology that includes wireless network, remote sensing, geographical information system, information technology, Global Positioning System (GPS) and differential GPS, improved mobility to the field staff by providing vehicles for patrolling, survey and demarcation of forest areas including digitization of recorded forest areas and construction of boundary pillars etc.

In addition to above, the State/UT Governments take various steps for protection of the forest areas which include patrolling of forest areas, strengthening of the check posts/barriers, fire alerts, involvement of Joint Forest Management Committees in preventing illegal felling of trees.

(c) to (e) No such reports have come to the notice of the Ministry that people are reluctant to report about the forest damage to concerned authorities. Often such reports are received by the Police/aAuthorities in Forest Department through local people. However, such details are not compiled at the level of this Ministry.

[English]

Toll Collection

1898. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the existing provisions of the Model Concession Agreement (MCA), a developer can collect toll from the first day itself in the four to six-lane road project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to amend MCA that allows them to collect toll before completion of the project;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A developer can collect user fee from the first day itself in the four to six-lane road project as per the provisions under the Articles 15 and 27 of the Model Concession Agreement (MCA).

(c) to (e) In order to address the need of restricting the undue advantage accruing to concessionaires as per current provisions of the MCA and considering the requirement to ensure timely completion of construction of six-laning projects by concessionaires, it has been recommended for consideration by the Government that from the date of commencement of work related to six-

laning, concessionaires can collect user fee at a fixed rate equal to 80% of the user fee calculated as per applicable Rules till the date of completion of the project without any revision, subject to achievement of specific milestones.

Optimum Utilisation of Stadia

1899. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy for optimum use of stadia and is also considering to use stadia for non-sporting purposes to generate revenue for promoting sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the suggestions received by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A scheme known as 'Come and Play' has been launched for general public for optimum use of Sports Authority of India (SAI) stadia. Apart from this, National Coaching Camps are being organized by the concerned federations in these stadia so that state-of-art facilities could be made available to sportspersons to enable them to achieve excellence in sports.

Regarding non-sporting purposes, it is submitted that although sporting activities are preferred, the Governing Body of SAI in its 40th meeting held on 24th July 2013 has decided to use stadia for non-sporting events as well.

Recommendations on EPS

1900. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations of the expert committee constituted to examine the various issues pertaining to Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995;

(b) whether the Government has accepted all the recommendations of the committee;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) An Expert Committee constituted by the Government to review the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995, has, *inter alia* recommended either of the two options below:

(i) Introduction of Provident Fund-cum-Pension Annuity Scheme wherein pension is linked to accumulations of members in the Fund or

(ii) Modifications in the existing EPS, 95 such as:

- increase in wage ceiling from Rs. 6500/- to Rs. 10,000/-;
- provision of annual relief of 3%;
- a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- to all categories of pensioners; and
- Following modifications in EPS, 1995 to offset the cost of above benefits as much as possible:
 - Pensionable Salary to be calculated as an average of last 3 years of service.
 - Withdrawal option to be deleted.
 - Bonus of 2 years to be disallowed
 - The age of superannuation to be raised to 60 years; and
 - The age for early pension to be raised to 55 years
 - Nominee pension to be disallowed.

(b) to (d) The report of the Expert Committee was forwarded by the Government for consideration of Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund

(EPF). The CBT, EPF considered this report in its 190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 and decided that the report be first considered by Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a sub-Committee of Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). The recommendation of the Expert Committee was considered by PIC, which *inter-alia* recommended that a minimum monthly pension under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 be increased to Rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure. The recommendation of the PIC was considered by CBT, EPF. However, the discussion remained inconclusive. A proposal for providing minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- under EPS, 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

Road Accidents Caused by Potholes

1901. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in the number of road accidents caused by potholes on the National Highways (NHs);

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

(c) whether the Government has provided compensation to road accident victims during the said period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has evolved any monitoring mechanism to identify potholes on NHs and repair them immediately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects road accident data in a 19 points format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). Under this format, data on road accidents caused by potholes on the National Highways (NHs) is not collected.

(c) Road Accident Victims are eligible to get compensation under various provisions contained in chapters X, XI and XII of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. This Ministry does not maintain details of compensation to road accident victims.

(d) and (e) The National Highways are inspected regularly by executing agencies to identify damages and to take corrective action. Under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), maintenance & repair of national highways is an on going process. The stretches of National Highway under National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which get damaged due to heavy monsoon, national calamities, potholes, erosion of Shoulders, silting of Drains, cracks, patches and undulations etc. are repaired under the provision of Operation and Maintenance Contract.

Road Projects Funded by International Financial Institutions

1902. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road/National Highway (NH) projects in the country which are being funded by the International Financial Institutions including World Bank, State-wise;

(b) whether some States have not taken up or initiated these projects despite sanction of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the action taken or being taken by the Government to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. At present, there is only one National Highway Project being funded by International Financial Institution (Asian Development Bank), namely Rajmarg Chauraha to Lakhnadon section of NH 26 in the State of Madhya Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 251.03 crores.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Toll Agencies

1903. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/National Highways Authority of India has received any complaints against the toll agencies during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise indicating the nature of these complaints along with the action taken thereon, toll agency-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the toll contracts and introduce uniform toll collection system throughout the country in view of increasing number of toll complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Statement is given below:

PIU wise summary of complaints received against the Agencies.

Sl. No.	State/RO	PIU	No. of Complaints	Total no. of complaints in State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	7	10
		Vijayawada	3	
2.	Bihar	Gaya / Varanasi	2	3
		Muzaffarpur	1	
3.	Delhi (including Delhi – Gurgaon Expressway)	Gurgaon	32	33
		CMU Mathura/Badarpur Elevated	1	
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2	3
		Surat	1	
5.	Haryana			Nil
6.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	8	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir			Nil
8.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1	1
9.	Kerala			Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	1	3
		Indore	2	
11.	Maharashtra	Pune	2	4
		Amaravati	1	
		Nagpur	1	
12.	North East			Nil
13.	Odisha	Bhuvneshwar	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab			Nil
15.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	4	34
		Bharatpur	12	
		Jhalawar	5	
		Jaipur	13	
16.	Tamil Nadu			Nil
17.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	Agra	1	7
		Gorakhpur	1	
		Allahabad	1	
		Mathura	1	
		Ghaziabad	1	
		Varanasi	1	
		Meerut	1	
18.	West Bengal			Nil

Note:- In case, a section covers more than one State, the Complaint is shown in the State where the office of the RO is situated.

Nature of Complaints and action taken thereof;

- Misbehaviour by the employees - After verification, the concerned employees were warned/ removed from the duty. Agencies were directed to provide proper training to employees for good behaviour.
- Bad condition of road - Action taken for immediate repair and maintenance of road.
- Poor maintenance of Amenities like toilets etc. - Necessary directions were issued to the Concessionaires to maintain the amenities properly.
- Delay in toll collection at the plaza/ closure of lanes - Agencies were asked to engage efficient staff so that there may not be any abnormal delay and to keep all lanes in operation all the time.
- Shortage of change (coins) - Agencies/ Concessionaires were asked to arrange sufficient change to avoid delay in clearing a vehicle.
- Overcharging - Necessary action has been taken against the Agencies found indulged in

overcharging by levying penalties/ termination of contract as per Contract Provisions.

(c) No, Madam. However Government has decided to implement Electronic Toll Collection System in the country by 2014 to minimize complaints from users.

(d) Does not arise.

Revival of Hockey

1904. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAO AWALE:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to revive and encourage hockey in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the miserable condition of former/present hockey players in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to improve economic condition of hockey players and their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, promotion and development of various disciplines of sports, including hockey, is the primary responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) and the State Governments. The Government only supplements the efforts of the NSFs by providing financial assistance under the "Scheme of Assistance to NSFs" to the recognized NSFs for holding national/international sports events in India, participation of sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of national level sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. as per agreed Long Term Development Plans. In the last 5 years, the Government has spent the following amount on promotion and development of hockey in the country:

(Rs. in lakhs)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto February, 2013)
345.00	762.82	435.76	1809.00	429.08

Apart from this, the Sports Authority of India is running the following Schemes for promotion of sports including hockey in which training by experienced coaches with scientific back-up is provided to players to achieve excellence at national/international level.

- (a) National Sports Talent Scheme (NSTC)
- (b) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- (c) SAI Training Centre (STC)
- (d) Special Area Games (SAG)
- (e) Centre of Excellence (COE)
- (f) Come and Play Scheme.

(c) and (d) Outstanding sportspersons including hockey players of yesteryears, who brought glory to the nation, are eligible for lump sum ex-gratia financial

assistance from the National Sports Welfare Fund for Sportspersons. Further, for providing financial security to the meritorious sportspersons including those belonging to the discipline of hockey, the Ministry provides monthly pension for lifetime to those sportspersons who have won medals in Olympic Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, World Championships (in the disciplines of Olympic Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games) and Para-Olympic Games, who have retired from active sports and completed 30 years of age.

Registered Unemployed Women

1905. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unemployed women registered in various Employment Exchanges in the country;
- (b) the details of employment provided to them through these Employment Exchanges during the last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether the process of providing employment to women by these Exchanges is not satisfactory;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has identified certain areas wherein women can be more employable; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per information received from States and compiled at Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, total number of women, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31.12.2012 was around 1.56 crore.

(b) Number of women placed through Employment Exchanges during 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 1.07 lakh, 0.86 and 0.68 lakh, respectively.

(c) to (f) Employment exchanges make submissions of eligible candidates belonging to both men & women against the vacancies notified by employers as per norms prescribed in the National Employment Service Manual.

Twelfth Five Year Plan focuses heavily on sectors like health, education, sanitation etc. Large proportion of wage employment opportunities created in these sectors is likely to be availed by the women. Ministry of Labour and Employment is imparting skill training among women under Craftsman Training Schemes, Apprenticeship Training and Modular Employable Schemes under Skill Development Initiative to increase employability of women and possibility of their wage employment. In addition, around 2.5 lakh seats are available for female candidates in ITIs in the country.

[English]

Setting up of Himalayan Development Authority

1906. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has demanded to the Union Government for setting up of Himalayan Development Authority to strike a balance between protection of ecology and sustainable development in hilly States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Impact of Climate Change

1907. DR. RATNA DE:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions regarding Climate Change from World Trade Organisation;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any scientific study on impact of global warming on climate change;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the impact of climate change in the country during the last five years; and

(f) the details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No suggestions have been received from World Trade Organisation. However, the ongoing negotiations on Trade and Environment under the Doha Round contain elements that are relevant for climate change policies and initiatives. Government is considering the issues relating to Trade and Environment while negotiating under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(c) and (d) Government has undertaken a scientific study in 2010 whose findings are published in a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4X4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The report assesses impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems & Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan Region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. The Study projects a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the sectors identified. An overall warming for all the regions is projected.

(e) and (f) The Government has released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008 that identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while also yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. NAPCC outlines eight Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. State Governments have also been requested to prepare the State Action Plan on Climate Change to address State specific issues.

Allocation of funds for the Missions is a part of the overall Plan outlays provided to the respective nodal Ministries during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Central Labour Organisation

1908. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Labour Organisation set up in the country are competent to fulfil the safety and health related requirements of labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such organisations working in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of the Central Labour Organisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no organization by the name of Central Labour Organisation under Ministry of Labour and Employment. However, there is an attached office namely Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), Mumbai under Ministry of Labour and Employment, which functions as the technical arm of the Ministry in regard to matters concerned with safety, health and welfare of workers in factories and ports. It assists the Central Government in formulation/review of policies and legislations on occupational safety and health in factories and ports. The DGFASLI has five labour institutes Central Labour Institute, Mumbai and four Regional Labour Institutes at Kolkata, Chennai, Kanpur and Faridabad. It also has 11 Inspectorate of Dock Safety in Major Ports. These Institutes fulfill the needs of Occupational Safety and Health of the labourers in the manufacturing sector in the country.

(c) and (d) The functioning of DGFASLI organization and all Regional Labour Institutes, is reviewed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on a regular basis.

[*English*]

Road Projects

1909. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved any proposal for road projects costing upto Rs. 500 crore and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this project is aimed at expediting projects under Phase-IV of National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Projects under NHDP are likely to be taken up under various modes of Public- Private Partnership (PPP) and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the construction cost of the projects taken up under PPP has been found to be very high in comparison to the cost of the projects undertaken by the Government on their own and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The power for approval of budgetary funded projects including projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IV costing upto Rs. 500 crore has been delegated to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(c) The projects under various phases of NHDP are taken up under various modes of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP), which include Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll), BOT (Annuity) and Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) modes.

(d) The construction cost of a project is estimated based on the schedule of rates of the concerned State Public Works Department (PWD). For projects taken up through PPP mode cost of financing by the private sector is also added to the construction cost.

National Ganga River Basin Authority

1910. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
 SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority to make river Ganga free from pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it achieved the goal;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has revealed any data/information regarding the change in pollution level of Ganga since the inception of the authority; and

(d) if so, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was constituted in February 2009, as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. NGRBA has decided under Mission Clean Ganga that that no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents should flow into Ganga by 2020. The works under NGRBA Programme include laying of sewerage system, sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, common effluent treatment plant for controlling industrial pollution, river front development, crematoria etc. Under the NGRBA Programme, 57 schemes in 44 towns in Ganga States have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3005 crores. An amount of Rs. 871.97 Crores has been released from Centre and State and an expenditure of Rs. 722.97 crores has been incurred till June, 2013 for implementation of the projects.

(c) and (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) regularly monitors the water quality of river Ganga from Gangotri (Uttarakhand) to Diamond Harbour (Kolkata) at 57 locations on annual basis. The long term assessment of water quality of river Ganga indicates that;

1. water quality is not meeting Primary Water Quality criteria with respect to Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), an indicator of pollution level, (requirement is 3.0 mg/l or less) at many locations except a few stretches in Bihar and West Bengal.
2. at majority of locations, fecal Coliform Bacteria are higher than the maximum permissible level of 2500 MPN/100 ml.

[Translation]

Expansion of Projects

1911. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel manufacturing industry is not able to produce steel as per its installed capacity and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken/ proposes to initiate any capacity expansion and modernisation plan of its existing public sector steel plants and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total investment/expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred along with total installed production capacity of each plant and capacity likely to be enhanced as a result of these exercise, plant-wise;

(d) the present status of these expansion and modernisation work of various plants and the time likely to be taken in completion of this exercise;

(e) whether the Government has received any external assistance for the modernisation and expansion of steel plants in the country and if so, the details thereof, plant and country-wise; and

(f) whether any of these programmes are running behind schedule leading to cost overruns and if so, the steps taken/being initiated by the Government to accelerate the completion of these projects and to augment the production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Overall capacity, production and capacity utilization of crude steel in India during the last five years is shown in the table below and indicates that average capacity utilization stood at 85% during the last five years:

Year	India : Crude steel (million tonnes or mt)		
	Capacity	Production	Capacity utilization (%)
2008-09	66.34	58.44	88
2009-10	75.00	65.84	88
2010-11	80.36	70.67	88
2011-12	90.87	74.29	82
2012-13*	96.71	78.31	81

Source: JPC;

*provisional

(b) to (d) There are two Public Sector Steel manufacturing companies under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel viz. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). SAIL and RINL have undertaken modernization and expansion plans to enhance its present capacity of crude steel from 12.8 MT to 21.4 MT and 3 MT to 6.3 MT, respectively.

The indicative investment of SAIL for current phase of modernization and expansion is Rs. 61,870 crore. Besides, a provision of Rs.10,264 crore has been made towards investment in existing mines under Raw Materials Division (RMD) and development of Rowghat Mine. Expansion of Salem Steel Plant of SAIL has been completed in Septmeber, 2010. For other plants of SAIL efforts are being made to complete all major production units under current phase of modernization and expansion plan progressively by 2014.

RINL is also presently expanding its capacity of liquid steel as mentioned above against which the new Blast Furnace, Oxygen Plant, Power and Water System have been commissioned and are under operation. Other major units are being commissioned during the current fiscal.

Plant-wise details of investment, present installed capacity and enhanced capacity (post expansion) of SAIL and RINL are as under:-

SAIL Plants	Existing	Expanded	Investment	Expenditure
Product: Crude Steel	Crude Steel Capacity (MTPA)	Crude Steel Capacity (MTPA)	(Rs. in Crs) incurred till July 2013	
Bhilai Steel Plant	3.93	7.0	17,266	9,918
Rourkela Steel Plant	1.9	4.2	11,812	9679
Durgapur Steel Plant	1.8	2.2	2,875	1691
Bokaro Steel Plant	4.36	4.61	6,325	3662
ISP Burnpur Special Steel Plant at Salem	0.5	2.5	16,408	14890
RINL: Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	3.0	6.3	12,291	-
Product: Liquid Steel				

(e) No, Madam.

(f) The implementation of modernization and expansion plan of SAIL/RINL have been delayed mainly due to unforeseen soil conditions encountered, under estimation of quantities by the consultants, Logistics problems due to Brown Field nature of job, inadequate mobilization of resources by the contracting agencies and lack of deployment of technically competent/skilled manpower by the contractors. All out efforts are being made to complete the process at the earliest.

[English]

Labour Policy

1912. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of small and medium industries conducted by confederation of Indian Industry (CII) reveals that the biggest impediment in their development is inadequacy of infrastructure and complexity of labour laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give facilities to the industries in the form of subsidy for giving employment to unskilled or lowly paid labourers;

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

(e) the various steps taken by the Government so that our labour and investment policies are in line with the dynamics of the current economic environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any survey report of small and medium industries conducted by confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

(c) to (e) The reply to Paras pertaining to the Question is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Subsidy Programme and Various Steps Taken by the Government

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for generating self-employment opportunities. Under PMEGP margin money subsidy is provided to unemployed youth and traditional artisans for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under the programme, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and

border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector. Under PMEGP, a total of 2.21 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs.4147.95 crore providing employment to an estimated 20.34 lakh persons since its inception till 2012-13.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment keeps receiving demand to amend the labour laws from various stake holders from time to time in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy including to accelerate industrial growth in the country. While undertaking such changes overall interests of labour like wages, employment, social security, working environment, health and safety etc. in the intensive sector are protected.

The recent amendments earned out in labour laws are those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (now known as Employees Compensation Act, 1923).

Further, the Government has introduced Bills in Parliament for amending the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Mines Act, 1952, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and the Child Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1986, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

In addition, the Government has approved the proposal for introducing a Bill in Parliament for the amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which includes *inter-alia* making National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) Statutory in both Organised and Unorganised Sector across the country irrespective of the number of employees employed.

[Translation]

Silk Industry

1913. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:
SHRI KUVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw silk/silk yarn/ silk garments in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with the steps taken to boost the production of these items and promotion of sericulture including funds allocated in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restrict import of raw silk/silk yarn to save the domestic industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this regard;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote/ encourage Patola weaving of Gujarat, Bhagalpur silk of Bihar and silk weaving in the country along with financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide other basic facilities like electricity to these industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Production of Raw Silk, Silk Yarn and Silk Fabrics in the country during last three years are given in the table below:-

Particulars	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till June 2013)
A. Production of Raw Silk					
Mulberry	MT	16,360	18,272	18,715	4,043
Tasar	MT	1,166	1,590	1,729	52
Eri	MT	2,760	3,072	3,116	820
Muga	MT	124	126	119	51
Total	MT	20,410	23,060	23,679	4,966
B. Production of Silk Yarn (Estimated)	MT	880	1,125	1,155	242
C. Production of Silk Fabrics (Estimated)	Lakh Sq. Mtrs.	4,322.73	4,705.32	4,638.96	944.94

Note: Silk Yarn includes production of both Spun and Noil Yarn

State-wise raw silk production during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise raw silk production during 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Steps being taken by the Government of India to boost the production of silk in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-III and State-wise CDP funds allocated/ spent in the country during the last 3 years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and during the current year 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to restrict import of raw silk/silk yarn in terms of quantity. However, as a measure to safeguard the domestic silk industry, some tariff and non tariff measures have been taken by the Government of India on import of raw silk. The basic Customs duty on import of raw silk has been enhanced from 5% to 15% *vide* Customs Notification No.12/2013 dated 1st March 2013 with a view to safeguard the domestic sericulture sector. The Government of India *vide* Gazette Notification No.436 dated 11th December

2008 has imposed anti-dumping duty on raw silk of 2A grade and below imported from China on the cheap imports with a reference price of US\$ 37.32 per Kg. The anti-dumping duty so imposed is in force till January 2014.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to promote/encourage Patola weaving of Gujarat, Bhagalpur silk of Bihar and silk weaving in the country is given in Statement-V. Further, the funds released by the Government through the Office of D.C. (Handlooms)

under the Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme to States during the last three years and the current year (till July 2013) are in Statement-VI. State-wise Central Assistance/ Funds provided to Post-Cocoon Sector (including weaving sector) under CDP during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and during the current year 2013-14 (till July 2013) is given in Statement-VII.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to provide facilities like electricity to these industries.

Statement-I

State-wise Raw Silk Production during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)

(Unit: MT)

State	Mulberry silk	Vanya (Non-Mulberry)				Total (M+V)
		Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010-11						
A. Traditional States						
Karnataka	7338				0	7338
Andhra Pradesh	5161	4	5		9	5170
Tamil Nadu	1182				0	1182
West Bengal	1885	41	9	0.25	50	1935
Jammu and Kashmir	120	0.1			0.1	120
Sub-Total (a)	15686	45	14	0.25	59	15745
B. Non-Traditional States						
Assam	18		1714	117	1831	1849
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0.1	16	1.2	17.3	20
Bihar	18	30	5		35	53
Chhattisgarh	6	168	3		171	177
Haryana	0.2				0	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	22				0	22
Jharkhand	2	766			766	768
Kerala	26				0	26
Madhya Pradesh	104	58	4.5		63	167
Maharashtra	212	9			9	221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	97	2	222	0.5	225	322
Mizoram	26	0.4	6.5	0.4	7.3	33
Meghalaya	9		480	3.3	483	492
Nagaland	3	0.3	280	1.4	282	285
Odisha	4	78	5		83	87
Punjab	5		0.5		0.5	6
Rajasthan	2				0	2
Sikkim	3		1		1	4
Tripura	8				0	8
Uttarakhand	20	0.1	0.5		0.6	21
Uttar Pradesh	86	9	8		17	103
Sub-Total (b)	674	1121	2746	124	3991	4665
Total (a+b)	16360	1166	2760	124	4050	20410

2011-12**A. Traditional States**

Karnataka	7796				0	7796
Andhra Pradesh	6447	1.33	6.5		8	6455
Tamil Nadu	1418				0	1418
West Bengal	1924	44	12	0.23	56	1980
Jammu and Kashmir	133				0	133
Sub-Total (a)	17718	45	18	0.23	64	17782

B. Non-Traditional States

Assam	17		1976	119	2095	2112
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0.3	14	1.60	15	17
Bihar	13	29	4		33	46
Chhattisgarh	5	294	0.3		294	299
Haryana	0.2				0	0
Himachal Pradesh	23				0	23
Jharkhand	2	1025			1025	1027
Kerala	5				0	5
Madhya Pradesh	85	79	2		81	166
Maharashtra	169	12			12	182
Manipur	84	2	240	0.5	243	327
Mizoram	24	1	7.2	1.2	9	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	1		550	3.3	553	555
Nagaland	1	0.1	240	0.7	241	242
Odisha	3	90	4		93	96
Punjab	1		1.0		1	2
Rajasthan						
Sikkim	5		1.0		1	6
Tripura	13				0	13
Uttarakhand	14				0	14
Uttar Pradesh	87	11	15.4		26	113
Sub-Total (b)	554	1544	3054	126	4724	5279
Total (a+b)	18272	1590	3072	126	4788	23060
2012-13						
A. Traditional States						
Karnataka	8219				0	8219.1
Andhra Pradesh	6550	0.64			0.6	6550.2
Tamil Nadu	1185				0	1184.6
West Bengal	2018	43.76	7.2	0.3	51.2	2069.5
Jammu and Kashmir	145				0	145.0
Sub-Total (a)	18117	44	7	0.26	52	18168
B. Non-Traditional States						
Assam	25.00		1934.3	108.5	2042.8	2067.8
Arunachal Pradesh	2.50		18	2	20	22.0
Bihar	12.34	7.30	2.4		9.7	22.0
Chhattisgarh	5.87	384.87	0.3		385.2	391.0
Haryana	0.13				0	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	23.20				0	23.2
Jharkhand	2.02	1088.4			1088.35	1090.4
Kerala	6.02				0	6.0
Madhya Pradesh	105.51	83	1.6		84.6	190.1
Maharashtra	87.60	9.8			9.8	97.3
Manipur	115.00	2.8	300	0.6	303.4	418.4
Mizoram	34.00	0.7	5.4	0.3	6.4	40.4
Meghalaya	10.50		500	6.0	506.0	516.5
Nagaland	4.07	0.21	318	1.39	319.6	323.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	3.3	95.0	6.0		101	104.3
Punjab	4.00		1.0		1.0	5.0
Rajasthan						
Sikkim	1.5		1.5		1.5	3.0
Tripura	14.8				0.0	14.8
Uttarakhand	17.5				0.0	17.5
Uttar Pradesh	123.9	12.3	20.5		32.8	156.7
Sub-Total (b)	599	1684	3109	119	4912	5510
Total (a+b)	18715	1729	3116	119	4964	23679

Source: Of data Department of Sericulture (States)

Statement-II*State-wise Raw Silk Production during 2013-14**

(in MTs)

State	2013-14 (April to June)						Total (M+V)
	Mulberry	Vanya (Non-Mulberry)				Total	
		Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Traditional States							
Karnataka	1710				0	1710	
Andhra Pradesh	1440				0	1440	
Tamil Nadu	217				0	217	
West Bengal	490	3	6	0	9	499	
Jammu and Kashmir	25				0	25	
Sub-Total (a)	3882	3	6	0	9	3891	
B. Non-Traditional States							
Assam	1		701	51	752	753	
Bihar	3	4	1		5	8	
Chhattisgarh	3	30	0.5		30.5	34	
Himachal Pradesh	8				0	8	
Jharkhand	1	10	0.5		10.5	12	
Kerala	2				0	2	
Madhya Pradesh	40	5	0.5		5.5	46	
Maharashtra	29				0	29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	26		17	0.23	17.23	43
Mizoram	3		0.7		0.7	4
Meghalaya	1				0	1
Nagaland	1		85		85	86
Odisha	3		1.5		1.5	5
Punjab	2				0	2
Uttarakhand	6				0	6
Uttar Pradesh	32		6		6	38
Sub-Total (b)	161	49	814	51	914	1075
Total (a+b)	4043	52	820	51	923	4966

Source: data of Department of Sericulture (States)

*estimated till June-2013

Statement-III

Steps taken by the Government to boost the production of silk in the country

Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken the following steps to develop the silk industry and to increase the silk production in the country, to make it competitive with the global markets:

- ❖ Strengthening the Research & Development Systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity
- ❖ R&D institutes of Central Silk Board have evolved new Bivoltine Breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). Commercial Exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of International Standard Import Substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country.
- ❖ Silkworm Seed Act is being implemented to bring quality standards in silkworm seed production to improve the productivity and quality of silk.
- ❖ Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India through Central Silk Board is implementing a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP), in collaboration with the State Sericulture Departments in different States. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry through the respective Directors of Sericulture. CDP is a unique and an effective tool for transfer of technologies in the field evolved by the Research Institutes. The components under CDP envisage development and expansion of host plant, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, Enterprise Development Programme, support for extension and publicity etc. Various components of CDP are beneficial for both existing and new farmers for practicing sericulture.

- ❖ The target is to increase the silk production to the level of 32,000 MTs by the end of XII Plan period. The focus of the XII Plan is to produce import substitute silk of 3A grade and above to reduce the import of silk.

Statement-IV*State-wise CDP funds released by CSB during the last 3 years and Allocation approved for the Current year 2013-14*

(Lakh Rs.)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Allocation)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,434.91	1,913.39	1,692.74	2,711.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	242.06	241.42	219.62	250.00
3.	Assam	3,044.19	3,156.60	2,761.60	3,550.00
4.	Bihar	395.80	357.76	284.65	317.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.34	263.13	128.09	359.00
6.	Delhi	11.73	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	20.76	19.97	-	30.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	285.63	578.88	98.02	323.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,707.19	1,604.18	1,594.04	1,596.00
10.	Jharkhand	2,415.02	2,448.51	1,502.00	3,263.00
11.	Karnataka	6,028.45	4,903.68	3,936.16	4,532.00
12.	Kerala	123.36	-	0.05	181.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1,284.47	529.96	771.84	1,148.00
14.	Maharashtra	516.51	645.59	636.32	1,646.00
15.	Manipur	478.62	903.12	689.28	900.00
16.	Meghalaya	551.28	643.88	670.20	700.00
17.	Mizoram	703.95	792.91	599.94	700.00
18.	Nagaland	346.47	683.99	520.65	900.00
19.	Odisha	728.76	591.72	508.94	777.00
20.	Punjab	42.54	33.93	32.12	36.00
21.	Sikkim	141.57	180.96	45.59	100.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1,930.08	1,090.57	1,296.49	1,813.00
23.	Tripura	691.94	854.57	778.44	700.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,041.93	794.67	735.92	1,065.00
25.	Uttarakhand	952.67	740.86	494.11	762.00
26.	West Bengal	780.02	548.10	519.31	725.00
27.	Gujarat				15.00
	Total	26,089	24,522	20,516	29,084

Statement-V*Steps taken by the Government to promote/encourage Patola weaving of Gujarat/Bhagalpur silk of Bihar and silk weaving in the country*

Government of India through Central Sericulture Training and Research Institute (CSTRI) of Central Silk Board (CSB) has been providing the Technical Support for Post Cocoon Sector, including the Weaving sector. The main R&D Institute is in the process of continuously developing new techniques and technologies in post cocoon sector for enhancing the quality and productivity to match with the international standards. Major output of R&D programmes of CSB during XI Plan under post cocoon sector is as follows:

- ❖ The low cost improved reeling/spinning machines and commensurate technologies developed by the CSB institutes could significantly increase the productivity at the same reduce drudgery.
- ❖ Wet reeling technology coupled with improved reeling devices recently introduced in vanay silk sector has improved the quality, lustre and productivity. The silk reeled from these machines now fetch higher price
- ❖ 8 end multiend reeling machine, solar powered eri spinning machine and wet reeling for vanya silk released to field.
- ❖ A low cost electronic jacquard was designed for handlooms.
- ❖ Energy saving gadgets introduced for multi-end reeling.
- ❖ Developed Pneumatic lifting mechanism to reduce drudgery.
- ❖ Flame-retardant, anti-crease, stain-guard, and aroma finish silk fabric developed.

To cater the need of stakeholders of Bhagalpur silk industry, CSB has established a Textile Testing Laboratory (TTL) and a Demonstration Cum Technical Service Centre (DCTSC) at Bhagalpur during the year 1996. Since its

inception, the Centre have shouldered the responsibility of organizing various Training Programmes, conducting Technology demonstration and monitoring implementation of various Post Cocoon Technology Schemes for promotion of improved technological practices in the field. Beside this, testing services is one of the major activities of the TTL at Bhagalpur, which is a very important activity considering the Export potentiality of the Cluster. Bhagalpur is famous worldwide for its distinct type of Tasar silk production. The silk sarees produced in Bhagalpur region are very popular in the domestic market. Weaving clusters of Bhagalpur produces tasar silk products.

Gujarat is a non-traditional State as far as silk production is concerned, wherein the local weavers of the districts like Surat, Sureendranagar, Patan and Gandhi Nagar extensively use mulberry silk. Through the extension programmes of CSB following activities were carried out:

- ❖ Introduction of all four varieties of silks to Handloom weavers.
- ❖ Introduction of spun silk as weft yarn in Ikkats weaving.
- ❖ Conversion of traditional Patola Fabrics in to Garments.
- ❖ Demonstration of Degumming, Dyeing, Ball to Beam warping and positive let off motion.

Gujarat traditional silk products are exhibited among the Traders/ Industrialists all over India through exhibitions organized by the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI). CSTRI had conducted a series of demonstration programmes in association with SEWA, Gujarat for introduction of Silk in Handicraft items in order to improve the income of the handicraft artisans. Traditional double ikkat fabric manufacturing is being practiced by a few traditional weavers in Patola. As a part of developmental initiatives, Government through CSB is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme; "Catalytic

Development Programme" (CDP) in all the States, including Gujarat which is a unique and an effective tool for transfer of technologies in the field evolved by the Research Institutes. Under CDP, support is being provided to sericulture enterprises to meet the capital requirement.

The components under CDP envisaged development of post cocoon infrastructure, support for equipments, improved reeling units, Processing units, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies, establishment of multi-end reeling machine, Certified dupion silk reeling units, hot air driers/multifuel ushnakoties for reeling units, twisting units, spinning and reeling-cum-twisting units, setting up of Common Facility Centres, upgradation of Certified handlooms, (jacquards), Computer Aided Textile Design(CATD) etc. The State Government can avail these benefits under CDP to promote tradition of weaving Patola in Gujarat.

In addition to the above, to promote/ encourage overall development of the handlooms industry including

Patola weaving of Gujarat and silk handlooms of Bhagalpur (Bihar), the Government through the Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has been implementing various schemes/programmes such as, Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS), Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS) and Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package (RRR). State-wise funds are not earmarked under any of the scheme of the handloom sector. However, funds released under the IHDS and MEPS Schemes to States during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-VII.

Statement-VI

*Detail of State-wise funds released under IHDS and MGPS from 2010-11 to 2013-14
(upto July, 2013) under the handloom sector*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released during 2010-11	Funds released during 2011-12	Funds released during 2012-13	Funds released upto July, 13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.97	12.84	9.76	0.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.63	5.11	1.25	0.00
3.	Assam	15.98	15.57	15.31	1.41
4.	Bihar	1.82	1.44	0.43	0.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.71	3.00	2.25	0.50
6.	Delhi	3.17	0.25	0.26	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.04	2.89	1.36	0.13
9.	Haryana	0.80	0.23	0.05	0.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.05	4.01	2.20	0.16
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.20	1.06	1.44	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	4.02	8.90	0.00	0.73
13.	Karnataka	3.10	7.48	1.77	0.18
14.	Kerala	1.24	9.38	2.34	0.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4.02	3.54	4.75	0.07
16.	Maharashtra	4.09	4.06	2.65	0.79
17.	Manipur	7.81	20.88	5.09	2.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	3.03	6.04	0.92	1.05
19.	Mizoram	2.02	0.74	0.72	0.00
20.	Nagaland	10.35	21.56	6.40	0.65
21.	Odisha	8.21	14.69	7.51	1.93
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	2.10	0.61	0.60	0.00
25.	Sikkim	0.60	1.19	0.69	0.39
26.	Tamil Nadu	50.12	46.26	31.98	14.12
27.	Tripura	3.42	8.15	4.89	0.20
28.	Uttar Pradesh	15.15	14.50	18.39	0.88
29.	Uttarakhand	3.49	1.48	0.90	0.16
30.	West Bengal	10.82	16.40	3.77	0.11
Total		184.96	232.41	127.68	27.82

*For MGPS, HWCWS & RRR packages the funds are released to implementing agencies and not to the States.

Statement-VII

Central Assistance/Funds provided to Post-Cocoon sector (including weaving sector) under CDP during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and during the current year 2013-14 (till July 2013)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assisnace/Funds released during			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.50	196.86	65.81	-
2.	Bihar	41.89	40.81	-	1.25
3.	Chhattisgargh	25.36	11.90	2.90	21.98
4.	Himachal Pradesh	14.58	68.81	8.00	0.68
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.74	150.07	105.90	11.92
6.	Jharkhand	111.90	411.50	77.50	-
7.	Karnataka	464.17	696.08	183.67	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	33.16	29.27	70.34	2.81
9.	Maharashtra	86.64	95.79	50.08	-
10.	Odisha	11.63	16.87	4.25	0.44
11.	Punjab	0.35	1.24	0.54	-
12.	Tamil Nadu	655.84	253.29	63.80	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Uttar Pradesh	325.38	205.61	90.50	54.23
14.	Uttarakhand	39.25	53.13	34.23	-
15.	West Bengal	48.67	73.84	19.51	-
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.50	2.91	0.52	-
17.	Assam	224.89	217.72	264.32	-
18.	Manipur	85.30	78.15	23.13	-
19.	Meghalaya	35.40	47.12	40.03	-
20.	Mizoram	29.45	25.57	34.88	-
21.	Nagaland	14.94	59.79	19.75	-
22.	Sikkim	18.77	3.89	19.25	-
23.	Tripura	48.33	29.80	50.09	-
Total		2,618.64	2,770.02	1,229.00	93.31**

** Against an overall Allocation of Rs. 26.22 crores made for the Post-cocoon sector for the year 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 93.31 lakhs have been released to States.

Disposal of Bio Medical Wastes

1914. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hospitals are not properly labelling or segregating bio-medical wastes across the country;

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

(c) whether the hospitals are not inspected by the authorities regularly;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether hospitals are facing fund crunch to meet the National Green Tribunal requirement; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create a road map to help the hospitals comply with bio-

medical wastes disposal standards along with the steps taken by the Government to provide appropriate funding for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry has notified the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. As per these rules every occupier of an institution generating bio-medical waste has to ensure that such waste is handled without any adverse effect to human health and environment. The Bio-Medical Waste is required to be segregated according to the colour code for containers /bags prescribed under these rules. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories are the designated Prescribed Authorities for ensuring implementation of these rules.

As per the Annual Report on Bio-Medical Waste Management for the year 2011, some of the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) are reported to be violating the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 as amended. Show-cause notices/directions have been issued to 3585 defaulting HCFs and Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs). Based on the information received, the State-wise and UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) As per the order dated 18.04.2013 of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench at New Delhi in Appeal No. 63 of 2012, 33 hospitals in NCT of Delhi were inspected in NCT of Delhi by Joint Inspection Team of (JIT). Out of these 33 hospitals, 17 hospitals were found violating the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998. It has not been brought to the notice of this Ministry that these hospitals are facing financial crunch to comply with the directions of the NGT.

Statement

State/UT-wise detail of show cause notices issued to HCFs

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total No. of Show cause notices/ Directions issued to defaulter HCFs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157
2.	Bihar	65
3.	Chandigarh	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	20
5.	Delhi	380
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	239
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jharkhand	54
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	251
12.	Karnataka	374
13.	Kerala	82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	182
15.	Maharashtra	640
16.	Manipur	13
17.	Odisha	36
18.	Pudducherry	21
19.	Punjab	47

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	556
21.	Uttarakhand	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	382
23.	West Bengal	55
Total		3585

[English]

Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance Scheme

1915. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States/ Union Territories (UTs) for development and construction of roads and bridges under the Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) Scheme;

(b) the details of the proposals received and approved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise including Bihar and Karnataka;

(c) the details of funds allocated/ released/utilised by the States/UTs for the purpose during the period, State/ UT-wise; and

(d) the details of pending proposals, if any, under the said scheme along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Funds are allocated to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) under Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance (ISC&EI) Schemes every year based on the fund requirements projected during the year by the State Governments/UTs for sanctioned works and new works proposed to be sanctioned, overall availability of funds, etc. The release of funds for fifty per cent

financed works (i.e. EI projects) is commensurate with the expenditure proposed to be incurred from the resources of the States/UTs

(b) The State/UT-wise details of the proposals received and approved under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, including Bihar and Karnataka are in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated/released/utilised by the States/UTs for the purpose during the period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Proposals submitted by the respective State/UTs under ISC & EI Schemes are approved in accordance with Central Road Fund (State Road) Rules, 2007, subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		No. of Proposals received	No. of Proposals approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	Bihar	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	0
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	6	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	3
12.	Karnataka	8	8
13.	Kerala	5	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21	11
15.	Maharashtra	70	1
16.	Manipur	5	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	1

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	16	3
20.	Odisha	3	1
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	14	8
23.	Sikkim	3	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	2
25.	Tripura	3	1
26.	Uttarakhand	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	2
28.	West Bengal	3	1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	1	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pudducherry	0	0

*-Upto June, 2013

Statement-II

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98.35	93.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.08	26.47
3.	Assam	4.00	4.52
4.	Bihar	0.27	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4.82	4.39
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	45.72	36.89
8.	Haryana	53.57	39.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.82	0.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.61	43.32
11.	Jharkhand	28.87	28.28
12.	Karnataka	24.61	20.60
13.	Kerala	5.29	5.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	56.55	41.28
15.	Maharashtra	5.94	0.00
16.	Manipur	8.21	3.51
17.	Meghalaya	0.69	0.00
18.	Mizoram	5.95	10.36
19.	Nagaland	68.08	63.54
20.	Odisha	8.00	7.41
21.	Punjab	6.01	5.54
22.	Rajasthan	68.12	63.59
23.	Sikkim	49.01	48.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	36.87	33.79
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0.04	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17.87	37.67
28.	West Bengal	10.23	6.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.11	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	11.00	1.72
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	2.50	0.00
33.	Delhi	3.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35.	Pudducherry	4.00	0.00

*-Provisional, State-wise allocation not made for 2013-14.

Export of Seafood and Prawns

1916. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of seafood, prawns, fresh and dry fishes produced, exported and imported in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government provides any financial assistance or infrastructural assistance to the exporters/ State Governments/aqua culturists to boost the production and export of seafood and fishes from the country and if so, the details of the funds released during the said period, year and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any minimum support price or export price for sale and export of prawns and other seafood products and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the United States of America has imposed any restriction/ban/countervailing duty on the import of prawns from India; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure quality control and boost the production and export of seafood, prawns and fishes from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The item wise seafood exports from the country for the last three years are given below:-

Item-wise Export for last 3 years

(Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in ₹ crore, \$: US\$ Million)

Item		2012 - 2013	2011 - 2012	2010 - 2011
1		2	3	4
Frozen Shrimp	Q:	2,28,620	1,89,125	1,51,465
	V:	9,706.36	8,175.26	5,718.13
	\$:	1,803.26	1,741.20	1,261.81

1		2	3	4
Frozen Fish	Q:	3,43,876	3,47,118	3,12,358
	V:	3,296.86	3,284.15	2,623.89
	\$:	617.59	683.50	583.48
Fr. Cuttle Fish	Q:	63,296	54,671	59,159
	V:	1,354.28	1,346.72	1,104.57
	\$:	251.54	282.72	244.62
Fr. Squid	Q:	75,387	77,373	87,579
	V:	1,378.08	1,228.19	1,010.57
	\$:	256.90	262.72	223.67
Dried items	Q:	72,953	53,721	79,059
	V:	819.90	562.65	954.94
	\$:	152.81	117.66	212.22
Live items	Q:	4,373	4,199	5,208
	V:	197.89	154.61	142.15
	\$:	36.82	32.46	31.46
Chilled items	Q:	26,868	21,278	21,118
	V:	537.11	357.42	257.54
	\$:	99.87	74.03	56.93
Others	Q:	1,12,841	1,14,538	97,145
	V:	1,565.78	1,488.24	1,089.67
	\$:	292.86	314.16	242.72
Total	Q:	9,28,215	8,62,021	8,13,091
	V:	18,856.26	16,597.23	12,901.47
	\$:	3,511.67	3,508.45	2,856.92

MPEDA is not collecting data about production and import of seafoods. However, as part of promotion of export oriented aquaculture some informations are gathered.

As per our records the quantum of Shrimp and Prawn produced through aquaculture during the last three years is given below: -

(Quantity in MT)

Species	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tiger Shrimp	1,18,575	1,35,466	1,23,303
L. Vannamei	18,247	80,717	1,47,516
Scampi	8,778	7,993	6,456
Total	1,45,600	2,24,176	2,77,275

(b) Yes. MPEDA has been extending financial assistance to the marine products exporters and the aqua farmers to boost the production and export of marine products. The details of the scheme and financial assistance released during the last three years State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No. Government has not fixed any minimum support price for sale of aquaculture produce. Shrimp and prawn are highly perishable commodities. They have to be harvested on reaching marketable size, processed and marketed immediately for preserving export quality. The Government cannot purchase the produce and preserve it for long with the hope of improving price situations etc. Further prices are influenced by various factors such as demand-supply situation in the international markets, domestic prices, economic conditions of the importing countries, logistics and international supply chain issues.

(d) United States of America has imposed antidumping duty on Frozen Shrimp exports from India. United States Department of Commerce had initiated countervailing duty investigations into Frozen Shrimps

exports from India & has preliminarily determined a cash deposit rate of 5.91% for frozen shrimp exports from India.

(e) Government has taken necessary legal steps by engaging legal consultancy firms in India and USA to contest imposition of Countervailing Duty (CVD) on Import of shrimp by United States of America. Department of Commerce and Ministry of External Affairs (Embassy of India in USA) are working together for favorable resolution of the issue.

In order to boost the production and export of seafood, prawns and fishes from the country, MPEDA is implementing a number of aquaculture promotional activities. A list of which is given in the enclosed Statement-II. To ensure quality control of aquaculture products, MPEDA is operating a number of schemes. The Schemes include: Organizing awareness campaign; Organizing training programme for sustainable aquaculture and production of residue free produce; Promotion of aqua farmers welfare society, their registration with MPEDA for adoption of code of practices; pre-harvest testing of aquaculture produce; and Implementation of National Residue Control Plan.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistances extended for setting up aquaculture infrastructure units during the last three years and the current year

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Subsidy	Year	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha	West Bengal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Establishment of Hatchery/ Nurseries	2010-11	0	11.00	0	0	6.00	0	3.00	0	20.00
	2011-12	0	1.43	0.80	2.20	0	0	2.12	0.21	6.76
	2012-13	0	0	3.37	0	0	0	0	0	3.37
	2013-14(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Farm Development	2010-11	55.43	2.87	4.22	9.34	130.21	0	3.99	14.42	220.48
	2011-12	96.93	8.08	0	7.31	126.60	0	32.81	20.40	292.13
	2012-13	74.45	1.81	0	1.18	10.675	0	31.13	18.85	138.09
	2013-14 (*)	4.50	0	0	1.533	0	0	0.455	0	6.488
Assistance to Traditional Farms	2010-11	0	0	0	5.00	0	0	0	0	5.00
	2011-12	0	0	0	10.40	0	0	0	0	10.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2012-13	0	0	0	3.18	0	0	0	0	3.18
	2013-14 (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistance for setting up PCR Labs	2010-11	0	0	0	0	14.85	34.99	0	0	49.84
	2011-12	4.07	0	0	0	24.68	67.66	0	0	96.41
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	9.91	31.48	0	0	41.39
	2013-14 (*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistance for setting up ETS Units	2010-11	0	0	0.54	0	1.50	13.39	0	0	15.43
	2011-12	0	0	0	0	0	8.00	0	0	8.00
	2012-13	0	0	0	0	6.80	4.29	0	0	11.09
	2013-14 (*)	0	0	0	0	1.50	2.755	0	0	4.255
Assistance to Aqua Societies	2010-11	0	0	0.50	0	0	60.06	0	0.50	61.06
	2011-12	0	0	1.50	0	7.00	62.55	1.00	0.50	72.55
	2012-13	0	0	3.914	0	0	11.00	0.50	0.50	15.91
	2013-14 (*)	0	0	0	0	0	4.00	0	0	4.00

Statement-II**Aquaculture Promotional activities carried out MPEDA**

Sl. No.	Promotional activity
1.	Conducting macro level and micro level surveys for identifying suitability of sites
2.	Issuing feasibility reports
3.	Training programme conducted (for General beneficiaries)
4.	Training programme conducted (for members of SC/ST communities)
5.	Organizing Farmers Meet to discuss the problems of the farmers and find possible solutions
6.	Organizing Awareness campaigns for spreading new concepts and technology
7.	Campaigns for promotion of Aquaculture Societies
8.	Organizing Inter-State study tours for farmers to enable him to imbibe new developments and technology from fellow farmers of other States
9.	Organizing Seminars/Workshops etc. to help the farmers in acquiring new concepts and technology

Sl. No.	Promotional activity
10.	Demonstration programmes on sustainable shrimp culture practices
11.	Preparation of area-wise master plans
12.	Registration of farmers for availing technical assistance
13.	Extending technical assistance for development of new area under shrimp culture as well as for sustainable farming practices

[Translation]

Plantation of Trees Along NHs

1917. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for plantation of trees along the National Highways (NHs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether plantation of trees along NHs and their maintenance is being undertaken on contract basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, NH-wise particularly in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The Government has a policy for plantation of trees along the National Highways, which includes guidelines on location of trees, their removal and re-plantation, selection of species, typical arrangement, set-back of trees on curves, maintenance and cutting of trees, landscaping of bridge approaches etc. In addition, the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) has also formulated

guidelines for tree plantation along National Highways which are published as IRC:SP:21:2009.

(c) and (d) The plantation of trees along National Highways and their maintenance is generally done through Forest Department. However for plantation and maintenance of shrubs and flowering plants in the medians of four/six laning projects of National Highways, guidelines have also been issued by the Ministry for taking up this work through voluntary bodies/public sector undertakings/reputed private companies. The details in respect of Rajasthan are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	No. of trees planted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chittorgarh - Kota section from km. 199.929 to km. 360.429	76 (New NH 27)	26000	96000 nos. (Median Plantation)
2.	Agra-Bharatpur section	11	15000	-
3.	Bharatpur-Mahwa section	11	46000	-
4.	Mahwa-Jaipur section	11	48132	-
5.	From km. 406 (New Ch. 1080.263) to km. 579 (New Ch. 1251.814)	76 (New NH 27)	566	566 trees were planted by State Forest Department in 2011 out of the fund deposited by NHAI towards compensatory afforestation.
6.	Udaipur-Ratanpur section km. 278.00 to km. 388.180	8	23000	52420 nos. (Median Plantation)
7.	Chittorgarh-Udaipur section km.113.800 to km. 220.00	76	33500	57062 nos. (Median Plantation)
8.	Swaroopganj to Pindwara km. 264.000 to km. 248.700	14	2500	7500 nos. (Median Plantation)
9.	Pindwara to Udaipur km. 0.000 to km. 104.724	76	18500	51300 nos. (Median Plantation)
10.	Kishangarh-Nasirabad-Bhilwara-Chittorgarh km 0.000 to km 35.000 of NH-79A & km. 15.00 to km 163.900 of NH-79	79A& 79	33135	103173 nos. (Median Plantation)
11.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar section of NH-8 from km 0.000 to km. 93.560	8	3000	78100 trees are to be planted by concessionaire. Out of these, 3000 nos. trees have been planted. Work in progress for plantation of remaining plants.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jaipur-Reengus section	11	3000	Median Plantation 25000 nos. (Due to land acquisition problem part of land for avenue plantation is available, work in progress.)
13.	Reengus-Sikar section	11	-	Median Plantation 19000 Nos. (Due to land acquisition problem part of land for avenue plantation is available, work in progress.)
14.	Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur section	8	-	Avenue plantation is under the scope of forest department and desired money deposited to Forest Deptt.
15.	Jaipur-Kishangarh section	8	18373	Both, Avenue and Median plantation under the scope of Concessionaire upto concession period.
16.	Kota Bypass From km 381 to 406.000	76	-	Avenue plantation proposal is in process.
17.	Deoli-Kota section of NH-12 From Km 165.00 to Jn. of NH-76 on Kota Bypass	12	21600	Tree plantation is under progress.
18.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli section (km. 18.700 to km. 165.000)	12	18798	34657 nos. trees are to be planted. Work in progress for plantation of remaining plants. Project is on DBFOT basis and Concessionaire is liable to take maintenance.

[English]

National Wetland Conservation Programme

1918. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Wetland Conservation Programme has been functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives of this programme;

(c) the details of the major wetlands in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has noticed certain

deficiencies in the implementation of the National Wetland Conservation Programme in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the area of wetlands increased or decreased during the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Lake Conservation Plan and National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes and wetlands in the country. To have a better synergy and to avoid overlap, both the

schemes have now been merged and a new integrated scheme namely National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-Systems has been introduced.

(c) Under the NWCP, the Ministry is providing financial assistance for conservation and management of 115 identified wetlands in 24 States and two Union Territories. The State-wise list of these wetlands is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) While implementing the programme, certain deficiencies were noticed which include ad-hoc Management Action Plans submitted by the States, inadequate research database, lack of infrastructure and expertise within the State Governments, constraint of adequate financial assistance and lack of awareness about the importance of wetlands, etc. As regards change in areal expanse of wetlands, no concrete information is available. However, natural processes together with rapid urbanization and other developmental activities have reportedly impacted some water bodies.

(f) For protection and conservation of wetlands in the country, so far an amount of Rs.126.40 crore has been released to the States as grant assistance under the NWCP to undertake conservation and restoration activities. Further, the Government has notified the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules in December, 2010 for effective conservation and management of wetlands.

Statement

State-wise list of wetlands identified under National Wetlands Conservation Programme

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Sl. No.	Wetland
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel
		3.	Urpada Beel
		4.	Sone Beel
3.	Bihar	5.	Kabar
		6.	Barilla
		7.	Kusheshwar Asthan

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	8.	Nalsarovar
		9.	Great Rann of Kachh
		10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary
		12.	Little Rann of Kachh
		13.	Pariej
		14.	Wadhvana
		15.	Nanikakrad
5.	Haryana	16.	Sultanpur
		17.	Bhindawas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Renuka
		19.	Pong Dam
		20.	Chandratal
		21.	Rewalsar
		22.	Khajjiar
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Wullar
		24.	Tso Morari
		25.	Tisgul Tso & Chisul Marshes
		26.	Hokersar
		27.	Mansar-Surinsar
		28.	Ranjitsagar
		29.	Pangong Tsar
		30.	Gharana
		31.	Hygam
		32.	Mirgund
		33.	Shalbugh
		34.	Chushul & Hanley
8.	Jharkhand	35.	Udhwa
		36.	Tilaiya Dam
9.	Karnataka	37.	Magadhi
		38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary
		39.	Bonal
		40.	Hidkal & Ghataprabha

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		41.	Heggeri	17.	Punjab	74.	Harike
		42.	Ranganthittu			75.	Ropar
		43.	K.G. Koppa Wetland			76.	Kanjli
10.	Kerala	44.	Ashtamudi			77.	Nangal
		45.	Sasthamkotta	18.	Rajasthan	78.	Sambhar
		46.	Kottuli	19.	Sikkim	79.	Khechuperi Holy Lake
		47.	Kadulandi			80.	Tamze Wetland
		48.	Vemnad Kol			81.	Tembao Wetland Complex
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Barna			82.	Phendang Wetland Complex
		50.	Yashwant Sagar			83.	Gurudokmar Wetland
		51.	Wetland of Ken River			84.	Tsomgo Wetland
		52.	National Chambal Sanctuary	20.	Tamil Nadu	85.	Point Calimere
		53.	Ghatigaon			86.	Kaliveli
		54.	Ratapani			87.	Pallaikarni
		55.	Denwa Tawa Wetland	21.	Tripura	88.	Rudrasagar
		56.	Kanha Tiger Reserve			89.	Gumti reservoir
		57.	Pench Tiger Reserve	22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.	Nawabganj
		58.	Sakhyasagar			91.	Sandi
		59.	Dihaila			92.	Lakh Bahoshi
		60.	Govindsagar			93.	Samaspur
		61.	Sirpur			94.	Alwara Wetland
12.	Maharashtra	62.	Ujni			95.	Semarai Lake
		63.	Jayakawadi			96.	Nagaria Lake
		64.	Nalganga Wetland			97.	Keetham Lake
13.	Manipur	65.	Loktak			98.	Shekha Wetland
14.	Meghalaya	66.	Umiam Lake			99.	Saman Bird Sanctuary.
15.	Mizoram	67.	Tamdil			100.	Sarsai Nawar
		68.	Palak			101.	Patna Bird Sanctuary
16	Odisha	69.	Chilka			102.	Chandotal
		70.	Kuanria Wetland			103.	Taal Bhaghel
		71.	Kanjia Wetland				
		72.	Daha Wetland				
		73.	Anusupa				

1	2	3	4
		104. Taal Gambhirvan & Taal Salona	
		105. Aadi Jal Jeev Jheel	
23.	Uttarakhand	106. Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal	
		107. Asan	
24.	West Bengal	108. East Kolkata Wetland	
		109. Sunderbans	
		110. Ahiron Beel	
		111. Rasik Beel	
		112. Santragachi	
		113. Patlakhawa-Rasomati	
25.	Chandigarh (UT)	114. Sukhna	
26.	Puducherry (UT)	115. Ousteri Lake	

Financial Assistance for Dredging

1919. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Cochin Port Trust seeking financial assistance towards the maintenance and dredging expenditure for the International Container Transshipment Terminal, Vallarpadam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government provides financial assistance in form of *grant-in-aid* for capital dredging only, while expenditure on maintenance dredging is met by the Ports through their internal resources except in case of riverine ports. Accordingly, Government of India has extended financial assistance of Rs. 381.25 crores (Rs. 297.42 crores as *grant-in-aid* and Rs. 83.83 crores as interest bearing short term loan) for capital dredging for the International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) Project, of which the Port has already drawn Rs. 377.94 crores.

[Translation]

Insurance for Labourers

1920. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance facilities to labourers in the organised and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether labourers in the said sector have been provided incentives to take out insurance policy; and

(d) if so, the State-wise amount of expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 provides medical facilities to organised sector workers employed in non-seasonal factories employing 10 or more persons. Under ESI Scheme, an Insured Person (IP) and his/her family are provided medical facilities through a network of ESI service dispensary, ESIS/ESIC hospitals and tie-up arrangements.

Similarly, smart card based cashless health insurance is provided under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to unorganised sector labourers. Under this, health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of 5) is provided.

(c) ESI Scheme is mandatory scheme for employee drawing wages upto Rs. 15,000/- per month employed in a covered/coverable unit.

RSBY coverage has been extended to categories of beneficiaries such as building and other construction workers, street vendors, workers engaged under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MANREGA) who have worked more than 15 days in a preceding financial year, beedi workers, domestic workers, sanitation workers, mine workers, rickshaw pullers, rag pickers and auto/taxi drivers.

(d) State-wise details of expenditure incurred on medical and other benefits under ESI Scheme during last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Central Fund allocation under RSBY, State-wise during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise expenditure on medical and cash benefit

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Provisional)	
		Medical Benefit	Cash Benefit	Medical Benefit	Cash Benefit	Medical Benefit	Cash Benefit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160.70	47.50	215.96	61.27	390.95	64.09
2.	Assam (N. E.)	20.69	1.77	26.45	3.06	39.04	2.84
3.	Bihar	14.30	2.02	17.59	2.78	24.55	3.30
4.	Chandigarh	16.33	2.03	5.04	2.28	23.96	3.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.24	3.67	18.49	7.95	62.81	7.46
6.	Delhi	530.43	24.60	592.49	28.33	745.47	41.59
7.	Goa	8.41	4.10	9.45	5.99	13.89	6.66
8.	Gujarat	90.34	24.82	113.10	39.28	163.83	39.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.26	5.06	26.01	3.71	45.08	8.50
10.	Haryana	83.21	23.15	141.47	30.37	157.48	42.01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.31	2.67	9.90	3.75	14.63	4.39
12.	Jharkhand	22.99	4.55	34.59	6.05	45.96	6.48
13.	Karnataka	188.44	42.75	273.94	57.14	398.42	68.30
14.	Kerala	107.24	34.34	144.48	43.56	197.49	53.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.06	22.27	59.30	23.46	91.38	27.84
16.	Maharashtra	169.50	63.53	222.39	109.06	345.22	90.08
17.	Odisha	24.38	6.16	33.28	8.10	60.37	8.81
18.	Puducherry	11.80	3.57	14.03	5.91	14.97	5.31
19.	Punjab	98.33	31.43	128.28	45.69	158.81	45.97
20.	Rajasthan	57.09	20.06	79.53	24.99	120.29	26.36
21.	Tamil Nadu	155.08	43.15	196.89	59.46	277.43	60.13
22.	Uttar Pradesh	131.40	25.54	144.61	30.49	241.35	39.06
23.	Uttarakhand	6.84	4.62	9.41	5.02	23.73	8.99
24.	West Bengal	146.29	53.20	172.96	77.34	401.00	98.55
Total		2,123.67	496.56	2,689.62	685.06	4,058.13	763.78

Statement-II*State-wise Central fund allocation under RSBY during last three years and current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014 (as on 31.07.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.43	0.00
3.	Assam	7.43	12.82	6.78	0.00
4.	Bihar	55.86	150.19	245.18	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	22.52	69.28	37.60	0.00
7.	Delhi	7.46	3.90	3.86	0.00
8.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	34.31	112.02	53.49	0.00
10.	Haryana	18.10	27.30	18.23	9.54
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6.81	5.58	10.53	2.97
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.23
13.	Jharkhand	11.49	23.66	56.68	5.97
14.	Karnataka	4.92	0.96	45.14	31.58
15.	Kerala	52.69	65.93	118.57	44.14
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.20
17.	Maharashtra	33.93	59.69	35.02	5.43
18.	Manipur	0.00	2.06	3.37	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	1.24	4.43	2.27	0.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00	3.52	5.39	2.71
21.	Nagaland	2.30	3.86	6.33	0.00
22.	Odisha	20.44	3.64	76.53	15.34
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
24.	Punjab	5.88	4.87	8.88	1.29
25.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3.76	10.72
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	6.80	6.36	23.68	10.55
28.	Uttar Pradesh	162.34	191.70	64.44	33.90
29.	Uttarakhand	3.67	6.92	9.05	0.09
30.	West Bengal	50.63	164.28	214.93	26.26
	Total	509.17	922.97	1053.64	202.92

*[English]***Board of Trade**

1921. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has held discussion with the Board of Trade to consider more steps to give a boost to exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps suggested by the Board of Trade to enhance exports along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enter into an agreement on trade facilitation proposing time bound clearance of consignments, single-window approval for cargo and processing of documents even before goods reach the ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps proposed to be taken to ensure proper implementation of the projects; and

(e) whether India has sought financial assistance from developed nations to meet the requirements of the said proposals and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the developed nations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. A meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 22nd March, 2013.

(b) In the meeting of Board of Trade (BoT) members spoke about Euro Zone crisis, slowdown in exports, widening of trade deficit and measures required to boost exports. These have been examined. Keeping in view financial and overall economic implications, some of the suggestions like widening of Interest Subvention Scheme to include more sectors, widening the ambit of Focus Product and Focus Market Schemes etc. have been incorporated in the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy announced on 18.4.2013.

(c) The Government is engaged in negotiating a WTO Agreement on trade facilitation in terms of the

modalities contained in the July 2004 Framework Agreement to which India is a signatory.

(d) The proposed Agreement on trade facilitation seeks to develop a set of multilateral trade rules for further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit across the international borders. It also aims at enhancing technical assistance and support for capacity building in this area. It further aims to have provisions for effective cooperation between customs or any other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. As a developing country, India would be entitled to avail the Special and Differential provisions under the Agreement and would have the flexibility to determine which commitments to implement immediately upon the entry into force of the Agreement and which ones to implement in a phased manner.

(e) No, Madam.

Heritage Lighthouses

1922. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for the development of heritage lighthouse and tourist destinations in the country;

(b) if so, complete details in this regard; and

(c) the estimated financial cost for development of such heritage lighthouse, area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) At present, the Government proposes to develop four (4) heritage Lighthouses as tourist destinations in the country as pilot project as per following details:

Sl. No.	Name of the Lighthouses	Name of the States	Estimated financial cost in INR (apprx.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras Lighthouse	Tamil Nadu	9.37 crore
2.	Mahabalipuram Lighthouse	Tamil Nadu	8.82 crore

1	2	3	4
3.	Dolphin Nose Lighthouse	Andhra Pradesh	27.00 crore
4.	Kanhoji Angre Lighthouse	Maharashtra	38.27 crore

[Translation]

Procurement of Jute

1923. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:
SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the jute farmers/organisations regarding procurement of jute in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons/agencies found guilty and the follow up action taken against them during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of distress sale of jute and jute products in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to alleviate the hardships of jute farmers across the country;

(e) whether the Government proposes to restructure Jute Corporation of India to enhance its efficiency and capacity to handle huge quantity of jute to be procured in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, specific complaint from the jute farmers/organizations is received regarding procurement of jute in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw jute every year. To conduct MSP operations, Government has set up Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to help the jute growers by procuring raw jute at MSP declared by the Government in order to prevent distress sale and to alleviate the hardships of jute farmers. JCI has 171 Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs) in the country. DPCs purchase all the raw jute brought to them by farmers.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) In order to increase efficiency of Jute Corporation of India (JCI), a study has been conducted to prepare a strategic plan on HRD and business with the aim to review, restructure and revamp the existing organization's structure.

Inland Navigation Institute

1924. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Indian Navigation Institute for providing training in inland water transportation has been set up in the country including Patna, Bihar and on the banks of the Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said institute has succeeded in training officers and staff as required since its establishment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the future scheme for strengthening the said institute with a view to fulfil the national requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Inland Navigation Institute (NINI) was set up at Patna in the State of Bihar in February, 2004.

(c) and (d) As on 31st July, 2013, 2245 persons have been trained by NINI in different disciplines like Deck and Engine rating training course, Advance Dredging Course, Boat Surveys Course, Enclosed Space Entry course, Marine Course etc.

(e) To strengthen the training infrastructure at the institute and to meet the future inland navigation requirements, modern training facilities like Inland Vessel Maneuvering Simulator, Dredging Simulator and a Marine Simulation Centre have been provided. This will enable the institute in future to take up training courses on dredging, river training works, hydrographic survey, vessel repair and maintenance and terminal operations.

[English]

Online PF Transfer

1925. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Office (EPFO) is going to settle Provident Fund transfer by online facility;

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

(c) the time by which the online transfer functioning would be implemented;

(d) whether such PF transfer will be functioning in all the EPF offices throughout the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The online submission of claims would be introduced as an additional facility. The option to file physical claim shall be retained in order to provide services to beneficiaries who do not have access to internet.

(c) The system will be made operative after digital signature of willing employer or his representative is registered with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). Necessary communication to this effect has already been sent to all employers and the process of registration of digital signature has also begun.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) of the Question above.

Violations of ESI Act

1926. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948;

(b) the number of violation of the above Act during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of convictions that have been made during the said period;

(d) the number of cases pending in the court under the above Act as on date along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The aims and objective of Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948 is to provide certain benefits to the employees in the organised sector in case of employment injury, sickness, maternity and to make provision for certain matters in relation thereto.

(b) The number of violation of ESI Act, 1948 during last three years and current year is as under:-

2010-2011	1126
2011-2012	899
2012-2013	864
2013-2014 (upto June)	139

(c) The number of convictions made during last three years and current year is as under:-

2010-2011	486
2011-2012	282
2012-2013	732
2013-2014 (upto June)	97

(d) A total number of 15499 (upto June, 2013) cases are pending in the court under ESI Act, 1948.

(e) To ensure speedy disposal of cases, instructions have been issued to the field units from time to time for taking following measures:-

- (i) Advocates not having any junior should not be empanelled.
- (ii) ESI Advocates should not, as far as possible, seek adjournment on their own.
- (iii) The Regional Directors should call on Judges atleast once in six month, to apprise him of the pendency with a request for speedy disposal.

The Regional Directors have also been advised to review pending cases on monthly basis.

Further, Employees' State Insurance Corporation has come out with two AMNESTY SCHEMES, in which incentives were given to the employers for out of court settlement. Total 857 and 1544 cases were settled during the Amnesty Scheme 2008 and 2010 respectively.

Indo Thailand Defence Pact

1927. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Ministers of India and Thailand have met in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed by both the leaders during the said meeting;
- (c) whether India has offered their cooperation and collaboration in Defence production sector to Thailand; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Thailand thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Madam. The Defence Ministers have met in December, 2012 and in June, 2013.

(b) to (d) Issues relating to bilateral defence cooperation and security matters of mutual concern were discussed during the meetings. Both sides have agreed to explore further cooperation in various areas, including in the area of defence industry and technology.

[Translation]

Repairing of Commercial Vessels

1928. SHRI SAJJAN SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are enough facilities for repairing of commercial shipping vessels in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such facilities, location-wise;
- (c) whether the Public-Private Partnership model is being introduced in the port construction sector; and
- (d) if so, the details of such projects launched during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the commercial ships require repair facilities for running repairs and dry docking repairs. While the facilities for running repairs are sufficient in most ports, for dry docking repairs of bigger vessels, they have to depend on foreign shipyards like Colombo Dockyard, Chinese yards and yards in the Middle and Far East region. However, some Indian Shipyards like the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi and Western India Shipyard, Goa have facilities for dry docking repairs. Moreover, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd, Visakhapatnam and some major private sector shipyards such as M/s Pipavav Defence and Offshore Engineering Company at Pipava, Gujarat; M/s ABG Shipyard at Dahej, Gujarat and M/s L&T Shipyard at Kattuppalli, Tamil Nadu also undertake repair of commercial shipping vessels in the country.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details of such projects awarded during each of the last three years at the Major Ports are given below:

Year	No. of Projects	Investment (Rs. in cr.)	Capacity (MTPA: million tons per annum)
2010-11	9	3356.65	51.96
2011-12	2	1277.58	19.32
2012-13	13	2274.77	43.18

In the current year, 3 PPP Projects have been awarded with capacity of 29.09 MTPA and investment of Rs. 1273.25 crore.

Increasing Age Limit for Employment

1929. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age limit of most of the unemployed youth, registered in the Employment Exchanges, has exceeded the prescribed maximum age;

(b) if so, whether the Government would consider to increase the prescribed age limit so as to provide employment opportunity to them;

(c) if so, the increase in maximum age limit proposed by the Government and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) All resident citizen of India who are above the age of 14 years are eligible for registration in the Employment Exchanges in the country for employment assistance. There is no maximum age prescribed for registration in the Employment Exchanges.

Tobacco Production

1930. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tobacco farmers receive Central and State subsidies through the Tobacco Board and if so, the details thereof along with the nature and amount of the subsidy being provided to the tobacco cultivators;

(b) whether subsidy is being provided for all types of tobacco cultivations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tobacco Board has conducted any survey regarding the cultivation of tobacco in the country and if so, the details thereof along with the total area under cultivation of tobacco in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to encourage tobacco farming in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the comprehensive package being provided to the tobacco farmers along with the steps being

taken to promote the production and export of tobacco from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Madam, no subsidy amounts are received by the tobacco farmers either from Central Government or State Governments. However, only the FCV tobacco farmers receive subsidies through the Tobacco Board. An amount of Rs. 3.73 crore was provided as a subsidy to FCV tobacco growers during the financial year 2012-13 for farm mechanisation, improvement of yield and quality of tobacco, improvement of curing practices, farm trials and other extension programmes.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) No comprehensive package is being provided to the tobacco farmers. However, Tobacco Board implements many extension and development schemes to improve the productivity and quality of Indian tobacco and makes it more competitive in the international markets. Tobacco Board has also provided relief assistance to the FCV tobacco growers by way of compensation for crop/barn damage of interest, subsidy on additional loans given by the scheduled banks whose barns and crop were damaged due to occurrence of heavy rains/ cyclones. Tobacco Board also participates in international exhibitions/fairs, exclusively for tobacco/tobacco products, for promotion of India tobacco/tobacco products in international market.

[English]

Export of Spices

1931. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the total quantum of the spices exported from India during each of the last three years and the current year, value-wise and item-wise along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government and the Spice Board of India to encourage export of spices during the said period;

MISSING PAGE - 1145 TO 1152

SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Road Safety Council (NRSC) was last reconstituted on 13th February 2013. NRSC is the apex body for road safety established under section 215 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 Chaired by Hon'ble Minister (RT&H) with Minister-in-charge of Road Transport of States/ UTs, DG Police of all States and also representatives from the Ministries/ Departments such as Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Railways, Health & Family Welfare, Industrial Development, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Environment & Forest etc. being official members. In addition, 25 non official members are also co-opted.

The last meeting *i.e.* 13th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) was held on 29.2.2012 in New Delhi. The following issues were discussed in the meeting:

- (i) identification of black spots and treatment thereof,
- (ii) setting up of State Road Safety Councils and District Committees,
- (iii) setting up of road safety fund at State level including mechanism of diverting 50% penalties collected towards traffic violations in this fund,
- (iv) replication of Tamil Nadu model for implementation of Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS),
- (v) action against over-loading, action against drunken driving and removal of liquor shops on NHs,
- (vi) enforcement of use of seat belt by four wheelers and use of ISI helmets by two wheelers,
- (vii) developing emergency medical services by having a 24X7 call centre with a dedicated common telephone number backed by ambulances,
- (viii) road accident crash investigation,
- (ix) conspicuity of non-transport vehicles during night time by fixing reflective tapes,
- (x) accreditation of IDTRs/DTIs for issuing of permanent driving licenses,
- (xi) compulsory training before issuance of permanent driving license for commercial vehicles,
- (xii) accreditation of fitness centers to provide objective fitness certificate by RTOs and developing their audit mechanism,
- (xiii) improvement of Vahan & Sarthi software for computerization of all the RTOs including uploading of legacy data, improvement in the software for recording repeated traffic violations, detection of fraudulent driving licenses etc.
- (xiv) The recommendations of all the five working groups constituted on the recommendation of 12th NRSC meeting were deliberated.

All the States were urged to give due priority to road safety and address the above issues in a time bound manner.

(c) and (d) While Official members of the NRSC continue by virtue of their designation, Non-official members comprising national road safety award winners, individuals nominated by Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Government institutions related to Road Construction, Road Safety & Insurance and associations related with Road Safety are appointed for fixed tenure of two years. To ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the NRSC, it has been decided to constitute an Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RT&H) and members from different organizations dealing with Road Safety issues *viz.* Ministries /Departments, Transport/ Police Department of all the States and other agencies.

[English]

International Labour Conference

1935. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI VESTABHAI PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of issues discussed during the International Labour Conference which was held recently in Geaneva;

(b) the issues on which views were expressed from Indian side in the conference along with the details thereof;

(c) whether the conference would have an impact on the opportunities of employment in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The 102nd International Labour Conference (ILC) held in Geneva in June 2013 covered the topical issues of employment, Social Protection, Sustainable Development, Decent Work and Green Jobs. A discussion on the strategic objective of social dialogue took place under the follow up to the 2008 International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration on Social Justice for a fair globalization.

A review of remaining measures previously adopted by the conference under article 33 of the ILO Constitution to secure compliance by Myanmar with the recommendation of the commission of enquiry on forced labour also took place during the ILC, 2013 held at Geneva. In addition, the following standing items were placed in the ILC:

- I. Reports of the Chairperson of the Governing Body and of the Director-General
- II. Programme and Budget proposals for 2014-15 and other questions
- III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.

(b) to (d) A tripartite delegation led by Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh, Minister of State for Labour and Employment attended the 102nd Session of the International Labour Conference. Hon'ble MOS stated that India has had a system of social dialogue and tripartism which has functioned well and the Central Government has also made a determined effort to build up a system of transparent dialogue between worker's and employer's organizations. Government of India is committed to the ethos and culture of tripartism. He added that we have regular consultations with the social partners to obtain a consensus for enacting new laws or ushering changes in the existing laws. India has a very effective and comprehensive system of Disputes Settlement. Various statutory and non-statutory measures exist for this. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 deals with

the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and provides certain safeguards to the workers in the case of unlawful lay-off, retrenchment and closure of the industry.

In the Plenary on the Director General, ILO Report "Towards the ILO Centenary: Realities, Renewal and Tripartite Commitment", the Indian delegation stated that the present day 'World of Work', is characterized by 'demographic and technological changes', 'environmental concerns vis-a-vis development challenges' and the primary goal of overcoming inequalities. For developing countries poverty alleviation remains the biggest challenge. Sustainable development cannot be achieved unless we give equal importance to its three aspects-social, economic and environmental.

During the discussion on the ILO Budget in Programme and Finance Committee the Indian delegation appreciated that areas of critical importance such as promoting more and better jobs for inclusive growth, jobs and skills for youth, creating and extending social protection floors, decent work in the rural economy, formalization of the informal economy etc. have been focussed in the strategic budget for 2014-15.

In the Committee on Sustainable Development and Green Jobs the Indian delegation recognized that ecological sustainability was important for poverty reduction, economic and social development. Employment creation and the promotion of opportunities were key elements to achieve inclusive and equitable development. India had put in place policy instruments to limit the ecological impact of economic activities. It had developed a national action plan on climate change through a multi-stakeholders task force on green jobs and climate change. The taskforce had submitted its interim report, including recommendations. Employment generation was a priority and a green economy had the potential to create more jobs. Government of India was concerned about the definition of 'green jobs' and believed that a country perspective for the concept needed to be developed. Skills development and capacity building were essential to the creation of green jobs. India had started a mapping process at State level to identify entry points. The Government raised awareness of social partners, training institutes and NGOs on green jobs. Finally, we stressed that the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) Rio +20 clearly

showed that each country needed to develop its pathway to sustainable development.

In the Committee on Social dialogue in context of crisis and transitions, it was mentioned that India recognizes the ILO's effort in promoting of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work with member States. It is important to advocate decent work for all, recognize the importance of tripartism and actively engaged with social partners and other stakeholders in the formulation of labour policy.

ILO should provide technical support, contribute in capacity building arrangements, sensitize, educate and convince member countries about social dialogue process.

In the Committee on Employment and Social Protection in the New Demographic Context, our main concern was that policies should be country determined and country driven. Several amendments which were consistent with the Indian perspective were also supported,

India being a founding member of the ILO and also a permanent member of the Governing Body since 1922 as a country of Chief Industrial importance is deeply committed to provide decent quality employment to our vast workforce in accordance with the Decent Work Agenda of the ILO.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for NH Projects

1936. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the sources from which National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is likely to mobilise funds to complete the construction of 7500 km long highway in the year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of National Highway projects taken up by NHAI have not been completed within stipulated time period due to lack of funds or late release of funds during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the extent to which the allocation of funds to NHAI for said projects was short?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The sources of funds for construction of National Highways (NHs) by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during 2013-14 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	Sources of funds	Amount
1.	Cess	6,857.45
2.	Plough back of toll remittances	4,770.00
3.	IEBR	14,000.00

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Export of Gold and Diamonds

1937. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
SHRI R. DHARUV ANARAYANA:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has hiked duty drawback for export of gold jewellery and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government proposes to ban the online shopping for jewellery to check the import of gold and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a huge potentiality for the diamond industry in India particularly in Western India and if so, the steps being taken by the Government to explore its full potential along with the details of the total diamonds, gems and jewellery exported/imported in the country along with the employment opportunities generated in the sector;

(d) whether the domestic manufacturers of the luxury goods have been adversely affected due to the huge import of these products during the recent past and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the country to protect the interest of the domestic manufacturers and exporters of diamond, gems, jewellery industry and other luxury goods along with the success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. All Industry Rate for duty drawback for export of gold jewellery has been increased from Rs. 100.70 to Rs.173.70 per gram of net gold content (995 or more purity) in the jewellery *vide* notification No.64/2013-Cus(NT) dt. 20.6.13. The change has been made consequent to increase in rate of customs duty on import of gold to 8% *w.e.f.* 5.6.2013 and taking into account other relevant factors.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Afforestation Scheme

1938. SHRI MAKHAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned the funds for afforestation of hilly forest areas in Badwani Forest Division in Madhya Pradesh with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, total area proposed to be brought under forest cover under the said project;

(c) whether the Government has also any proposal for setting up of wind mills under the said projects; and

(d) if so, the time by which the work of afforestation and setting up of wind mills is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry has not sanctioned the funds for afforestation of hilly forest areas in Badwani Forest Division in Madhya Pradesh with foreign assistance.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Sagar Mala Project

1939. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sagar Mala project which would bring about major changes to improve the maritime industry has been implemented.

(b) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop one of most important area of the said project *i.e* making inland water transport a viable alternative to the heavily burdened rail and road transport?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Sagar Mala Programme is not in existence and in lieu National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) was taken up by the Ministry of Shipping. Under NMDP, 82 projects have been implemented for development of Major Ports in the country costing around Rs. 8238.68 crores as on March 2013. The Government has also formulated a Perspective Plan for Development of the Maritime Sector, namely "The Maritime Agenda 2010-2020". In the year 2012-13, 32 new projects have been awarded with an estimated investment of about Rs. 6765.63 crores.

(c) Development and regulation of those waterways which are declared as National Waterways (NWs) comes under the purview of Union Government. The responsibility of the development of other waterways rests with the respective State Government. So far, five waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs). Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established in 1986 for systematic development of National Waterways. IWAI undertakes navigation channel development and maintenance works namely hydrographic surveys, dredging, bandalling and providing aids for day and night navigation on National Waterways.

Critical Wildlife Habitats

1940. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from various State Governments including Odisha for declaration of some areas as Critical Wildlife Habitats in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Government had received proposals from the Government of Odisha for notification of Chilka Nalaban Sanctuary, Gahirmatha Sanctuary and Chandaka Sanctuary as Critical Wildlife Habitats under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. These proposals were considered by the Central Level Committee and were found to be incomplete. The State Government has been intimated accordingly.

**Water Pollution due to Pesticides/
Insecticides/Weedicides**

1941. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excessive use of pesticides/insecticides/weedicides pollute water resources including ground water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Excessive use of pesticides/insecticides/weedicides has the potential to pollute water resources, including ground water. Central Pollution Control Board in association with various State pollution control boards is monitoring water quality across the country including the levels of pesticides. A total of 15 pesticides are monitored at select locations in ground and surface water. Ground water is monitored only in seven States viz.

Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal at 103 locations. Monitoring of pesticides in surface water is conducted at 235 locations in ten States which include above seven States and the States of Assam, Karnataka and Punjab.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture is popularizing the concept of Integrated Pest Management for control of pests, diseases and weeds on various crops which envisages use of non chemical methods including use of biopesticides and judicious use of chemical pesticides. Farmers are advised to use registered pesticides at recommended dosage and observe the required precaution and other instructions as given in label.

[Translation]

Asian Highways

1942. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of National Highways (NHs) of the country have been declared as Asian Highways;

(b) if so, the details of such NHs and the places from where these highways pass, State-wise;

(c) whether special facilities are provided or being provided to these highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA):(a) and (b) Yes Madam. The detail of National Highway (NH) stretches which have been declared as Asian Highways (AHs) are give in the enclosed Statement

(c) and (d) The development of AH routes are taken up within the framework of the development of NHs. However, the concerned executing agencies have been asked to install road signages on these routes.

Statement

The detail of National Highway (NH) stretches which have been declared as Asian Highways (AHs)

AH Route No.	NH No.	State	Stretch
AH1	NH39	Manipur	Moreh (Border of Myanmar)-Tengnoupal-Imphal
AH1	NH39	Manipur/Nagaland	Imphal-Kohima
AH1	NH39	Nagaland	Kohima-Dimapur
AH1	NH36	Assam	Dimapur-Nagaon
AH1	NH37	Assam	Nagaon-Jorabat
AH1	NH40	Meghalaya	Jorabat-Shillong-Dawki (Border of Bangladesh)
AH1	NH35	West Bengal	Bangaon (Border of Bangladesh)-Barasat
AH1	NH34	West Bengal	Barasat-Kolkata (Calcutta)
AH1	NH2	West Bengal	Kolkata(Calcutta)-Burdwan-Asansol
AH1	NH2	West Bengal/Jharkhand	Asansol-Gobindpur
AH1	NH2	Jharkhand	Gobindpur-Barhi
AH1	NH2	Jharkhand/Bihar	Barhi-Dhobi
AH1	NH2	Bihar	Dhobi-Aurngabad-Mohania
AH1	NH2	Bihar/Uttar Pradesh	Mohania-Varanasi
AH1	NH2	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi-Allahabad-Fatehpur Kanpur-Bara-sikandara-Etawah-Agra-Mathura
AH1	NH2	Uttar Pradesh/Haryana	Mathura-Palwal
AH1	NH2	Haryana/Delhi	Palwal-New Delhi
AH1	NH1	Delhi/Haryana	New Delhi-Panipat
AH1	NH1	Haryana	Panipat-Karnal-Ambala
AH1	NH1	Haryana/Punjab	Ambala-Ludhiana
AH1	NH1	Punjab	Ludhiana-Jalandhar-Amritsar-Attari (Border of Pakistan)
AH2	NH31	West Bengal	Ghoshpukur-Kankarvita (Nepal Border)
AH2	NH87,74,125.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	Banbasa (Border of Nepal)-Rampur
AH2	NH24	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur-Moradabad-Hapur
AH2	NH24	Uttar Pradesh/Delhi	Hapur-New Delhi
AH42	NH28A	Bihar	Raxaul (Border of Nepal)-Sagauli-Piprakothe
AH42	NH28	Bihar	Piprakothe-Muzaffarpur-Barauni
AH42	NH31	Bihar	Barauni-Mokamah-Bakhtiyarpur-Nawada
AH42	NH31	Bihar/Jharkhand	Nawada-Barhi
AH43	NH3	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	Agra-Dhaulpur
AH43	NH3	Rajasthan/Madhya Pradesh	Dhaulpur-Gwalior
AH43	NH75	Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh	Gwalior-Jhansi

AH Route No.	NH No.	State	Stretch
AH43	NH26	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi-Lalitpur
AH43	NH26	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh	Lalitpur-Sagar
AH43	NH26	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar-Narsinghpur-Lakhnadon
AH43	NH7	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhnadon-Seoni
AH43	NH7	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	Seoni-Nagpur
AH43	NH7	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad-Nirmal-Mizamabad-Hyderabad-Jadcherla-Kurnool-Anantapur-Penukonda
AH43	NH7	Karnataka/ Tamil Nadu	Bangalore-Krishnagiri
AH43	NH7	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri-Salem-Karur-Dindigul-Madurai
AH43	NH49	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Ramnad-Dhanushkodi
AH45	NH6	West Bengal	Kolkata(Calcutta)-Pansukra-Kharagpur
AH45	NH60,5	West Bengal/Odisha	Kharagpur-Bhadrak
AH45	NH5	Odisha	Bhadrak-Cuttack- Bhubaneswar-Berahampur
AH45	NH5	Odisha/Andhra Pradesh	Berahampur-Srikakulam
AH45	NH5	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam-Vishakhapatnam-Tuni-Rajahmundry-Elluru-Vijayawada-Guntur-Ongole-Nellore-Nayudupeta
AH45	NH5	Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu	Nayudupeta-Chennai (Madras)
AH45	NH4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Madras)-Kanchipuram-Ranippettai
AH45	NH46	Tamil Nadu	Ranippettai-Vellore-krishnagiri
AH46	NH6	West Bengal/Jharkhand	Kharagpur-Baharagora
AH46	NH6	Jharkhand/Odisha	Baharagora-Jharpokharia
AH46	NH6	Odisha	Jharpokharia-Keonjhar-Barakot-Sambalpur
AH46	NH6	Odisha/Chhattisgarh	Sambalpur-Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border
AH46	NH6	Chhattisgarh	Odisha/Chhattisgarh Border-Raipur-Rajnandgaon
AH46	NH6	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra	Rajnandgaon-Bhandara
AH46	NH6	Maharashtra	Bhandara-Nagpur-Amravati-Akola-Malkapur-Jalgaon-Dhule
AH47	NH3	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior-Shivpuri-Guna-Biaora-Shajapur-Indore-Khalghat
AH47	NH3	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	Khalghat-Maharashtra Border
AH47	NH3	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Border(Bijwasan)-Dhule-Nashik-Thane
AH47	NH4	Maharashtra	Thane-Panvel
AH47	NH4	Maharashtra	Panvel-Pune
AH47	NH4	Maharashtra	Pune-Satara-Kolhapur

AH Route No.	NH No.	State	Stretch
AH47	NH4	Maharashtra/Karnataka	Kolhapur-Belgaum
AH47	NH4	Karnataka	Belgaum-Dharwar-Harihar-Chitraduraga-Tumkur-Bangalore
AH48	NH31 C	West Bengal	Hasimara-Birpara
AH48	NH31	West Bengal	Birpara-Dhupguri
AH48	NH31 D	West Bengal	Dhupguri-Mainaguri-Phulbari

Insurance Cover to Public Transport Drivers

1943. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide insurance cover to all public transport drivers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The insurance cover is compulsory only in respect of Motor Third Party Liability risks as per the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. An optional cover to protect against legal liabilities to paid drivers is available and the owner of the vehicles will have to opt and buy the insurance cover. The driver of Public Transport Vehicle is covered as per the provisions of the Workman Compensation Employees' Liability Act, 1923.

Facilities for Outsourced Staff

1944. DR. BALI RAM:

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees in various categories have been hired on contract basis in the various Government offices within the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms adopted for these appointments;

(c) the details of salary/allowances/medical facility/PF facility and other benefits being provided to such employees; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide such benefits on time to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Any establishment can employ contract workers in any job or process unless it is prohibited under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. However, the establishments engaging contract workers have to follow the statutory provisions contained in labour laws.

No centralized data in this regard is maintained. The period and norms of contract labour depends on the term and conditions of the contract or work/job between the Principal Employer and the contractor/worker.

(c) and (d) As per Rule 25(2) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971, the wages of the contract labour shall not be less than the rates prescribed under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and in cases where the contract workers perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer doing the same or similar kind of work. The liability to ensure payment of wages and other benefits is primarily that of the contractor and, in case of defaults, that of the principal employer.

In case of complaints, field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organization investigate and take action. Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organization

and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishments in which outsourced workers are working are covered under the said Acts.

[English]

Construction of Elevated Roads in Kerala

1945. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether availability of sufficient land is a major problem for widening of National Highways(NHs) passing through the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether construction of elevated roads is feasible in such a situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the study conducted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam. The projects of widening of National Highways in Kerala are held up due to extremely slow pace of Land Acquisition.

(b) and (c) No such study for construction of elevated roads in these stretches has been carried out so far.

Hostages by Pirates

1946. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI P. T. THOMAS:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian ships attacked and hijacked by sea-pirates during each of the last three years and the current year including the Turkish cargo ships with 24 Indians on board;

(b) the number of Indian crew member skilled or kidnapped, released and also still incaptivity during the said period;

(c) the details of loss of life and property as a result thereof during the above mentioned period, year-wise;

(d) whether piracy on seas has dropped as on date;

(e) if so, the comparative details thereof during each of the last five years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the safe release of Indian host ages and also to check the unwanted events of piracy in order to ensure safer merchant activities?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) No Indian flag merchant ship has been attacked and hijacked during the last three years and the current year. All the merchant ships attacked and hijacked were foreign flag vessels with Indian crew on board. The details of those vessels are given below:—

Year	No. of such ships hijacked
2010	10
2011	09
2012	05
2013 (till date)	02 (including the recent hijacking of Turkish cargo ships)

(b) and (c) The details are given below:

Year	No. of Indian seafarers killed by pirates	No. of seafarers hijacked/ kidnapped by pirates	No. of Indian seafarers released from pirate custody	No. of Indians still in captivity at the end of the year
2010	Nil	100	97	35 (including 32 held in captivity from 2008-09)
2011	Nil	87	84	38
2012	Nil	43	40	41
2013 (till date)	Nil	27	58	10

No records are maintained about loss of property.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. No incident of a vessel hijacking by Somali pirates in the Gulf of Aden off Somalia with involving Indian seafarers is reported since May, 2012. The comparative details for the last five years and the current year are given below:

Year	No. of foreign flag ships hijacked	No. of Indian crew on board such vessels hijacked
2008	05	63
2009	05	49
2010	10	100
2011	09	87
2012	05	43
2013 (till date)	02	27

(f) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) set up by the Government under the Ministry of Shipping with representatives from all Ministries and Government agencies concerned, to deal with the hostage situation arising out of the hijacking at sea of merchant vessels with Indian crew on board has been regularly reviewing the situation of Indian hostages under captivity of the pirates. Ministry of External Affairs, through its concerned Missions abroad, continuously seeks the help of the concerned foreign Governments to liaise with ship owners to secure early release of Indian hostages held captive by Somalia pirates. Government has also approved the Contingency Plan for dealing with piracy and hijacking of merchant ships and constituted a Committee of Secretaries on Anti-Piracy and Hijacking at sea (COSAPH) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for crisis management and to advise the Government on major policy and strategy decisions. In addition to this, the following steps have been initiated by Ministry of Shipping as part of various preventing/mitigating security measures to secure the release of the Indian hostages from the pirates:

- (i) M.S. Notice No.1 of 2011 issued providing for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel.

- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male *vide* DGS M.S. Notice No. 3/2010.
- (iii) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.
- (iv) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian EEZ and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.
- (v) Active participation of India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.
- (vi) Submission of Document No.27/9/1 at the IMO Assembly meeting held at London on 21-30.11.2011 for flag states to provide information on the welfare of captive crew, efforts for their release and also on continued payment of their wages.

Regional Office of EPFO

1947. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Regional Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) at Guwahati, Assam;

(b) whether this office is catering to the needs of the entire Northeast region of seven States;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the service centre located at Silchar, Assam to a Sub-Regional office;

(e) if so, the time by which the said office is likely to be upgraded; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The details of the Regional Office, Guwahati are as under:

Regional Office	Sub Regional Office	District Office	Service Centre
Guwahati	Tinsukia	Silchar	Imphal
Northeast Region(NER)	Agartala	Tezpur	Itanagar
	Shillong	Bongaigaon	Aizwal
		Dimapur	
		Jorhat	
		Dharmanagar	

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to upgrade its office located at Silchar, Assam.

(f) Opening/upgradation of offices of EPFO is an ongoing process which takes into account cumulative effect of various factors like service level, workload, etc.

Output and Performance Based Road Contracts

1948. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a new model for contract system of road projects known as Output and Performance Based Road Contracts (OPRCs) prepared by the World Bank in a move to develop best practices in road building and maintenance;

(b) if so, whether the Government has introduced or proposes to introduce the said system in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to introduce output and Performance Based Road Contracts (OPRCs) prepared by world Bank for National Highways works. However Government has introduced Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode of contract for construction of National Highways, which relies on assigning the responsibility of investigations, design and construction to the contractor for a lumpsum price determined through competitive bidding and funded through

the budgetary resources. EPC mode of contract envisages performance based maintenance of the project highway by the contractor for period of 2 years post construction.

[Translation]

Indian Coast Guard

1949. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of ships and manpower in the Indian Coast Guard;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to provide new patrolling ships and recruitment of additional coast guard personnel for the Coast Guard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Coast Guard has been adequately equipped to face the challenges of national security and the role assigned to it by the Government. However, in an expanding organization like the Coast Guard, procurement of additional equipment and vessels and provision of requisite manpower is an ongoing process. With a view to augment the force level of Indian Coast Guard, contracts for acquisition of 120 surface platforms (ships / boats / hovercraft) and 16 aircraft have been concluded during the period from 2009 till date. More than 4000 additional posts have been sanctioned for the Indian Coast Guard during the same period.

[English]

Check On Illegal Encroachment

1950. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of illegal encroachment of forest areas by other non-indigenous, non-STs and outsiders in North-East Region (NER) including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to exempt the NER especially territorial areas of Assam for the operational jurisdiction of the provisions of Section 2 (O) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 to check illegal enforcement on forest areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of encroachments on forest land in the country including the North Eastern States. As per the information available in the Ministry, forest area under encroachment in North Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement. The details of areas under encroachment by other non-indigenous, non-STs and outsiders in North-East Region (NER) is not compiled at the level of Ministry.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006. As informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, there is no such proposal to exempt the NER especially territorial areas of Assam for the operational jurisdiction of the provisions of Section 2 (O) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 to check encroachment on forest areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Area Under Encroachment (in ha.)	As on (Date)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	58,553.07	04.03.2011
2.	Assam	3,30,400.00	11.09.2012
3.	Manipur	1,918.37	10.04.2012
4.	Meghalaya	9,378.00	12.03.2011
5.	Mizoram	23,933.12	08.04.2011
6.	Nagaland	8721.86	26.07.2011
7.	Sikkim	3,232.87	13.03.2012
8.	Tripura	47,758.14	16.03.2011
Grand Total		4,83,895.43	

Powerloom Sector

1951. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powerloom weavers and entrepreneurs are on the verge of closure in the country particularly in North-Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal due to absence of suitable export policy/imbalanced markets and continuously growing share of international brands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of powerlooms set up/closed and number of people who lost their jobs in the country;

(c) the details of various schemes formulated for development and revival of powerloom sector including Group Insurance Scheme along with funds allocated/utilised during the last three years and the current year, State/scheme-wise;

(d) the details of the contribution of the handloom and powerloom sectors out of total production of textile products in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the likely steps/study undertaken by the Government to restructure /review the performance of these sectors during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) There are 23.47 lakh powerloom installed in the country out of which about 12300 powerlooms are in West Bengal, Odisha and NER States.

(c) The powerloom sector schemes are formulated / implemented across the country and are not State specific. Group Workshed Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development and 20% MMS under TUFs for decentralized SSI powerloom sector have been implemented during last 3 years and current year (as on date) and allocation and utilization of fund for them is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2012-13	
		Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized	Allocation	Utilized
1.	Group Insurance Scheme (GIS)	2.40	2.24	2.40	2.40	2.41	2.28	4.00	3.17*
2.	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD)	11.10	9.08	8.10	6.74	6.56	5.80	9.65	4.01*
3.	Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)	4.50	1.75	4.50	2.33	4.50	3.65	11.00	1.57*

During last 3 years, the fund under 20% MMS authorized/utilized was Rs. 28.77 crore, Rs. 40.83 crore, & Rs. 85.28 crore. During current year (till date) fund of Rs. 25.00 crore has been allocated which have been sanctioned and are being released.

*Amounts have been sanctioned and are being released.

(d) The contribution of the handloom and powerloom sectors out of total production of textile

products in the country during the last three years and the current year is:

(in ml.sq. mtrs.)

Year	Total production	Production on powerloom	% age of powerloom over total cloth production	Production on handloom	% age of handloom over total cloth production
2010-11	62,559	38,015	60.77	6907	11.04
2011-12 (P)	61,364	38,279	62.38	6901	11.25
2012-13 (P)	62,882	37,880	60.24	6949	11.05
2013-14 (upto June)	15,536	9,395	60.47	1768	11.38

(e) To review the performance of 11th Plan schemes, Third Party Independent evaluation has been undertaken in handloom and powerloom sectors. Also Working Group on Textiles and Jute set up by Planning Commission has made recommendations for powerloom and handloom sector for 12th Plan. The recommendations made by Evaluators/Working Group have been taken into account while formulating the schemes for 12th Plan.

Development of NH-34 and NH-60

1952. SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways (NHs) in the country including two/four/six-lane NHs, State-wise particularly in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has taken up developmental works on NH-34 and NH-60;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any delay in the said works and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which developmental works on the said NHs are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The details of National Highways (NHs) in the country including two/four/six-lane NHs, State-wise including West Bengal is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. The details of developmental works taken up on NH-34 and NH-60 along with their likely date of completion are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The project for four laning of "Berhampure-Farakka-Raiganj-Dalkhola" section of NH-34 has been delayed because of land acquisition and utility shifting reasons. Continuous persuasion is being made to the State Government to expedite the land acquisition and utility shifting process.

Statement-I

The details of National Highways (NHs) in the country including two/four/six-lane NHs. State-wise including West Bengal

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	National Highway No.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 42, 43, 63, 67 Ext., 150, 167, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222, 234, 326, 67, 71, 161, 340, 363, 365, 565, 765
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 528 Ext, 37 Ext. & 315A
3.	Assam	31, 318, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 127B, 151, 152, 153, 154, 315A, 127C & 1270
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 122A, 131A, 133, 327A, 327 Ext., 333 & 527C

1	2	3
5.	Chandigarh	21
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 200, 202, 216, 217, 111, 221 & 343
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, 24 & 236
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B
9.	Gujarat	NE-1, 6, 8, & A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 56, 58, 59, 113, 228, & 848
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, 236, 709 Ext. & NE-II
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 88, 73A & 305
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 301, 501 & 701
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, 100, 114A, 133, 220, 333 & 343
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 150, 167, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 & 234
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213, & 220
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 26B, 27, 56, 59, 59A, 69, 69A, 75, 76, 78, 86, 92 & 927A
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 26B, 50, 69, 161, 204, 211, 222, 348, 848, 160, 166, 361 & 363
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 102A, 102B, 137, 150 & 155
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62 & 1278
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 548, 150, 154 & 502A
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155
22.	Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 153B, 157, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 220, 224 & 326

1	2	3
23.	Puducherry	45A & 66
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95
25.	Rajasthan	3, 3A, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 65A, 71B, 76, 76A, 76B, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114, 116, 116A, 158, 162A, 162 Ext., 709 Ext. & 927A
26.	Sikkim	31A & 310
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 226 Ext., 227, 230, 234 & 532
28.	Tripura	44 & 44A
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext. & 125
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 3A, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235, 330, 330A, 730, 730A, 931, 931A & NE-II
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81, 114A, 116B & 117
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A

Statement-II

The details of developmental works taken up on NH-34 and NH-60 along with their likely date of completion

Sl. No.	Project	Completion date
1.	Four Laning of Berhampur-Farakka-Raiganj section of NH-34 under NHDP-111	December, 2014
2.	Four Laning of Raiganj-Dalkhola section of NH-34 under NHDP-111	June, 2015
3.	Four Laning of Barasat-Krish, Nagar section of NH-34 under NH DP-111	Feb., 2015
4.	Four Laning of Krishnagar-Berhampore section of NH-34 under NHDP-111	July, 2014
5.	Construction of bridge/structure, repair of existing 4-lane highway from Balasore to Kharagpur section of NH-60	June, 2015
6.	Construction of bridge/ROB, widening and strengthening works in Kharagpur-Moregram section of NH-60	October, 2015

Incentives for Small Tea Growers

1953. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of small tea growers in the total production of tea has declined during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to support the small tea growers;

(c) whether the Government has provided any financial packages and improved technologies for the small tea growers;

(d) if so, the details of the total funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years and the current

year along with the present status of the manufacturing units in these gardens; and

(Rs. in lakhs)

(e) the details of the measures taken to address the concerns of the tea industry and boost the production of tea particularly to increase the contribution of small tea growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In order to harness the potential economic value of the small grower sector, focused attention is being paid and financial assistance is being extended for the following activities:

- (i) 100 % grant for setting up of leaf collection centers, storage godowns, purchasing leaf weighing scales, Plastic crates/nylon leaf carry bags.
- (ii) 50% subsidy for purchase of transport vehicles.
- (iii) Revolving fund @ Rs.10, 000 / ha for meeting the cost of field inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, sprayers etc.
- (iv) A special training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for two selected members from each Self Help Group (SHG) who, in turn, on completion of the training are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG and also take care of the management of the tea area under the command of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee and boarding and lodging cost, each trainee is provided with stipend @Rs.500 per month for next six months from the date of completion of the training.
- (v) Financial Assistance is also provided for establishing mini tea processing factories. @ 40% of the cost subject to a ceiling limit of Rs.25 lakhs per factory.
- (vi) 25% subsidy for new planting upto 4 ha per grower in hilly areas.

Particulars of financial assistance given to Small Tea Growers over the last three years are shown below:-

Activity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
New Planting	570.00	691.00	582.50	1843.50
Replanting	87.89	107.90	75.45	271.24
Rejuvenation	59.81	125.84	106.02	291.67
Self Help Group	50.00	558.63	99.50	708.13
Setting up of New factories	0	474.77	0	474.77
Training/workshop/ study tour etc.	343.26	126.58	978.74	1448.58
Total	1110.96	2084.72	1842.21	5037.89

(e) Several measures have been taken to address the concerns of the tea industry and boost the production of tea and increase the contribution of small tea growers in the country. A total budget outlay of Rs.1425 cr. has been earmarked for the XII Plan period. Specific measures being undertaken for increasing the production would include encouraging replanting/rejuvenation of old and uneconomical tea areas, creation of irrigation facilities for overcoming the adverse effects of drought, mechanisation of field operation, collectivisation of small growers for moving up in the value chain. A separate Small Grower Development Directorate with adequate technical man power has since been created to take care of the developmental needs of the small sector.

Defence Offset Policy

1954. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all foreign companies are adhering to the 30% offset clause supposed to be present in major defence deals;

(b) if so, the details of the defence deals signed during each of the last 5 years and the offset clause in them;

(c) the details of the investments made by foreign defence companies according to these offset clauses, deal-wise during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has initiated action against certain companies not implementing the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof including Indian software companies and global arms manufacturers; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such malpractices in the contracts under the offset policy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) 30% Offset clause in contracts having indicative cost of Rs. 300 crore or more is being signed in schemes that are categorised as Buy (Global). However, in specific cases depending on the type of acquisition/strategic importance of the acquisition, waiver of the requirement of Offset obligation is obtained from the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

(b) and (c) Details are give in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, as per the provisions of the Offset guidelines penalty amounting to US \$ 326365 has already been recovered from three foreign vendors in contracts where shortfalls in meeting the offset obligation were

observed. In two contracts the foreign vendors have been notified regarding the levy of penalty amount to 2.5 MUS\$. Further action for imposition of interim penalty to the tune of Rs. 143.68 crores approx. has been initiated in eight contracts where the shortfalls have been reported by the vendors against respective obligations.

(f) Defence Offset Management Wing has been setup for effective management of all matter relating to Post Contract Offset Management and to ensure that the stated objectives of Defence Offset are achieved. A high level collegiate Committee has been created to monitor the discharge of Offset obligations, administration of penalties and other Offset related issues. An institutional mechanism for carrying out the audit of the claims of the vendors has been evolved through the office of CGDA and is being put into place. Besides, the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) provides for levying of penalty and debarment, if a vendor fails to fulfill the offset obligation.

Statement

(In MUS\$)

Year	Air Force			Navy			Army		
	No. of contracts	Value in (US Dollar)	Claims reported till 2nd quarter 2013	No. of contracts	Value in (US Dollar)	Claims reported till 2nd quarter 2013	No. of contracts	Value in (US Dollar)	Claims reported till 2nd quarter 2013
2008-09	04	689,466,031	160.99	03	751,819,410	76.93 + 43.837 (M Euro)	Nil	--	--
2009-10	03	361,430,000	58.00	02	91,939,190	16.14	Nil	--	--
2010-11	Nil	--	--	Nil	--	--	Nil	--	--
2011-12	04	2,115,410,000	14.17 + 22.8 M Euro	Nil	--	--	Nil	--	--
2012-13	01	167,216,604 (Swiss Francs)	2.2 M (Swiss Francs)	Nil	--	--	01	24,177,734	Not due
Total	12	3,166,306,031 + 167,216,604 (Swiss Francs)		05	8,433,758,600		01	24,177,734	

*[Translation]***Toll Policy**

1955. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether toll tax is charged from road users in order to recover the cost of construction of roads;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the item-wise details of expenditure on the basis of which toll tax is prescribed;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to change the toll policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/ Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge – Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of Fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The above mentioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government. The quantum of user fee levied depends on the length of the stretch.

*[English]***Road Connectivity to Religious and Tourist Places**

1956. SHRI CHANDRAKANT BHAURAO KHAIRE:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for providing road connectivity to religious and tourist places in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of requests received by the Government in this regard along with the action taken thereon and the financial assistance provided to various States including Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the details of tourist places/ destinations in the country which are connected through National Highway roads/State roads; and
- (d) the details of such tourist places which are still not connected through NH roads/ State roads along with the action taken or being taken by the Government to provide road connectivity to these places and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Besides providing funds for development of State Roads under CRF, the Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for development of State Roads projects under Inter State Connectivity (ISC) schemes facilitating inter-State connectivity between States and under Economic Importance (EI) schemes for roads either directly connecting to or leading to an important market centre, economic zone, industrial, agricultural region, tourist centre, religious centre and the like where significant economic activity is being undertaken. The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under ISC & EI schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry is mainly responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NH). Declaration of NHs is a continuous process and new stretches are declared

as NH keeping in view the requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority, availability of funds etc. Connectivity to the tourist place is not the only criteria.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under ISC&EI schemes during the last three and the current year

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ^s		2013-14 ^e	
		Allocn.	Expnd.	Allocn.	Expnd.	Allocn.	Expnd.	Allocn.	Expnd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.27	10.27	46.27	41.29	41.81	41.81	From	'Nil'
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70	4.70	9.61	5.00	16.77	16.77	current	
3.	Assam	2.23	2.23	0.47	0.99	1.30	1.30	financial	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	year	
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.50	3.50	1.32	0.89	0.00	0.00	2013-14	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	State-wise	
7.	Gujarat	22.62	22.62	8.60	0.00	14.27	14.27	allocation	
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	22.73	8.70	30.84	30.84	EI&ISC	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	Scheme	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.95	12.95	13.06	12.77	17.60	17.60	has been	
11.	Jharkhand	17.91	17.91	6.85	6.26	4.11	4.11	discontin	
12.	Karnataka	14.95	14.95	9.66	5.65	0.00	0.00	ued.	
13.	Kerala	0.85	0.85	4.44	4.44	0.00	0.00		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.28	41.28	15.27	0.00	0.00	0.00		
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	5.94	0.00	0.00	0.00		
16.	Manipur	3.51	3.51	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00		
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00		
18.	Mizoram	4.21	4.21	1.74	5.65	0.50	0.50		
19.	Nagaland	29.58	29.58	15.97	11.43	22.53	22.53		
20.	Odisha	5.00	5.00	0.59	0.00	2.41	2.41		
21.	Punjab	5.54	5.54	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00		
22.	Rajasthan	6.68	6.68	13.61	9.08	47.83	47.83		
23.	Sikkim	13.96	13.96	12.48	12.13	22.57	22.57		
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.00	4.00	19.35	16.27	13.52	13.52		
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4.48	4.48	13.39	33.19	0.00	0.00		
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2.1 6	0.00	6.50	6.50		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01	0.00	0.1 0	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30.	Chandigarh	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.72	1.00	1.00		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
32.	Daman and Diu	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
33.	Delhi	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
35.	Puducherry	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

\$- Provisional.

@-As on June, 2013.

[*Translation*]

Road Safety

1957. SHRI MITHLESH KUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations/requests from various quarters including Road Safety Forum regarding expansion of National Highways (NHs) in different States;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched toll free numbers for emergency medical services and if so, the details thereof along with the details of newly drafted ambulance code;

(d) whether the Government has enrolled youth from the Nehru Yuva Kendra as road safety volunteers for providing emergency medical services to road accident victims and if so, the details thereof along with the number of safety volunteers deployed on NHs in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to impose a ban on new permits for vehicles in view of

increasing number of road accidents and air pollution caused by vehicles and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Expansion of National Highways is a continuous process and works are taken up depending upon funds & inter-se-priority.

(c) A pilot project has been launched by the Ministry on 29th July 2013 for cashless treatment upto Rs. 30,000 for first 48 hours for road accident victims on Gurgaon-Jaipur section of NH 8. Eleven ambulances with medical staff are stationed at NH-8 to provide treatment while taking the injured to the hospitals. These ambulances are connected with the control room through GPS having toll-free number 1033 for assistance.

The National Ambulance Code classifies road ambulances into four types (A, B, C & D) that is First Responder, Patient Transport, Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support, respectively. The category of First Responder, which also includes two wheeled ambulances, has been specially introduced for the first time in India to cater to the need for providing prompt medical care in congested by-lanes and high traffic areas. Special care has been given to Care Ergonomics, Patient Safety, Oxygen System Design, Infection Control, Crash Rescue, etc. in the Code. Once implemented, this Code will ensure uniformity

and standardization in ambulance design and a minimum level of patient care as per the ambulance designation when appropriately staffed and equipped.

(d) Seventy nine volunteers from Nehru Yuva Kendra have undergone training in first aid at AIIMS Trauma Centre in connection with pilot project of cashless treatment on Gurgaon Jaipur stretch of NH-8.

(e) The issue of permits for vehicles comes under the purview of State Governments. Presently the Ministry has no proposal to impose a ban on new permits for vehicles due to road accidents and air pollution caused by vehicles.

[English]

Action Plan on Air Pollution

1958. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess pollution level and its impact on citizens in Delhi and other metro-cities/towns of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise along with the details of funds allocated to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether many diseases are spreading in the country due to pollution;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check the pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The levels of pollution in ambient air are regularly monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), pollution control committees for UTs

in terms of Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size equal to or less than 10 micron) in 234 cities, towns and industrial areas across the country. The Ministry of Environment and Forests or CPCB has not conducted any direct study on pollution related health impact.

However, CPCB sponsored three epidemiological projects (2 in urban areas and 1 in rural areas) to Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata. The findings of the study indicate several pulmonary and systematic change, altered immunity and damage to chromosomes and DNA and other health impairments associated with cumulative exposure to high level of particulate pollution which may increase the risk of various diseases including cardiovascular and cancer. CPCB has not allocated funds to carry out studies on health impacts. However, funds are reimbursed to SPCBs through CPCB for carrying out ambient air quality assessment.

(c) to (d) No conclusive studies are available indicating spreading of many diseases due to pollution.

(e) The Government have taken various steps to contain air pollution and for prevention of diseases caused thereby which, *inter-alia*, include strengthening of public transport, supply of cleaner fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, use of beneficiate coal in thermal power plants, more stringent mass emission norms (BS IV/BS III) for new vehicles in select cities, 'Pollution Under Control' certificate system for in-use vehicles, strict implementation of emission norms in air polluting industries. In addition, city-specific ambient air quality improvement programme for 17 identified cities and area specific action plan for 43 critically polluted areas are implemented by concerned authority.

Quality of Roads

1959. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL
GANDHI:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Government regarding the quality of construction work of roads/National Highway roads in the country during the last

three years and the current year, State/UTwise including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh along with the action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to inspect the quality of construction of roads/ NH roads in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the findings of the inspection carried out during the period; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure quality of construction of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development and maintenance of other type of roads is entrusted with the concerned State Governments and other executing agencies. Complaints regarding quality of construction work on NH, whenever received, are examined and action taken as per extant policy and in accordance with the provisions of the contract agreements. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the complaints regarding the quality

of construction work of NHs in the country including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement. Action on the cases under investigation shall depend on the outcome of the investigation. There is no time frame for such investigations.

(b) to (d) All NH projects are constructed as per quality standards specified in Indian Roads Congress (IRC)/ Ministry of Road Transport and Highways specifications. Supervision/Independent Consultants are appointed for closely monitoring the quality of construction through regular checks and tests. Besides, quality of construction is also closely monitored by field officers executing the project and Regional Officers (ROs) of the Ministry including Officers from headquarters.

Further, Vigilance Division of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) conducts surprise checks to examine the quality of material used in road construction. Such checks are conducted at construction sites without prior information to the field officers as well as contractors and the samples of materials collected are tested independently.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of the complaints regarding the quality of construction work of NHs in the country including Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name of work	Action Taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4-lane NH road from Islam pur to Kadthal	Under Investigation.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Road in Anantapur district	Under Investigation.
3.	Assam	31 & 54	Guwahati-Nalbari section and Lanka Daboka section	Under Investigation.
4.	Bihar	80	Mokama-Munger Project	Under Investigation.
5.	Bihar	2	Six laning from Varanasi to Aurangabad.	Material tested at IIT BHU and found conforming to the project specification.
6.	Bihar	77	2 lane with paved shoulder from Muzaffarpur to Sonbarsa.	Material tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with specifications.

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Name of work	Action Taken
7.	Bihar	NH-28A	2 laning with paved shoulder from Piprakothi to Raxaul section.	Material tested from NIT, Patna and found to be in accordance with specifications.
8.	Gujarat	NH-8E	Somnath-Bhavnagar Road	Agency banned and work started at the risk and cost of agency
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	Samba-Kunjwani-Narwal section	Work of protection/rehabilitation likely to be completed by Sep 2013.
10.	Jharkhand	80	Km 191 to 281.501	Under Investigation.
11.	Karnataka	4	Bangalore-Kolar-Mulabagal section	Deficiency rectified by the concessionaire and verified by Independent Engineer.
12.	Karnataka	17, 48 & 13	New Mangalore Port	Contractor instructed to improve finishing which is in progress.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	25	Jhansi-Shivpuri section	Defect repaired by contractor at his cost.
14.	Odisha	5	NH bypass from Sunakhala to Chilika through Balugaon town.	Under Investigation.
15.	Rajasthan	76	Service road in district Baran	Under Investigation.
16.	Delhi/Haryana	2	Service road from Badarpur to Sarita Vihar	Recommendations made for testing, recovery as well as rectification/replacement of the various component of the works.
17.	Uttar Pradesh	24	Work in three towns Jangbadurganj, Maigalganj and Moholi	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	93	Agra-Aligarh section	Under Investigation.

Foot Over Bridges on NHs

1960. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN BABAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether vertical clearance of Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) on National Highways (NHs) connecting borders in 5.5 metres whereas the maximum height of armed forces vehicles carrying weapons is 6 metres;

(b) if so, the reasons for fixing 5.5 metres height without considering the height of armed forces vehicles;

(c) whether vertical height of foot over bridges on NHs has been raised to more than 6 metres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to instruct the authority concerned to raise the height of these foot over bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Indian Road Congress guidelines (IRC-SP-84-2009) stipulates that a minimum vertical clearance of 5.5 metres shall be provided at all point of the carriageway of National Highway. The height of vertical clearance are enhanced, if required based on the request from Departments/Ministries.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Coal Requirement

1961. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel companies including the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have been importing coal for their requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the quantum of coal procured domestically as well as imported by the public sector steel companies and expenditure incurred along with their respective rates on the same during each of the last three years and the current year, country-wise and plant-wise;

(c) the details of the existing policy/procedure for chartering of ships by public sector steel companies including the SAIL and the RINL for their imports;

(d) whether the Government proposes to permit SAIL and RINL to undertake direct chartering of ships for their imports and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for extending exemption to these two public sector undertakings; and

(e) the extent to which both these companies are likely to be benefited by such exemptions along with the efforts made by the Government to ensure the availability of coal to the steel sector in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The availability of coking coal from indigenous sources is not adequate to meet the requirement of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL). The low ash coking coal required for coke production is not available indigenously. SAIL and RINL have to import coal in order to bridge the gap between total requirement of coking coal and indigenous availability,

to meet the requirement of superior quality of coking coal and to make up deficit in supplies of Boiler Coal.

The expenditure incurred along with their respective rates during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and plant-wise on consumption of domestic and imported coal is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the existing policy of the Government, all import contracts are to be finalized on Free on Board (FOB) basis in respect of Government owned/ controlled cargoes including Public Sector Undertakings under them. The shipping arrangements are centralized in TRANSCART (Chartering Wing of Ministry of Shipping), the Chartering Wing of the Department of Shipping as per the policy/procedure adopted by them. Enquiries are forwarded to TRANSCART by SAIL and RINL for finalizing shipping arrangement on the basis of the requirement of cargo/shipment. The enquiry is then processed by TRANSCART and after establishing/ discovering the rate, detailed offer is sent to the companies for acceptance and the shipping arrangement is concluded on the basis of the decisions conveyed by the companies. The procedure also covers forwarding of the ship details to the supplier for their confirmation on suitability of the ships at the load port. In case of any departure there from, prior permission is required to be obtained from the Chartering wing of the Ministry of Shipping (TRANSCART) on a case to case basis.

(d) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved a proposal allowing SAIL and RINL to undertake direct chartering of ships without going through TRANSCART on 16.05.2013. The arrangement is expected to give benefits of flexibilities flowing through direct chartering operations and to bring in comprehensive logistics solution along with financial benefits.

(e) The dispensation for chartering vessels directly without routing through TRANSCART would facilitate a level playing field to SAIL and RINL at par with their private counterparts and thereby derive benefits through tailor made solutions for cargo operations through full fledged and intense competition of a dynamic global shipping market.

Statement

Country-wise quantity, weighted average price and expenditure incurred of Imported Metallurgical Coal procured by SAIL during the last three years and current year:

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Year	Quantity Imported on receipt basis (Million Tonne)	Weighted Avg. Price (US\$ PMT FOBT)	Approx. FOBT Value in Rs. crores
2010-11 (Apr.'10-Mar.'11)	Australia-7.94	\$ 223.60	10,534.00
	USA-1.57		
	New Zealand-0.76		
	Total-10.27		
2011-12 (Apr.'11-Mar.'12)	Australia-7.88	\$272.80	13,575.00
	USA-1.81		
	New Zealand-0.73		
	Total-10.42		
2012-13 (Apr.'12-Mar.'13)	Australia-7.78	\$182.00	10,053.00
	USA-1.62		
	New Zealand-0.72		
	Total-10.12		
2013-14 (Apr.'13-June.'13)	Australia-2.29	\$150.88	2,476.00
	USA-0.54		
	New Zealand-0.10		
	Total-2.93		

Quantum, Value and Rate of Indigenous Coal Procured during last three financial years and current year (Apr-Jun' 2013)

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

(Rounded Off Qty in '000 T, Value- Rs. In Crs., Rate - Rs./T)

Year	Coal Type	Bhilai Steel Plant			Durgapur Steel Plant			Rourkela Steel Plant			Bokaro Steel Plant			IISCO Steel Plant			Total		
		Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate	Qty	Value	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2010-11	Coking	973	531	5464	453	252	5551	520	318	6120	835	451	5406	94	51	5400	2874	1603	5577
	Non Coking	746	144	1928	690	151	2188	1555	225	1445	91	18	2010	245	101	4118	3326	639	1920
	Total	1718	675	3929	1143	402	3521	2074	543	2616	925	469	5073	339	152	4474	6200	2241	3615
2011-12	Coking	845	514	6083	368	241	6544	538	383	7122	597	366	6136	146	88	6003	2494	1592	6383
	Non Coking	881	297	3366	762	195	2559	1416	259	1826	155	39	2543	172	87	5033	3386	876	2587
	Total	1726	811	4696	1130	436	3857	1954	642	3284	751	405	5396	318	174	5478	5881	2468	4197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2012-13	Coking	739	416	5626	366	210	5754	511	295	5766	572	307	5374	56	36	6379	2244	1264	5633
	Non Coking	732	336	4589	657	178	2704	1338	239	1786	319	88	2755	167	88	5258	3213	928	2889
	Total	1472	752	5110	1023	388	3794	1849	534	2886	891	395	4436	223	123	5539	5457	2192	4018
2013-14	Coking	194	99	5089	88	44	5063	122	68	5583	103	50	4828	0	0	0	506	260	5150
(Upto Jun, 2013)	Non Coking	119	55	4614	96	27	2852	280	57	2040	22	5	2436	37	20	5476	554	165	2978
	Total	313	153	4909	184	72	3906	402	125	3113	125	55	4408	37	20	5476	1059	425	4015

*Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)***Indigenous:**

Commodity	Year	Quantity (in Million Tonnes)	Landed Price (Rs./T)	Landed Value (Rs. crores)
Boiler Coal	2010-11	1.302	1457	190.68
	2011-12	1.34	1720	232.89
	2012-13	1.451	2008	295.59
	2013-14 (Till July, 2013)	0.526	2102	110.5652
Medium Coking Coal	2010-11	0.38	5765	219.29
	2011-12	0.48	6209	303.6
	2012-13	0.51	6669	343.22
	2013-14 (Till July, 2013)	0.077	7368	56.7336

Imported:

Commodity	Year	Country	Quantity (in Million Tonnes)	Landed Price (Rs./T)	Landed Value (Rs. crores)
Coking Coal & PCI Coal	2010-11	Australia	2.916	11336.05	3305.59
		USA	0.440	11872.95	522.41
		New Zealand	0.099	9279.27	91.86
	2011-12	Australia	2.918	14269.52	4163.85
		USA	0.603	15506.44	935.04
		New Zealand	0.155	11109.17	172.19
	2012-13	Australia	2.909	12179.74	3453.08
		USA	0.382	11101.05	424.06
New Zealand		0.052	9591.24	49.87	
2013-14 (Till July'13)	Australia	1.187	10239.17	1215.39	
	USA	0.078	10253.29	79.98	
Boiler Coal	2010-11	Indonesia	0.080	3681.07	29.44

2011-12 , 2012-13 & 2013-14 (Till Jul'13) : No Imports of Boiler Coal

*[Translation]***Setting up of Wayside Amenities Along NHs**

1962. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given its approval for setting up of wayside amenities along all the National Highways (NHs) of the country including NH-28 in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) stipulates provision of wayside amenities along the National Highways (NHs) as part of project taken up through private sector participation. Accordingly, wayside amenities are being built and maintained along the NHs as part of highway project. Besides, wayside amenities are also provided by the Oil companies as part of retail outlets setup by them along the NHs.

Construction of bypass on NH-28

1963. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has granted approval for construction of a bypass on National Highway No. 28;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct a new bypass in Gorakhpur city; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No proposal for construction of new bypass on NH-28 is included in Annual Plan 2013-14.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A bypass on Southern side of Gorakhpur has already been constructed.

*[English]***Clearance to Hydro Electric Project**

1964. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal submitted by the State Government of Karnataka seeking environmental clearance to 200 MW Gundya Hydro-Electric Project is still pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clarifications, information and documentation sought for from the State Government have been furnished to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested for fresh environment assessment survey of the project;

(f) if so, whether the environment groups/citizen's groups have objected to the comprehensive environment impact assessment and management plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd submitted a proposal on Gundia Hydroelectric Project (200 MW) to this Ministry for seeking environmental clearance. The project document along with clarifications was considered by the designated Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) in its meeting held on 30.6.2010 and the EAC had recommended the project for environmental clearance with a condition that the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) may consider the recommendations of the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP). The WGEEP report, however, mentioned that the project may not be considered as it is located in the Western Ghats region which is an ecologically sensitive zone with rich biodiversity.

(e) and (f) In view of representations received from environmental groups/citizens, the Government of Karnataka was asked to submit further clarifications. Afterwards, the

project was considered by EAC thrice when it met during 10-11th February, 2012; 30-31st March, 2012 and 20-21st July, 2012. The EAC again recommended environmental clearance to the project.

(g) The MoEF further constituted a High Level Working Group (HLWG) in August, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan, Member, Planning Commission for taking a view on the way forward to implement the WGEEP report. The HLWG has submitted its report with the recommendation that Government of Karnataka should reassess the ecological flow in the downstream areas, based on a thorough evaluation of hydrological regimes in the area. The project should not be given the go-ahead, till such a review and reassessment is carried-out.

Funds for Conservation of Wildlife

1965. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether international wildlife agencies have given financial grants for conservation and protection of wild animals like tigers, lions and elephants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make laws more stringent to stop poaching in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No financial grants have been received from international agencies for conservation and protection of wild animals like tigers, lions and elephants in the country.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has proposed to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to, *inter alia*, enhance the penalties for wildlife offences. The penalties have been proposed to be enhanced to a maximum of seven years of imprisonment and/or fine of upto rupees fifty lakhs depending on the category of the offence. Punishment in cases of second or subsequent offences has also been proposed to be enhanced.

The proposed amendment also envisages to regulate the international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) by incorporation of certain provisions of in the Act. It has been proposed to introduce a new Chapter-V B for that purpose.

(e) The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill 2013 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

Promotion of Rural Sports

1966. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to identify talent from rural areas with the aim to clinch more medals in international events like Olympics;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of camp organized in rural areas during each of the last three years to identify talent from rural areas, State-wise;

(c) the details of sports centres upgraded in rural areas with world class coaching facilities, State-wise;

(d) the details of sports identified where more medals can be clinched in international events;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to establish sports academy where both academic as well as sports education/coaching is given to students to prepare international level players; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, location-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Madam, the Government has conceived a plan with an aim to set up a District Level Sports School (DLSS) in every District in the country, in the next 10 years.

For each DLSS, 100 talented youngsters (50 boys & 50 girls) in the age group of 6-16 years are proposed to be identified through the competitions organized under the existing scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). However, the plan is currently at the conceptual stage.

Details of competitions organized under PYKKA to identify talent from rural areas during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Sports is a State subject. The Central Government assists the State Governments in their efforts to promote sports. The Central Government has no Scheme to set up sports centres in rural areas with world-class teaching facilities. The Ministry does not maintain details of sports centres in rural areas, set up by the State Governments.

(d) Based on performance of the Indian athletes at various International events in the recent past and scope

for improvement, following sport disciplines have been identified to concentrate upon:

1. Archery
2. Athletics
3. Badminton
4. Boxing
5. Hockey
6. Judo
7. Rowing
8. Shooting
9. Taekwondo
10. Weightlifting
11. Wrestling

(e) and (f) Under the DLSS, the talented youngsters are proposed to be provided education facilities as well.

Statement

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11 (Annual Competitions)			2011-12 (Annual Competitions)			2012-13 (Annual Competitions)		
		No. of participants			No. of participants			No. of participants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339848	318971	658819	188692	1,36,711	325403	811,517	686,325	1,497,842
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210	75	49	124
3.	Assam	9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567	103	118	221
4.	Bihar	105738	65428	171166			0		90	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	60102	40298	100400	64649	83,101	147750	42,080	72,924	115,004
6.	Goa	1743	1542	3285			0	2,966	5,917	8,883
7.	Gujarat	7523	5791	13314			0	103	173	276
8.	Haryana	90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201	68,002	80,307	148,309
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159	17,424	22,215	39,639
10.	Janunu and Kashmir	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234	33,974	7,975	41,949
11.	Jharkhand	8709	6348	15057			0	36,773	34,604	71,377
12.	Karnataka	90884	109802	200686	82443	1,22,044	204487	88,554	126,760	215,314

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852	51,270	29,966	81,236
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117471	89111	206582	109426	95,274	204700	110197	100886	211,083
15.	Maharashtra	181062	141011	322073	130860	1,23,891	254751	136,268	122,146	258,414
16.	Manipur	4745	2912	7657	-	-	184	0	283	467
17.	Meghalaya	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	22,514	21,492	44,006
18.	Mizoram	26,473	21489	47962	13239	7,771	21010	21,587	17,631	39,218
19.	Nagaland	4943	23478	28421	-	-	86	0	53	139
20.	Odisha	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	115,536	130,896	246,432
21.	Punjab	82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580	2,620	14,749	17,369
22.	Rajasthan	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0	88,922	71,052	159,974
23.	Sikkim	1542	955	2497	10139	25,950	56089	31	21	52
24.	Tamil Nadu	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032	189,071	178,618	167,689
25.	Tripura	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535	14,698	25,659	40,357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182	296,894	182,844	479,738
27.	Uttarakhand	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706	33,364	40,166	73,530
28.	West Bengal	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485	36,671	17,549	54,220
UTs										
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	148	296						
30.	Chandigarh	827	541	1368						
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	623	503	1126			8	5		13
32.	Daman and Diu	810	123	933						
33.	Delhi	4557	3626	8183			91	188		279
34.	Puducherry	2437	1651	4088						
Total		2417500	1,893,833	4311333	1642410	1,209,523	2,851,933	2,221,583	1,991,661	4,213,244

[English]

Decline in Standard of Sports

1967. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ascertained the reasons of the declining level of sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the level of sports in the country;

(c) whether the National Sports Federations is solely responsible for the declining level of sports;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is not true that standards of sports are declining in the country. There has been perceptible improvement in the country's performance in international sports events as is evident from the medals won by Indian sportspersons/teams in Beijing Olympics-2008, Asian Games 2010, Commonwealth Games-2010, London Olympics- 2012

etc. In order to further improve the standard of sports in the country, the Government has been taking initiatives and implementing schemes for strengthening sports facilities and providing better training and coaching, etc.

(c) to (e) The Government works in co-ordination with the National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion of various sports disciplines. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial grants are provided to NSFs for coaching/training of athletes, their participation in international tournaments and organization of National Championships etc.

The Government has issued the National Sports Development code, 2011 to ensure good governance in NSFs. Among others, age and tenure limitations for office-bearers of NSFs have been provided under the code.

A draft National Sports Development Bill has been formulated and comments on the same have been sought from stake-holders.

Review in Clearances of Projects

1968. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to reconsider its earlier decision about the clearance given to some of the Irrigation and Power projects;

(b) if so, the names of the projects which would be reconsidered;

(c) the names of the projects which are pending before the Ministry for want of clearance for more than four years and the reasons for their pendency;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to clear those projects; and

(e) the maximum time taken by the Government for granting environment and forest clearance to a project in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government has not decided to

reconsider its earlier decision about the clearance given to Irrigation and Power projects.

(c) No Irrigation or Hydropower Project is pending before the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for environmental clearance for more than 4 years.

(d) and (e) As per Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and its amendment, in 2009, the MoEF is to consider the recommendations of the designated Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) and convey its decision on the environment clearance to the applicant within forty five days of the receipt of the recommendations of the EAC. In other words, the decision is to be conveyed within one hundred and five days of the receipt of the final Environment Impact Assessment Report.

In cases where the MoEF may disagree with the recommendations of the EAC concerned, the MoEF is to request reconsideration of the proposal by the EAC within forty five days of receipt of its recommendations. An intimation of this decision is to be simultaneously conveyed to the applicant. The EAC in turn, is to consider the observations of the MoEF and furnish its views on the same within a further period of sixty days. The decision of the MoEF after considering the views of the Expert Appraisal Committee concerned shall be final and is to be conveyed to the applicant by the MoEF within the next thirty days.

Deputation Service

1969. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer deputation service to top industrialists to go abroad for supplementing its efforts to push the economic and commercial policies of the country abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria likely to be adopted in selecting the person for such deputation; and

(d) the likely benefits of the proposed policy on the trade and commerce of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Traffic Congestions on NHs

1970. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any strategy to ease traffic congestions in major cities and National Highways of the country;

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

(c) the details of the road projects taken up by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in Andhra Pradesh including the projects aimed at easing traffic congestions; and

(d) the details of the projects pending for approval and the time by which the same are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) In order to ease traffic congestion in major cities bypasses and ring roads are constructed.

(c) So far, 56 projects have been taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) including Port connectivity programme. These projects also include construction of bypasses around the cities.

(d) Only one project is pending for approval due to non-availability of land. No time frame for completion of this project can be stated at this stage.

[Translation]

Missing Soldiers

1971. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many defence personnel had gone missing during the war of 1965 and 1971 and are presently imprisoned in Pakistan jails;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) Fifty four (54) missing defence personnel of 1965 and 1971 Wars (including one from Border Security Force) are believed to be in the custody in Pakistan.

(c) The Government has repeatedly been taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any such personnel in its custody. A delegation of 14 relatives of missing defence personnel also visited 10 Jails in Pakistan during 1st June, 2007 – 14th June, 2007. The delegation, however, could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of any missing defence personnel.

[English]

Funds to NYKS

1972. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government disburses funds to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans (NYKS) and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for district level sports competitions under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scheme wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of the said funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to promote rural sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) So far, funds to the tune of Rs.10.53 crores have been released to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathans (NYKS) only under the Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abiyan (PYKKA) in the year 2010-11 for holding of rural competitions and Inter-School competitions. No funds have been released to NGOs for holding of district level sports competitions under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to revise the PYKKA Scheme which would entail enhancement in the amount of the said funds. However, since the proposal is still in conceptual stage, much details could not

be provided. Details of funds released and infrastructure created under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abiyan (PYKKA) are placed in the enclosed Statement-I(a) to (e) and Statement-II.

Statement-I(a)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
Total		22,385	601	83.85

* Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

** Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-I(b)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
Total		2,225	135	105.00*

*Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Statement-I(c)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10)

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-I(d)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Statement-I(e)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of village/block panchayats covered under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields upto as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT's	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	1161	774
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	352

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	04	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	1893
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	996
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2260	72	2332	1748
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	4670	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	2724
16.	Manipur	79	04	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	182
18.	Mizoram	572	18	590	422
19.	Nagaland	660	30	690	575
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	1962
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	1247
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	936	36	972	324
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29	2279	2279
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14		14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	02	09	11	-
32.	Puducherry	50	05	55	-
Total		60421	1852	62273	41667

[Translation]

Cantonment Boards

1973. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under the Cantonments Act, 2006 to nominate the local MLA, Member of Parliament and District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate as the *ex-officio* Member of the Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, the names of the Cantonment Boards in which *ex-officio* members have been nominated;

(c) whether the *ex-officio* Members in all the Cantonment Boards regularly attend the meetings of the Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) and (b) As per Section 12 (9) of the Cantonments Act, 2006 the Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative Assembly representing constituencies which comprises wholly or partly the Cantonment area, shall be special invitees for the meeting of the Board and not *ex-officio* Member of the Cantonment Boards. The District Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate is a member of Category I and II Cantonment Boards. Also the District Magistrate or an Executive Magistrate nominated by him is a member of Category III Cantonment Boards. All Cantonment Boards have provision for *ex-officio* members as per Section 12 of the Cantonments Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) Details of attendance of members, including *ex-officio* members, in the Board meetings are not kept centrally. However, leave of absence of members of a Cantonment Board is regulated as per the Grant of Leave to Members of Cantonment Board Rules, 2011 notified *vide* SRO12(E) dated 26.12.2011.

[English]

Construction of Elevated Ring Road

1974. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of elevated ring road in National Capital Territory of Delhi on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total cost of the project and the time by which the said elevated ring road is likely to be constructed; and

(c) if not, the other proposed projects to curb heavy traffic congestion in different parts of the country including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for construction of elevated ring road in the National Capital Territory of Delhi on built, operate and transfer basis.

(c) For decongestion of traffic, various projects such as capacity augmentation, construction of Bypasses, Flyovers and Elevated Roads are considered depending upon traffic composition and its volume, availability of land, availability of fund, financial viability and inter se priority.

National Employment Policy

1975. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a National Employment Policy (NEP) that outlines a draft of changes in the labour laws and Industrial policies to boost employment and ensure good working condition for workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy will be in conformity with the 12th Plan growth target and proposes changes in various labour laws like Minimum Wage Act, Contract Labour Act and Employees Provident Fund Act to bring a major chunk of workers in unorganized sectors under the ambit of the formal sector; and

(d) if so, the salient features in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The draft National Employment Policy (NEP) had been circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultation on various occasions from 2007 onwards and discussed at

the level of Committee of Secretaries. Based on the inputs the draft policy has been revised from time to time. The details and contents of policy can only be indicated after the policy would get approved.

Relief for Grape Exporters

1976. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any relief measures for the grape owners and exporters particularly from Maharashtra region for the huge losses incurred by them on the export of grapes to Europe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate schemes in consultation with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority of India (APEDA) to export grapes to newer areas like CIS countries, Russia and South-East Asia;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government granted the following relief measures to grape exporters:

(i) The exporters of grapes covered by ITC HS Code 0806 are entitled for additional 2% Duty Credit Scrip, over and above the normal rate of 5% under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) Scheme for exports affected on or after 23rd December, 2010.

(ii) The scheme for reimbursement of testing of grape consignments for export to European Union (EU) with assistance of maximum Rs 5,000/ sample was allowed.

In addition to the above, a special package under NHM to the tune of Rs. 486.94 lakh was sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra during 2010-11 for adoption of Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM)/Integrated Pest Management

(IPM) and Human Resource Development (HRD) to grape producers.

(c) and (d) The Government continuously monitors the global economic development and takes need based measures from time to time. APEDA under its Scheme for Market Development, *inter-alia*, undertakes export promotion and market development activities which includes publicity and promotion, brand publicity, buyer seller meet, product promotion, exchange of delegations, participation in exhibitions/fairs/events etc. abroad.

However, grapes are already being exported to Russia, and some other CIS countries like Ukraine and Belarus apart from South East Asian countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Phillipines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore etc.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

VVIP Helicopter Deal

1977. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has demanded all relevant documents from Italy regarding VVIP helicopter deal scam;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for the Government not issuing the "Letter Rogatory"?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence had sought access to documents from the concerned Italian Court in the criminal case involving alleged wrongdoing in the matter of procurement of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters and has received a number of documents from Italy. Since the CBI investigation is going on, it may not be in the interest of the investigation to give details.

(d) During the course of investigation by CBI in this matter, "Letter Rogatory" to several countries have already been issued by the concerned Court in India.

Display of Toll Collection Information

1978. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory for toll operators to display information regarding toll collections and other details including expenditure incurred on the construction of that road or road overbridge;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of NHAI toll plazas where such details have been displayed;

(c) whether toll collection is monitored by any department/institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time gap after which reports in this regard are submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Toll collection is being monitored by NHAI on regular basis. Report of collection is being submitted by the contractors/concessionaires as per the provisions of the contracts/concession agreements. Further, the toll received by the NHAI is immediately remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India.

[English]

Patent Applications

1979. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications seeking patents are lying pending for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the patents granted/pending by various patent offices during the last three years and the current year and the reasons for delay in granting patent, patent office-wise;

(c) the names of the drugs which have been granted patent during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to dispose of the patent applications at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. E. M. S. NATCHIAPPAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As on 13th August 2013, 158449 patent applications, where requests for examination have been filed, are pending with the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. Patent Office-wise pendency of requests for examination are as under:

Location	Pendency of Requests for Examination
Chennai	52891
Delhi	57385
Kolkata	29223
Mumbai	18950
Total	158449

The number of patents granted during the last three years and in the current year (upto 31st July, 2013) are as under:-

Financial year	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai
2010-11	3498	925	1215	1871
2011-12	1548	741	879	1213
2012-13	1228	666	1138	1094
2013-14	334	139	159	301

(till 31 July, 2013)

Grant of Patents is a quasi-judicial process and tends to be time consuming as it involves various steps, such as, publication of the application, filing of requests for examination, examination of the application and disposal of any pre grant opposition filed. In addition, substantive increase in filing of patent applications in the last ten years as also the relative shortage of patent examiners have been the other reasons for increase in pendency.

(c) The details of the patents granted to the pharmaceutical products during the above period are available on the official website of the office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, *i.e.*, www.ipindia.nic.in.

(d) The Government has completed the process of selection of 248 Patent Examiners. Further, at present, processing of patent applications are conducted through Electronic Modules which enable achieving enhanced speed in the examination and final disposal of patent applications and has also improved transparency.

[Translation]

Four-Lane Ring Road in Muzaffarpur

1980. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four-lane road under East-West Corridor and National Highway (NH)-77 in Muzaffarpur in Bihar have been covered from three sides and one side is left;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the four-lane ring road in Muzaffarpur will be completed with the construction of Madhol to the right Mushahari via Magholi on NH-77; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Muzaffarpur is connected from all sides by road improvement projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), which include 4-laning of Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga Section of NH-57, 4-laning of Muzaffarpur-Gopalganj Section of NH-28, 2-laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Barauni Section of NH-28 (which includes 4-laning near Muzaffarpur), 2-laning with paved shoulder of Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa Section of NH-77 and 4-laning of Muzaffarpur-Hajipur Section of NH-77 including Muzaffarpur bypass.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for construction of ring road around Muzaffarpur as part of National Highways Development Programme.

[English]

Endangered Species of Animals

1981. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a special programme for recovery of critically endangered species of animals and birds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for conservation of the said species including a number of species of flora and fauna that are tagged as critically endangered in the Red List of threatened species drawn by the International Union for Conservation of Nature especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife life and its habitats including critically endangered species of animals and birds, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', which *inter alia* includes a component "Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species".

An amount of Rs. 2280.278 lakh has been released during the last five years for recovery programme of eight critically endangered species of animals and birds viz. Snow Leopard, Hangul, Dugongs, Edible-nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Manipur Brow-antlered Deer, Vultures and Asiatic Lion to fund the proposals received from various State/Union Territory Governments.

(c) The steps taken by the Government for conservation of endangered species of wild flora and fauna in the country include:

(i) Legal Protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment for offences under the Act has been enhanced. The Act also provides

- for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (iii) Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iv) The Government had launched two programmes, namely, Project Tiger and Project Elephant aimed at protection of endangered species with specific focus on tigers and elephants respectively. As a result of the efforts made in these two programmes, tiger population in the country has shown increasing trend and elephant population has remained steady during last few years.
- (v) Financial and Technical Assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (vi) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vii) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (viii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (ix) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

- (x) The State Government of Haryana has started a Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre at Pinjore for conservation breeding of Vultures in collaboration with Bombay Natural History Society. The Ministry has provided funds to the State Government for this programme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

Export of Drugs

1982. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian pharmaceutical companies are brought under stricter United States Food and Drug Administration scanner as a sequel for selling off patented drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the companies which are likely to be impacted by such decision along with the companies on which import ban has been imposed by the United States of America; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of the Indian pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. D. PURANDESWARI):

(a) and (b) Several Indian companies hold approvals for export of generic medicines (off patented medicines) to United States. The USFDA, the regulatory agency of US Government, inspect the manufacturing facilities of such Indian companies from time to time and reports have been received that the FDA has taken action against some Indian companies for alleged violations, mostly pertaining to data integrity.

(c) As per available information, four companies namely, Ranbaxy, Wockhard, Fresenius Kabi and Strides Arcolabs etc. have been impacted with the various penalties/orders recently.

(d) The onus is on the pharmaceutical industry to ensure that the manufacturing facilities for exports

comply with regulations of the importing countries, as may be applicable from time to time. The Government of India offers its help where required or requested within the premise of maintaining sound commercial relations.

[Translation]

Construction of New Tunnel on NH-72A

1983. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of huge traffic congestions in tunnel near Daat Kali Mandir on National Highway (NH)-72A;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to construct a new tunnel adjoining the existing tunnel to ease traffic congestion there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The Consultancy services for preparation of technical feasibility for construction of a new tunnel adjoining to the existing tunnel near Daat Kali Mandir on NH-72A has been initiated by the Public Works Department (PWD), Government of Uttarakhand.

National Sports Science Institute

1984. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the key functioning of the proposed institute; and

(c) the time by which the proposed institute is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to focus on the high quality of research study and targets of sports science and medicine for producing sports champions who could spearhead the Indian challenge on the world sporting arena, it was felt necessary to create a national hub which could contribute to the growing corps of research, as seen in other developed and prominent countries. Accordingly, it has been proposed to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine (NISSM). The proposed NISSM would be leading institute in the country to support high performance of sportspersons and integrate sciences and medicine into the training of elite sportspersons in the country as well as into the teaching curriculum of sports coaching in the country. The key functioning of the institute would be:-

- (i) Performance enhancement research and teaching to promote sports excellence.
- (ii) Dissemination of information in Sports Science and Sports Medicine.
- (iii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries.
- (iv) Testing and certification of food supplements and nutraceuticals.
- (v) Accreditation services and training of specialized personnel.

(c) Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has approved the proposal for setting up the National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine subject to a detailed feasibility report. Accordingly, the task of preparing a Definite Feasibility Report (DFR) has been given to the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) who have in turn have allocated the task to M/s. Ernst and Young. The DFR is likely to be submitted by NSDC shortly. The Institute is likely to be set up in three years time.

[English]

Field Trials of GM Crops

1985. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has cleared field trials for Genetically Modified (GM) crops such as rice, wheat, maize and castor oil etc. plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether clearances of field trials for a number of crops are pending with the GEAC and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether several States have expressed their resentments in the field trials of the said GM crops and if so, the details thereof and the response of the Committee to the resentment expressed by the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has approved experimental field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data in respect of GM crops such as cotton, rice, castor, wheat, maize, tomato, groundnut, potato, sorghum, okra, brinjal, mustard, watermelon, papaya, sugarcane, rubber, banana, pigeon pea, *Artemisia annua* L. and chickpea.

(c) Currently 79 applications covering 11 crops namely, cotton, rice, castor, maize, wheat, sugarcane, brinjal, potato, chickpea, mustard and sorghum are pending with the GEAC. Out of the 79 applications, 24 are awaiting NOC from the State Governments and the remaining 55 are yet to be considered by the GEAC.

(d) and (e) In view of the objections received from some of the State Governments regarding GM crop field

trials in their State, the GEAC in its meeting held on 6.7.2011 decided to direct the applicants to obtain NOC from the State Government in the first instance before issuance of the approval letter.

[Translation]

Employment Exchanges

1986. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges functioning in the country at present, district-wise;

(b) the details of the unemployed persons registered in the said exchanges during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the jobs provided through the said exchanges in the country including Jharkhand during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to modernize all employment exchanges in the country and if so, the details thereof along with funds allocated for the said purpose; and

(e) whether the registered domestic and overseas companies provide employment through employment exchanges and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per information received from states and compiled at Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, State-wise number of employment exchanges as on 31.12.2012 and number of jobseekers registered on live registers of employment exchanges and placement effected through them in the country during 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Madam. Government has kept provision of Rs. 150 crore for modernization of Employment Exchanges in the country.

(e) Employment Exchanges sponsor eligible candidates against the vacancies notified by establishments in India. Information of placement in domestic and overseas companies is not maintained separately.

Statement

State-wise number of job-seekers registered and placement effected through employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2010, 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Employment Exchanges	Total Number of Job-seekers (in lakh)			Placement effected (in thousands)		
			2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	19.61	19.35	19.18	0.9	0.8	0.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0.39	0.44	0.48	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	52	15.16	15.63	16.16	0.6	3.1	0.7
4.	Bihar	37	8.56	8.81	8.54	3.2	2.3	2.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	13.17	13.37	14.62	2.2	0.9	0.3
6.	Delhi	14	5.88	7.53	7.53	4.1	0.2	0.0
7.	Goa	1	1.06	1.22	1.28	1.8	1.4	1.8
8.	Gujarat	41	8.92	9.00	8.77	202.8	225.6	246.0
9.	Haryana	56	9.62	8.20	7.79	5.8	6.9	12.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15	8.23	8.44	8.52	1.1	3.2	4.1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	4.11	4.96	4.67	1.7	1.3	0.5
12.	Jharkhand	41	8.19	8.32	6.40	12.5	8.7	12.1
13.	Karnataka	40	5.11	4.81	4.42	2.0	2.1	2.6
14.	Kerala	89	43.66	43.32	39.28	11.5	13.5	9.4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48	19.52	20.01	20.66	9.0	6.6	8.5
16.	Maharashtra	47	28.57	27.35	25.58	207.3	165.6	103.8
17.	Manipur	11	6.85	7.05	6.62	0.6	@	0.1
18.	Meghalaya	12	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.0	@	@
19.	Mizoram	3	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.	Nagaland	8	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.0	@	0.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Odisha	40	9.30	10.44	10.68	5.4	2.9	2.8
22.	Punjab	46	3.80	3.56	3.58	2.1	3.2	2.7
23.	Rajasthan	38	7.66	7.18	7.37	0.8	1.1	0.5
24.	Sikkim*							
25.	Tamil Nadu	35	60.14	67.77	77.43	17.4	11.2	10.8
26.	Tripura	5	5.03	5.11	5.32	0.7	0.9	0.4
27.	Uttarakhand	24	5.61	6.60	7.07	1.3	1.1	1.2
28.	Uttar Pradesh	91	19.80	20.31	60.73	7.2	5.6	1.6
29.	West Bengal	77	65.69	68.28	70.41	2.5	3.0	2.2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.3	0.1	0.1
31.	Chandigarh	2	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.0	0.2	0.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.0	0.0	0.1
35.	Puducherry	1	2.17	2.22	2.24	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total		956	388.29	401.72	447.90	509.6	471.5	427.6

Note: - * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Total may not tally due to rounding off.

@ Figures less than fifty.

[English]

Compensation for Forest Land

1987. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the compensation for forest land acquired for various projects in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has also any proposal to revise the rates at which the Net Present Value (NPV) of such forest land is calculated;

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

(d) whether the Government has sought opinion of all stakeholders on the Indian Institute of Forest Management Report and the proposed NPV revision and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in their Order dated 28th March 2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad versus Union of India and others fixed the rates of Net Present Value (NPV) to be realised for forests of different class /category diverted for non-forest purpose. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their said Order further directed that NPV rate fixed would hold good for a period of three years and subject to variation after three years.

Accordingly, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) assigned a study to the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal to submit a report on revision of the rates of NPV applicable for different class/category of forests.

The copy of Report received from the IIFM, Bhopal has been placed on website of the MoEF for comments of stakeholders. A copy of the Report has also been sent to all State/Union Territory Governments, Ministries of Mines, Coal, Steel, Power, Road Transport and Highways, Rural Development, Agriculture, Water Resources and Planning Commission for their comments.

Sports Infrastructure in Rural Areas

1988. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated financial assistance directly to certain Taluka Panchayats to improve sports infrastructure in rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and actual utilisation of such assistance and feedback from the various State Governments;

(c) whether there was any monitoring by Central Sports Authorities in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. Under Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, central assistance is provided to the states/UTs for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayat level. Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides funds under PYKKA to State Governments, who in turn, place the funds to various agencies implementing PYKKA, at G.P. level and Block Panchayat level.

(b) Details of funds released and sports infrastructure created in rural areas under the PYKKA Scheme are placed in the enclosed Statement-I (a) to (e) and Statement-II. The State-Wise details of funds released and utilized are placed in the enclosed Statement-III (a) to (c).

(c) and (d) Though no monitoring by Central Sports Authorities is done in this regard, a strong monitoring mechanism has been introduced for effective implementation and achieving the target in time for implementation of Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA). Eminent sports persons are engaged as PYKKA observers, whose services are utilized to monitor and inspect three distinct areas viz playfield development including management of the facilities, training of Kridashrees and conduct of the competitions.

Statement-I (a)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	22	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
Total		22,385	601	83.85

*Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

**Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-I (b)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
Total		2,225	135	105.00*

*Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Statement-I (c)

*State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA
scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-I (d)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Statement-I (e)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of village/block panchayats covered under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields upto as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT's	Coverage of village/block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	1161	774
3.	Assam	999	66	1065	352
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	04	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	1893
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	996
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2260	72	2332	1748
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	4670	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	2724
16.	Manipur	79	04	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	182
18.	Mizoram	572	18	590	422
19.	Nagaland	660	30	690	575
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	1962
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	1247
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	936	36	972	324
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29	2279	2279
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14		14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	02	09	11	-
32.	Puducherry	50	05	55	-
Total		60421	1852	62273	41667

Statement-III(a)

The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Infrastructure Grant	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	25.98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.51	6.67
4.	Assam	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-
6.	Chandigarh		
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli		
9.	Daman and Diu		
10.	Goa	-	-
11.	Gujarat	2.55	2.55
12.	Haryana	14.43	9.34
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8	8.8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	-	-
16.	Karnataka	14.86	14.86
17.	Kerala	11.17	11.17
18.	Lakshadweep	0.51	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
20.	Maharashtra	41.93	13.77
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1.19	1.19
23.	Mizoram	2.27	2.27
24.	Nagaland	2.96	2.96
25.	Odisha	5.98	5.98
26.	Puducherry	0.69	-
27.	Punjab	26.66	-

1	2	3	4
28.	Rajasthan	-	-
29.	Sikkim	2.02	2.02
30.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
31.	Tripura	3.24	3.24
32.	Uttar Pradesh	62.27	62.27
33.	Uttarakhand	19.43	19.43
34.	West Bengal	2.32	-

Statement-III(b)

The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Infrastructure Grant	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.98	25.98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	-	-
5.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-
10.	Goa	-	-
11.	Gujarat	13.43	8.9
12.	Haryana	5.09	5.09
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3.66	3.66
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.56	Nil
15.	Jharkhand	2.4	Nil
16.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil
17.	Kerala	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	39.99	39.14
20.	Maharashtra	-	-
21.	Manipur	0.22	-
22.	Meghalaya	1.72	Nil
23.	Mizoram	2.07	2.07
24.	Nagaland	4.7	4.7
25.	Odisha	7.34	7.34
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
27.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
28.	Rajasthan	2.75	Nil
29.	Sikkim	1.16	1.16
30.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
31.	Tripura	4.09	4.09
32.	Uttar Pradesh	18.39	Nil
33.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil
34.	West Bengal	-	-

Statement-III(c)

The State-wise details of the funds released and utilized during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Infrastructure Grant	
		Fund Released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10.63	10.63
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	-
4.	Assam	10.28	-
5.	Bihar	Nil	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	25.27	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0.14	-
10.	Goa	0.18	-
11.	Gujarat	Nil	-
12.	Haryana	Nil	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6.34	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	-	-
16.	Karnataka	9.61	9.61
17.	Kerala	10.36	-
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	-
20.	Maharashtra	-	-
21.	Manipur	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	Nil	-
23.	Mizoram	2.07	2.07
24.	Nagaland	Nil	-
25.	Odisha	19.21	-
26.	Puducherry	Nil	-
27.	Punjab	Nil	-
28.	Rajasthan	-	-
29.	Sikkim	2.51	1.17
30.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	-
31.	Tripura	Nil	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	9.03	-
33.	Uttarakhand	3.38	3.38
34.	West Bengal	-	-

Casual Workers

1989. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers in the country including workers in Central Government, Public Sector

Undertakings, State-wise including Delhi along with the details of minimum wages paid to them, sector-wise;

(b) whether the number of casual workers has increased over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any measures to address the problems concerning casual workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the various schemes specially implemented for casual workers in the country and the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The casual workers are engaged by various Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices for work of causal or seasonal or intermittent nature. No centralized data relating to causal workers is maintained.

(d) to (e) There is no legislation exclusively for regulating engagement of causal workers. The Government had launched a Scheme *viz.* Causal Workers (Grant of Temporary Status and Regularization) Scheme 1993. As per the scheme, temporary status would be conferred on all causal labourers who were in employment and who have rendered a continuous service of at least one year. Temporary status entitles the casual labourers to certain benefits.

[Translation]

Shortage of Manpower

1990. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of labour in various sectors particularly of wood-based industries and farm labour is being constantly felt in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, whether the implementations of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has diverted such farm labourers to other sectors of jobs causing widespread labour scarcity resulting in the rise of wages in the agricultural sector;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of the availability of labourers and landless agricultural workers *vis-a-vis* their requirement in agricultural sector in different States, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to solve such shortage of labour in various sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey has been conducted during 2011-12. According to the NSS results, the estimated employment on usual status basis in agricultural & allied sector was 24.7 crore during 2009-10 and 23.2 crore during 2011-12. During this period, according to the NSS survey, the estimated daily wage of rural casual labour in different categories is given in the table below:

Year	(Wage in Rs.)		
	Casual labour in works other than public works	Casual labour in public works other than MGNREG public works	Casual labour in MGNREG public works
2009-10	121.83	93.11	89.03
2011-12	138.62	121.46	106.71

Thus while the overall employment in the agricultural & allied sectors have marginally reduced, the labour wages have increased in all the above areas where labourers are usually employed.

(d) State-wise details of agricultural labourers including Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Government has taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Statement

*State-wise details of Agricultural Labourers as per
Census 2011*

Sl. No.	State /Union Territory	Number of agricultural labourers
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,47,705
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1,75,038
3.	Punjab	15,88,455
4.	Chandigarh	1,687
5.	Uttarakhand	4,03,301
6.	Haryana	15,28,133
7.	Delhi	39,475
8.	Rajasthan	49,39,664
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1,99,39,223
10.	Bihar	1,83,45,649
11.	Sikkim	25,986
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	36,171
13.	Nagaland	62,962
14.	Manipur	1,11,061

1	2	3
15.	Mizoram	41,787
16.	Tripura	3,53,618
17.	Meghalaya	1,98,364
18.	Assam	18,45,346
19.	West Bengal	1,01,88,842
20.	Jharkhand	44,36,052
21.	Odisha	67,39,993
22.	Chhattisgarh	50,91,882
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1,21,92,267
24.	Gujarat	68,39,415
25.	Daman and Diu	772
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17,799
27.	Maharashtra	1,34,86,140
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1,69,67,754
29.	Karnataka	71,55,963
30.	Goa	26,760
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	13,22,850
33.	Tamil Nadu	96,06,547
34.	Puducherry	68,391
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,781
All India		14,43,29,833

Competition in Textile Industry

1991. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian textile industry is facing competition from foreign textile industry including neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the efforts made/study undertaken

by the Government during the 12th Plan to make it competitive with the international textile industry including our neighbouring countries like China, Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(c) the present share of Indian textile industry in production and exports in comparison to other developing nations;

(d) the likely impact of depreciation of rupee on the textile sector during the last year and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of global slowdown on Indian textiles and if so, the details thereof and the measures initiated by the Government to improve textile exports and competitiveness of Indian textile industry; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to cut the production cost of textile sector including cotton textiles and shortage of workers in textile and clothing industry in the country to make it competitive with the other countries like China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Indian textile industry is facing competition from foreign textile industry including neighbouring countries. The details of exports of textiles and clothing by India and major textile exporting countries including neighbouring countries to the major destinations during the last five calendar years are as under:-

EU27 (External Trade) Import Statistics from World (US\$ Million)

Partner Country	Calendar Year						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	05/2012	05/2013
World	118407	104659	112377	130945	114114	46297	46502
China	45642	42963	46776	52591	44630	16702	15846
Turkey	16753	13880	14958	17089	15381	6392	6908
Bangladesh	7368	7486	8149	11132	11073	4675	5020
India	9087	8300	8701	10335	8088	3832	3854
Pakistan	3519	3172	3499	4552	3638	1533	1671

USA (External Trade) Import Statistics from World (US\$ Million)

Partner Country	Calendar Year						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	05/2012	05/2013
World	95900	83203	95455	103964	103542	40031	41395
China	31489	30896	37031	39269	39290	13765	14158
Vietnam	5271	5173	6063	6908	7340	2819	3184
India	5422	4863	5692	6281	6201	2775	2875
Mexico	5544	4791	5145	5512	5368	2220	2207
Indonesia	4300	4061	4697	5373	5234	2224	2344

Source: GTIS

Stable raw material prices in cotton season 2012-13 with rupee depreciation has enabled a strong industry performance and the textiles industry has become more competitive in global markets based on which Government revised the annual export targets for 2013-14 to USD 43

billion from an actual performance of USD 32 billion during 2012-13. India's share in global textiles & clothing exports was 3.87% in 2009, 3.98% in 2010 and 4.10% in 2011. The shares of other major textiles exporting countries are as under:-

Textiles				Clothing			
Rank	Country	2011 % age share in world exports	2010 % age share in world exports	Rank	Country	2011 % age share in world exports	2010 % age share in world exports
1.	China	32.2	30.7	1.	China	37.3	36.9
2.	EU-27	26.1	26.8	2.	EU-27	28.2	28.1
3.	India	5.1	5.1	3.	Bangladesh	4.8	4.5
4.	United States	4.7	4.9	4.	India	3.5	3.2
5.	RP Korea	4.2	4.4	5.	Turkey	3.4	3.6
6.	Taipei, Chinese	3.7	3.9	6.	Vietnam	3.2	3.1
7.	Turkey	3.7	3.6	7.	Indonesia	2.0	1.9
8.	Pakistan	3.1	3.1	8.	United States	1.3	1.3
9.	Japan	2.7	2.8	9.	Mexico	1.1	1.2

Source: International trade statistics 2012, WTO Secretariat

(e) and (f) The textiles sector which currently employs 45 million textiles workers. An assessment report of the stress in the Textiles industry undertaken by Government in 2012 revealed that textiles industry faced a debt exposure of Rs.171,351 crores and was generating deficit cash flows on principal repayments due to volatility in raw material prices, steep increase in power tariffs, low capacity utilization and global recession. To address the temporary slowdown, Government announced a debt restructuring package of Rs.35,000 crores was announced by Government in 2012 to be implemented on a case by case basis in accordance with Reserve Bank of India's prudential guidelines of 2008.

NMDC

1992. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) earns maximum profits through iron ore mining in the State of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Chhattisgarh receives adequate share of royalty from the Government in ratio of the profits earned by NMDC by exploiting the mineral resources of the region and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has received funds allocated by NMDC for the local area development under the corporate social responsibility scheme and if so, the details thereof including the total funds allocated to Chhattisgarh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to consider the proposal for setting up a registered regional office in Raipur and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD) at NMDC is lying vacant for a long time and if so, the reasons therefor along with the time by which the new full fledged CMD is likely to be appointed and the procedure to be followed for the said appointment; and

(f) whether the iron ore supplied by NMDC is sufficient to fulfil the needs of all these sponge steel factories in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof along with the number of sponge iron plants in the

country, State-wise and if not, the steps being taken by the Government to increase the supply of iron ore to the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD

VERMA): (a) Yes, Madam. NMDC is earning profits through iron ore mining in the State of Chhattisgarh. The details of Profit Before Tax (PBT) of NMDC and the share of Bailadila Sector, Chhattisgarh in the PBT of NMDC are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(1)	Profit Before Tax (PBT)				
	(i) NMDC as a whole	5207.32	9727.17	10759.47	9465.12
	(ii) Share of Bailadila Sector (Chhattisgarh)	3391.68	7120.21	7391.49	5527.49
(2)	Share of Bailadila Sector as %age	65%	73%	69%	58%

(b) The details of royalty paid to the State Government of Chhattisgarh by the NMDC as per the

profit and loss account are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(1)	Royalty and Cess Paid				
	(i) By NMDC as a whole	360.61	931.76	1022.61	952.43
	(ii) To Government of Chhattisgarh	300.74	802.14	847.78	664.03
(2)	Share of Bailadila Sector as %age	83%	86%	83%	70%

(c) Works proposed by the State Government of Chhattisgarh, which are in line with the plan and policies of NMDC's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are taken up by NMDC in partnership mode for the local area development. Apart from these, NMDC also plans & implements various CSR initiatives. The actual expenditure on CSR spent for Chhattisgarh by NMDC is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Overall Expenditure	Amount Spent for Chhattisgarh on CSR
2013-upto June	19.42	14.31
2012-13	101.10	91.56
2011-12	86.72	73.06
2010-11	62.23	53.43

(d) NMDC already has its regional office in Raipur, Chhattisgarh at Global Exploration Centre, Angela Cottage, House No. 3/883, Civil Lines, Raipur-492001.

(e) The post of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), NMDC Limited is vacant since 31.12.2011. The selection of the new incumbent for the post of CMD, NMDC could not be made till now, as the panel recommended by Public Enterprise Selection Board (PESB) was scrapped with the approval of the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet and a Search Committee was constituted for selection of CMD, NMDC. The Search Committee has given its recommendation which is under process for appointment of candidate as CMD, NMDC Ltd.

(f) NMDC is not the sole supplier of iron ore in the country or in the State of Madhya Pradesh in particular. NMDC has been supplying iron ore to its Long Term customers who are having blast furnace, pellet plant, sponge iron manufacturers etc. in various parts of the country. Moreover, about 10% of the monthly available quantity of iron ore of NMDC is also put up for sale through e-auction every month. At present NMDC has no long term customers from Madhya Pradesh and no sponge iron plants of Madhya Pradesh State is sourcing iron ore from NMDC either directly or through e-auction.

Women Labourers

1993. SHRI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of women labourers including women agricultural labourers has been increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the comparative details in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide compulsory training to such women labourers for their skill improvement;

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

(e) the various other steps taken by the Government to improve the status of such women labourers including agricultural labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per last two surveys on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Workers Population Ratio (WPR) for women in labour force has come down from 22.8% in 2009-10 to 21.9% in 2010-11 on usual principal and subsidiary status basis.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to provide compulsory training to such women, as it is not practically possible to do so.

(e) Government has taken various steps to improve status of such women labourers which include Earmarking of funds under various Central Schemes for skill development, asking States to facilitate easy registration of workers involved in construction work and also spend higher proportion of building and other construction worker welfare cess on skill development of registered workers and their families. With a view to providing social security to unorganised workers, including women labourers and agricultural workers, the Government has enacted the

“Unorganized Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008” and has substantially increased ambit of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to cover larger cross section of workers and their families.

[English]

Skill Development

1994. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of National Skill Development Programmes in the country;

(b) the fund allocated by the Government in the 12th Five Year Plan for this purpose;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a skill development fund and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is also providing funds to various organisations to run vocational training centres;

(e) if so, the details of funds provided to such organisations during the last three years and the current year;

(f) the details of investment made by the public and private sectors towards various skill development projects in the country during the said period; and

(g) the extent to which the objectives of such skill development programmes have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) 51.92 lakh people were trained under skill development programme run by various Central Ministries/ Departments and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), during financial year 2012-13 details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In 12th plan period, an outlay of Rs 4639.19 crore has been kept for Directorate General of Employment and Training, which is primarily responsible for running

skill development programme under Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) National Skill Development Fund (NSDF) has been set up by Government of India, under the Department of Economics Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The funds to NSDC are routed through NSDF.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) and (f) NSDC has disbursed Rs.325 crores till 31st March, 2013 to various organisation for setting up training facilities. The year-wise details are given below.

Financial Year	Funds disbursed Rs in crore
2010-11	53.00
2011-12	137.00
2012-13	135.00
Total	325.00

During current year, till date Rs 134 crore has been released.

In addition to this, these organisations have invested Rs. 127.08 crores.

(g) Since inception and till the end of the last financial year, about 6,00,000 people have received job oriented skills training in a wide array of sectors- ranging from healthcare, tourism, hospitality and travel, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), retail, IT, electronics, textile, leather, handicrafts and automotive to agriculture, cold chains and refrigeration etc. across India through training providers to whom funds have been given by NSDC and 54% of the trainees have been placed after the training.

Statement

Breakup of the persons trained through skill development programme run by 20 Central Ministries/Departments and NSDC during FY 1012-13

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	Persons trained
1.	M/o Labour & Employment	820,000
2.	M/o Agriculture	1,327,962
3.	National Skill Development Corporation	402,506
4.	M/o Rural Development	543,354

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	Persons trained
5.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	551,309
6.	D/o Higher Education	275,164
7.	D/o Electronics and Information Technology	367,923
8.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	525,000
9.	M/o Women and Child Development	101,028
10.	M/o Textiles	78,437
11.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	42,375
12.	M/o Tourism	58,000
13.	M/o Tribal Affairs	2,767
14.	M/o Home Affairs	-
15.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	9,000
16.	M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers	35,800
17.	M/o Commerce and Industry	27,560
18.	D/o Heavy Industry	23,191
19.	M/o Minority Affairs	-
20.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	1,330
21.	M/o Food Processing Industries	0
Total		51,92,706

Central Road Fund

1995. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States/UTs under the Scheme of Central Road Fund (CRF);

(b) the details of proposals received and approved under CRF Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the details of pending proposals, State/ UT-wise including Kerala along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved;

(d) whether there has been a persistent demand from the State Governments to undertake road projects benefiting their States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of road projects funded from CRF Scheme in various States of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) The funds for development of State roads under Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme are distributed to the States on the basis of 30% weightage to fuel consumption and 70% weightage to the geographical area of the States.

(b) to (e) The State/UT-wise details of proposals including from the State of Karnataka received and approved under CRF Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Proposals submitted by the respective State/UTs under CRF Schemes are approved in accordance with Central Road Fund (State Road) Rules, 2007, subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se priority of works.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of proposals including from the State of Karnataka received and approved under CRF Scheme during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11 to 2013-14*	
		Received	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	10
3.	Assam	8	3

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	7	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	7
6.	Goa	1	1
7.	Gujarat	42	36
8.	Haryana	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16
11.	Jharkhand	1	1
12.	Karnataka	31	14
13.	Kerala	134	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	62
15.	Maharashtra	445	58
16.	Manipur	14	14
17.	Meghalaya	4	1
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Nagaland	2	1
20.	Odisha	33	12
21.	Punjab	10	10
22.	Rajasthan	153	81
23.	Sikkim	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	154	36
25.	Tripura	2	2
26.	Uttarakhand	12	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	41
28.	West Bengal	6	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0

[*Translation*]**Payment of Premium by Road Developers**

1996. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road developers pay annual premium to the Government/National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for building a highway and collecting toll from road users;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the conditions in this regard and the criteria being adopted for fixing the premium amount;

(c) the details of the premium paid by the developers to the Government/NHAI during the last three years and the current year and the number of years upto which premium amount is payable by road developers to the Government/NHAI; and

(d) whether some road developers have not paid the premium during the period and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) In case the projects bid out on premium, concessionaires commit to pay an annual premium (with successive increase of 5% per annum) as quoted at the time of bidding and stipulated in their respective Concession Agreements. The premium amount is payable from the Commercial Operation Date, and this being the bidding parameter, is decided through an open international competitive bidding in the market, through e-tendering.

(c) The details of the premium received by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the last three years and the current year (upto July, 2013) are placed in the enclosed Statement. The premium is payable to the NHAI over the Concession Period as stipulated in the respective Concession Agreement, which varies from project to project.

(d) No, Madam.

Statement

Details of the premium received by NHAI during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 upto July
1.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	Andhra Pradesh			2,92,50,000	3,90,00,000
2.	Pune-Satara	Maharashtra			1,07,77,33,125	34,65,84,657
3.	Samakhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	19,47,00,000	15,33,26,250	74,61,87,756	16,90,42,191
4.	Indore-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh		11,51,70,741	27,21,29,163	8,75,13,125
5.	Belgaum-Dharwad	Karnataka			35,00,41,668	14,10,50,000
6.	Chitradurga-Tumkur Bypass	Karnataka		1,08,30,00,000	1,58,53,50,000	50,98,27,500
7.	Six Laning of Hosur-Krishnagiri	Karnataka			75,54,12,500	30,43,95,000
8.	Dhankuni-Kharagpur	West Bengal			1,15,55,50,000	54,62,60,000
9.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara	Gujarat			51,60,00,000	1,34,16,00,000
10.	Walahajapet-Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu				6,67,64,706
11.	Bhaleshwar-Kharagpur	West Bengal/ Odisha				15,02,08,332
Total			19,47,00,000	1,35,83,01,986	1,55,30,01,986	3,73,15,26,314

Temporary Workers

1997. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the contractors get the works of permanent nature done by temporary workers in various private as well as public mines and industries;

(b) if so, the rules laid down in this regard;

(c) the number of persons found guilty of violations of the said rules along with the action taken against them during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Any establishment can employ contract workers in any job or process unless it is prohibited under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. However, the establishments engaging contract workers have to follow the statutory provisions contained in labour laws. The period of contract labour depends on the term and conditions of the contract or work/job between the Principal Employer and the contractor/worker.

(c) and (d) The data of enforcement of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Enforcement of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	No. of Inspections Conducted	9428	7327	7268	8146
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	5181	4908	4962	4671
3.	No. Irregularities	144675	148731	192418	148838
4.	No. of Convictions	2318	3643	4962	2871

*[English]***FDI Proposals**

1998. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals received and approved during the last three years and the current year in cold-storage and warehousing, single/multi-brand retails trade along with the extent to which additional employment is likely to be generated

through these investments;

(b) whether the Government has framed any policy for checking violation of contractual obligation between Indian and foreign companies and if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government against the erring companies;

(c) whether there is apprehension among small retailers/farmers/traders losing their ventures in the event of the implementation of the proposal;

(d) if so, the present status of implementation of Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail along with the action taken by the Government to alleviate the fears of the retailers/farmers in the country;

(e) whether the Government has provided safeguard to the domestic retailers/farmers /traders in view of the rising competition from foreign retailers after the entry of

the multi-national companies in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to review the decision of FDI in multi-brand retail and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) and (b) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, FDI up to 100%, under the automatic route is permitted in cold-storage and warehousing. Data available on 'agriculture services' as a whole is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of proposals on FDI in Single Brand Retail Trading approved during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II. No proposal for Foreign Direct Investment in Multi Brand Retail Trading has been received by the Government. FDI in these sectors has been permitted *inter-alia* with a view to generating additional employment opportunities.

(c) to (f) The Government reviews the FDI Policy on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. While doing so, the Government takes into consideration the concerns of all stake holders including small retailers, farmers and traders.

The contractual relationship between Indian and foreign companies is governed by prevalent laws regulations and other conditionalities contained in the FDI Policy and sector specific regulations. The FDI Policy on multi brand retail trading contains safeguards *inter-alia* in the form of the requirement to strengthen backend infrastructure; and 30% sourcing from the small producers. Both these safeguards are envisaged to integrate farmers and small producers in the value chain by strengthening their production capacity and making them more competitive.

The Government has amended some of the conditionalities under the FDI Policy on multi brand retail trading. Medium enterprises and farmers'/agri cooperatives have been included under the sourcing requirement. Secondly, the size of the small and medium enterprises is to be reckoned only at the stage of first engagement with a retailer. Thirdly, the 50% requirement of investment in backend infrastructure has been limited to the first tranche of US \$ 100 million. Fourthly, the decision on location of the retail stores has been left to the State Governments rather than restricting it to cities with a population of 10 lakh or more. These changes have been made taking into consideration the concerns of potential investors as well as domestic stakeholders.

Statement-I

Financial Year-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2010 to May 2013

Sector: Agriculture Services

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (Rs crore)	FDI (US\$ million)
1.	2010-11	202.60	43.90
2.	2011-12	226.41	49.02
3.	2012-13	875.90	161.47
4.	2013-14 (Apr-13 to May-13)	12.78	2.33
Grand Total		1,317.69	256.71

Note: Amount includes the inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

Statement-II*Financial Year-wise break-up for FDI approved during April 2010 to May 2013**Sector: Retail Trading (Single Brand)*

(Amount in million)

Financial Year (Apr-Mar)	No. of FDI Approved	Amount of FDI Approved	
		Rs	US\$
2010-11	5	502.27	11.04
2011-12	5	154.45	3.09
2012-13	3	1,161.31	21.20
2013-14 (Apr-May)	5	7,487.36	137.68
Grand Total	18	9,305.39	173.01

*Detailed break-up for FDI approved during April 2010 to March 2011**Sector: Retail Trading (Single Brand)*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Registration No and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		% age of Foreign Equity
				Rs	US\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Country: Italy

1.	4	Matteo Basso, Daniele Cesaro, Beatrice Basso, K.V. Ramchandran, Golden Nest, AI-153/F, A.L Block, 2nd Street, Anna Nagar, Chennai 600040.	Matteo Basso, Beatrice Basso, Deniele Basso Italy.	4.90	0.10	49.00
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Location: State Not Indicated (State Not Indicated)
Appr No (Date) : 1(31 July 2010)

Item of Manufacture: Engage in Retail Trading of Designer Apparel Using brand Name "LOV3 Italia" Owned by firm LOV3 S.R.1-Italy, Wholly Owned by the Foreign Joint Venture Partners.

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 4.90 : US\$ million : 0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Country: Switzerland						
2.	2 17 February 2010	Verve Hearing Systems AG, C/o Luthra & Luthra, 103, Ashoka Estate, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	Verve Hearing Systems AG, Laubisrutistrasse 28, Ch 8712, Stafa, Switzerland.	1.12	0.02	51.00
Location: State Not Indicated (State Not Indicated)			Item of Manufacture: Business			
Appr No (Date): 3 (31 May 2010)			of single brand retail trade under the brand "Phonak".			
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 1.12 : US\$ million : 0.02						
Country : U.K.						
3.	5 23 April 2010	C & J Clark International Ltd., C/o Mohinder Puri & Co., 1A-D, Vandhna, 11, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110001.	C & J Clark International Ltd., Box 87,40 High Street, U.K. BA 16 OEQ.	190.00	4.06	50.00
Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra)			Item of Manufacture: To Operate			
Appr No (Date): 5 (31 July 2010)			single brand "clarks" footwear & accessory retail stores.			
4.	12 23 October 2009	Mothercare UK Ltd., C/o J. Sagar Associates, Vakila House, 18, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400001, Maharashtra.	Mothercare UK Ltd., Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Hertfordshire, Wd24 6Sh, England, UK.	258.75	5.81	30.00
Location: Delhi (Delhi)			Item of Manufacture: Business of			
Appr No (Date): 1 (30 April 2010)			Single Brand retail through stand Alo-ne Mono Brand retail stores for Sale of maternity clothing & maternity ancillary products.			
5.	13 23 October 2009	Early Learning Centre Ltd., C/o J. Sagar Associates, Vikila House, 18 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400001, Maharashtra.	Early Learning Centre Ltd., Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts, Wd24 6Sh, England, U.K.	47.50	1.04	30.00
Location: Delhi (Delhi)			Item of Manufacture: Business			
Appr No (Date): 2 (31 May 2010)			of single brand retail under "Early Learning Centre" brand.			
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 3 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 496.25 : US\$ million : 10.91						

Detailed break-up for FDI approved during April 2011 to March 2012

Sector: Retail Trading (Single Brand)

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Registration No. and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		% age of Foreign Equity
				Rs	US\$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Country : France						
1.	8 26 July 2011	Delsey S. A., France C/o Chadha & Company, Advocates & Legal Consultants, S-327, Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi-110048. Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No (Date) : 1 (30 November 2011)	Desley S.A. France, 215, Avenue Des Nations, 93290, Tremblay-En-France. France.	45.00	0.88	51.00
						Item of Manufacture: Single brand retailing of bags, suitcases, shopping bags etc. Under the brand name 'Desley'.
2.	11 21 September 2011	Christian Louboutin S.A., France, C/o Sunil Choudhary, 335, Udyog Vihar, Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana. Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No. (Date): 1 (31 January 2012)	Christian Louboutin S.A.,19, Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Paris-75001. France	25.50	0.50	51.00
						Item of Manufacture: Setting up retail stores, outlets, show rooms & other formats across india for carrying on retail trading of christian Louboutin products.
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 70.50 : US\$ million : 1.38						
Country : Italy						
3.	9 12 August 2009	Fiamm S.P.A., C/o Fox Mandal & Co., A-9, Sector-9, Noida-201301.	Fiamm S.P.A., Viale Europa 63, 36075, Montechio Maggiore, Vicenza, Italy.	2.45	0.05	49.00
		Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No (Date): 13(30 November 2011)				Item of Manufacture: Marketing & selling of lead acid batteries under 'Fiamm' Trademark in India, Nepal, Bhutan & Sri Lanka.
4.	10 06 September 2011	Canali Holding S.P.A., C/o Luthra & Luthra, Law Officers, 103, Ashoka Estate, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.	Canali Holding S.P.A. Via Dante 2/A-20050, Triuggio (Mb), Italy.	76.50	1.56	51.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Location: State Not Indicated (State Not Indicated) Appr No (Date): 2 (29 February 2012)		Item of Manufacture: Retail Trade under the 'Canali' Brand.		

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 2 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 78.95 : US\$ million : 1.60

Country: Sri Lanka

5.	9 06 September 2011	Timex Garments (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka, C/o Younus Mohammed, S/o Mohammed Dada, No. 7&8, South End Road, Seshadripuram Bangalore-560020	Timex Garments (Pvt) Ltd, No. 455/1, Buddhaloka Mawatha. Colombo, Sri Lanka.	5.00	0.10	50.00
		Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No (Date): 3 (29 February 2012)		Item of Manufacture: Setting up of retail stores to sell products such as high style women's apparel & accessories under the brand name 'avirate'.		

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 5.00 : US\$ million : 0.10

Detailed break-up for FDI approved during April 2012 to March 2013

Sector: Retail Trading (Single Brand)

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Registration No. and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		% age of Foreign Equity
				Rs	US\$	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Country : Mauritius

1.	3 09 February 2012	Pavers England Limited C/o Mr. Akash Gupt Price Water House Coopers Private Limited Building No. 10 Tower-C 17th Floor DLF Cyber City Gurgaon, Haryana-122002	Payers Foresight Smart Ventures Ltd. 5BJ. 5th Floor, Wing 'B' Cyber Tower, Ebene, Cyber City, Mauritius-0001	1,095.52	20.00	100.00
		Location: Chennai (Tamil Nadu) Appr No (Date): 3 (30 November 2012)		Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of single brand retail trading of footwear and accessories under the brand 'pavers england'. The accessories would constitute shoe shiner, shoe polish, brush, socks, laces purses, bags, belts, wallets and jackets		

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 1,095.52 : US\$ million : 20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Country : Netherlands						
2.	10 01 August 2012	Damiani India Pvt. Ltd. Flat No. 1, 47, Pusa Road New Delhi-110005	Damiani International B.V. Prins Bernhardplein 200- Amster Dam, Holland	3.57	0.07	51.00
Location: Delhi (Delhi)			Item of Manufacture: Retail trading of jewellery and designer watches under the brand name 'Damiani'			
Appr No (Date): 5 (30 November 2012)						
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 3.57 : US\$ million : 0.07						

Country : U.S.A.

3.	8 19 June 2012	Brooks Brothers Group Inc., USA C/o Bmr Advisors 22nd Floor Building No. 5 Tower A, DLF Cyber City DLF Phase III, Gurgaon-122002	BBDI LLC 100 Phoenix Avenue Enfield Connecticut 06082, USA	62.22	1.14	51.00
Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra)			Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of single brand retail trading of 'Brooks Brothers' products. Products to be sold would be men's and women's apparel, shoes and accessories thereof			
Appr No (Date): 4(30 November 2012)						
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 62.22 : US\$ million : 1.14						

*Detailed Break-up for FDI approved during April 2013 to May 2013**Sector: Retail Trading (Single Brand)*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Registration No. and Date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity Rs	Foreign Equity US\$	%age of Foreign Equity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Country : France						
1.	6 23 April 2012	M/S NA Pali Europe Sarl C/o M/s Khaitan & Co.- 1105, Ahoka Estate, 24 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi	NA Pali Europe Sarl	76.50	1.39	51.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No (Date): 6 (31 May 2013)		Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of single brand retail trading of products under the brand quiksilver. The products to be sold would be apparel, footwear accessories and products associated the sports of surfing skate boarding and snowboarding			
2.	12 14 September 2012	Le Creuset India Trading Private Ltd C/o M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers Private Limited 17th Floor Building -10C DLF Cyber City Gurgaon, Haryana Location: Greater Mumbai (Mumbai) (Maharashtra) Appr No (Date): 2 (30 April 2013)	Le Creusetsas 02230 Fresnoy-Le-Grand France	33.10	0.61	99.99	
				Item of Manufacture: To undertake the business of single brand retail trading of products under the brand Le Creuset the products to be sold would be kitchenware, bakeware cookware barware products appliances and accessories			
3.	14 14 December 2012	Decathlon S.A. France C/o M/c Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd. Golf View Corporate Tower B, Sector 42 Sector Road Gurgaon, 122002 Location: Bangalore (Urban) (Karnataka) Appr No (Date): 4 (30 April 2013)	Decathlon Sa 4 Boulevard De Mons 59650 Villeneuve D Ascq. France	7,000.00	128.73	100.00	
				Item of Manufacture: Undertake the business of single brand retail trading of products under the brand oxylane the products to be sold would be sporting equipment and reeled accessories			
Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 3 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 7,109.60 : US\$ million : 130.73							
Country : Hong Kong							
4.	13 05 October 2012	Fossil India Private Limited C/o M/s P&A Law Offices 1st Floor, Dr. Gopal Das Bhavan, 28 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001	M/s Fossil(East)Limited 5/F, CDW Building 388 Castle Peak Road, Tsuen Wan, N.T. Hongkong	80.86	1.49	100.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Location: Delhi (Delhi) Appr No (Date): 3(30 April 2013)				Item of Manufacture: Undertake the business of single brand retail trading of products under the brand fossil the products to be sold would be watches and clocks belts etc. and other materials eyewear including sunglasses and spectacles frames jewellery etc.

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 80.86 : US\$ million : 1.49

Country: Singapore

5.	4	Promod Asia Invest Pte. Ltd. 23 March 2012 C/o M/s Azb & Partners Azb House, Plot No. A8 Sector 4, Noida 201301	Promod Asia Invest Pte Ltd 133 Cecil Street 15-02 Keck Tower Singapore	296.90	5.46	51.00	Item of Manufacture: Undertake the business of single brand retail trading of promod products Products to be sold women's clothing bags footwear and accessories.
		Location: State Not Indicated(State Not Indicated) Appr No (Date): 1(30 April 2013)					

Total Technical Cases : 0 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs million : 296.90 : US\$ million : 5.46

[Translation]

ITI's

1999. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more ITIs;

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

(d) whether any provision has been made to reserve seats in ITIs for the economically weaker sections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As on 30th July 2013, total no. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training in the country are 10,452. State-wise details of ITIs are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to set up 1500 more ITIs in PPP mode. Location-wise for the same have not been finalized.

(d) and (e) Seats in ITIs are reserved for weaker sections as per policy of the concerned State/Union Territory in this regard.

Statement

*Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with seating capacities in various States/Union Territories
as on 30.07.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	62	5052	78	16184
3.	Haryana	89	23720	106	11592	195	35312
4.	Himachal Pradesh	75	11700	126	11692	201	23392
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	98	21332	248	32592	346	53924
7.	Rajasthan	115	15632	759	95471	874	111103
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1385	166318	1700	198778
9.	Uttarakhand	59	7147	49	4918	108	12065
Sub Total		806	128178	2736	327745	3542	455923
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	148	28590	582	118068	730	146658
11.	Karnataka	179	30914	1287	102190	1466	133104
12.	Kerala	40	16476	488	53946	528	70422
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15.	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	653	67790	714	91078
Sub Total		437	100796	3019	342502	3456	443298
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17.	Andamand and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	30	5776	4	208	34	5984
19.	Bihar	34	11433	566	81769	600	93202
20.	Jharkhand	20	4672	160	35832	180	40504
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25.	Odisha	28	11952	589	99748	617	111700
26.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27.	Tripura	8	1120	0	0	8	1120
28.	West Bengal	52	13836	53	5912	105	19748
Sub-Total		203	52554	1375	223885	1578	276439
Western Region							
29.	Chhattishgarh	92	11120	51	6144	143	17264
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3264	5	412	15	3676
33.	Gujarat	157	57644	393	24072	550	81716
34.	Madhaya Pradesh	173	26158	204	24370	377	50528
35.	Maharashtra	390	108680	398	47988	788	156668
Sub Total		825	207482	1051	102986	1876	310468
Grand Total		2271	489010	8181	997118	10452	1486128

[English]

Promotion of Textiles in North Eastern Region

2000. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a separate policy for promotion of textiles for the North Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the same, State-wise; and

(c) the number of textile parks under the Integrated Textile Parks (ITPs) set up/proposed to be set up in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry proposes a project-based strategy for the North East Region under an umbrella Scheme by name "North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)" to be

implemented during the 12th Plan. This umbrella scheme will be implemented in the North East Region in addition to the regular schemes of the Ministry.

(b) The broad objective of the North East Textile Promotion Scheme is to develop and modernise the textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design and marketing support etc. The salient features of the scheme is enclosed given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) is a demand driven scheme. One Textile Park "Edison Integrated Textile Park" in Agartala, Tripura has been sanctioned in October 2011.

Statement

Salient feature of the North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

A project-based implementation strategy for all the North East States will be followed so as to provide region-

specific flexibility in project design and implementation. The Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and scheme interventions which will be adopted to achieve the objectives of the scheme:-

- (i) Textile clusters and parks will be developed where the norms of size of clusters or minimum number of households or area limits of the regular schemes will not apply.
- (ii) Marketing and promotion of textile products will be encouraged by exposure visits to the existing or new clusters/ parks, so that inputs to expand or modify their product lines are accessible.
- (iii) Design studies linked to Common Facility Centres (CFCs)/tool sheds will be entertained and design consultants will be engaged. The design input will be periodically reviewed and if necessary, the designer will be changed to facilitate fresh design inputs.
- (iv) Comprehensive Project for upgradation of powerloom units with modern shuttleless looms on hire purchase and projects for technology upgradation of the existing powerloom / handlooms units on the lines of scheme for insitu upgradation of powerlooms and TUFs for powerloom upgradation.
- (v) Skill development projects and projects for the development of sericulture, handicrafts, handlooms and other textile activities.

Commercial Activities around Wildlife Sanctuary

2001. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that commercial activities are rapidly growing in the Girnar Hills close to the Wildlife sanctuary effecting adversely the environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has received no concrete reports indicating a rapid growth in commercial activities close to Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary. However, activities taken up after due mandatory clearances cannot be ruled out. With a view to protect the habitat of the Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary, the Government of India has *vide* notification dated 31st May 2012 notified Eco-Sensitive Zone around the Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary. The said Eco-Sensitive Zone has a peripheral area of about 9317.58 ha. and includes 27 villages of Junagarh and Bhesan Talukas. The radius of the Eco-Sensitive Zone is 0 to 5 kms. All activities in the Girnar Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Eco-Sensitive Zone notification and also governed by the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, as provided in clause 3 of the notification.

Import of Raw Materials

2002. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the supply of raw materials for some industries in the country is being met through imports;

(b) if so, the details of the raw materials and minerals including iron ore and steel exported/imported along with the foreign exchange earned/spent during each of the last three years, quantum and value-wise;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to ensure adequate supply of said raw materials and minerals to the domestic industries; and

(d) the details of the outcome of the said efforts made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Import of any commodity, including raw material, takes place in the country if either the country is short of it or because domestic prices are

higher. The details of commodities including raw material and minerals, imported and exported are available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Volume-I (Exports) and Volume-II (Imports), which is regularly sent to Parliament library by DGCI&S.

(c) and (d) All Exports, including raw material and minerals, from the country are regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy revised from time to time.

Domestic industries can import raw materials, intermediates and components under the Advance Authorisation Scheme on a duty free basis for production of items for exports. Most raw materials are permitted to be imported freely.

[Translation]

Repairing and Maintenance of National Highways

2003. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways (NHs) passing through the State of Karnataka are being maintained by the National Highway Authority of India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has reimbursed the funds which were spent by the State Governments of Karnataka and Rajasthan on the repairing of NHs during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether direct handling of NHs is confined only to the State of Karnataka and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is planning to revert to the old system or bring any modification in the existing practice being followed for maintenance of NHs in view of large number of complaints about the conditions of highways and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the tender of process for repairing of NH roads is very complex due to which contractors are leaving the projects midway and if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) National Highways (NHs) entrusted with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is developed and maintained by them. The details of NHs stretches entrusted with the NHAI in the State of Karnataka are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the States of Karnataka and Rajasthan is Rs. 218.91 crore and Rs. 299.50 crore as against the allocation of Rs. 315.11 crore and 435.02 crore for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs during the last three year and the current year (upto June, 2013) respectively.

(c) The development and maintenance works are being implemented on the agency basis. The State Governments (State PWDs), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) are implementing the development and maintenance works on National Highways.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement

The details of NHs stretches entrusted with the NHAI in the State of Karnataka

Sl. No.	Section of NHs	NH No.
1.	Bangalore - Karnataka/Maharashtra border section of NH-4 (from km 10/000 to 592.240)	4
2.	Bangalore - Kolar - Nangli (KNT/ AP border) section of NH4 from km 216/900 to km. 31 8/000	4
3.	Belgaum - Goa/KNT border section of NH-4A from km 0.000 to km 84.120)	4A
4.	Bangalore - Hosur section of NH 7 from km 8/765 to km 33/130	7

Sl. No.	Section of NHs	NH No.
5.	Bangalore - Hyderabad (KNT/AP border) section of NH-7 from km 463.600 to 556.840	7
6.	Nelamangala- Devihalli- Hassan section of NH 48 form Km 28/200 to km 191/200	48
7.	Hosa kote-Dobespel section ofNH-207 from km 57.740 to km 138.320	207
8.	Bijapur - Hungund - Hospet - Chitradurga section of NH-13 from km 102.000 to km 418.600	13
9.	(New Mangalore Port) Surathkal to Nantoor - km. 358/000 to km. 375/300 of NH-17, Padil to B.C. Road - km. 328/000 to km. 345/000 of NH-48 & Bypass from Nantoor to Padil Km. 0/000 to km. 31172 ofN H-13	17, 48 & 13
10.	Kundapur - Surathkal (km 283.300 to km 358.080), Nantoor to Mahaveer Circle (km 375.300 to km 376.700 & Mahaveer Circle to Talapady (km 3/700 to km 17/200)	17

[English]

Monopolistic Pricing by NMDC

2004. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has been resorting to monopolistic pricing in arbitrary manner and passing on the burden towards domestic steel producers and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the price of steel in the domestic market;

(b) whether the said price hike by NMDC has adversely affected the small and the medium steel manufacturers and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from the domestic steel manufacturers and

other industrial bodies complaining against the unilateral pricing by NMDC; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the steps taken by the Government to address the concerns of the steel manufacturers and industrial bodies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Iron ore and steel are in deregulated sector. NMDC Limited is one of the many iron ore producing companies in the country which supplies iron ore to the iron and steel industry in the country. Prices of iron ore and steel are fixed by the individual companies based on commercial prudence and general market conditions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Some representations have been received in the Ministry of Steel regarding pricing mechanism of NMDC Limited. Being a Navratna Public Sector Enterprise, the commercial and financial decisions including pricing of iron ore is decided by the company based on various factors. However, to improve availability of iron ore to domestic iron and steel industry at affordable price, the Government has imposed the export duty on iron ore to 30% ad valorem on all grades of iron ore (except pellets).

Comprehensive Sports Policy

2005. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a comprehensive sports policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said policy is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the current status of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had proposed a new comprehensive National Sports Policy in 2007-08, the draft of which was discussed with all stake holders viz, State Governments, Indian Olympic Association (IOA), National Sports Federations,

Eminent Sportspersons and Sports Administrators. After careful consideration of the whole matter and in view of the new initiatives taken by way of introduction of the Scheme of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan for broad-basing of sports in the country, the Government decided that the existing National Sports Policy 2001 is sufficient to achieve the goals of both mass participation in sports and promotion of excellence in sports and decided to withdraw the draft comprehensive National Sports Policy. Accordingly, the policy was withdrawn with the approval of the Cabinet. At present, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is in existence.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Woods to Farmers from Forests

2006. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers of Himachal Pradesh used to get woods from forest at lower cost for repair/construction of their homes under Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) if so, whether the said practice has now been discontinued;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to restore the said facility at the request of the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. The said Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forest for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. This Act does not envisage provision of 'Goods' from forest to farmers of any State/Union Territory, including Himachal Pradesh, at lower cost for repair/construction of their homes.

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

Carbon Emission by Thermal Power Plants

2007. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector is responsible for the 60 per cent of carbon emission in total;

(b) the percentage of share of carbon emission produced by the country in global emission at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to promote solar energy, wind energy and green energy in place of thermal power plants;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conserve environment by conducting research in clean energy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No.

(b) The data collected for the United Nations by the United States Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), indicates that the percentage of total annual CO₂ emissions by India is 5.83% of the global CO₂ emissions in the year 2008.

(c) and (d) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been launched on January 11, 2010 under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which aims to install solar technologies capacity of 20,000 MW by the end of the 13th Five Year Plan. The 12th Five Year Plan has identified renewable energy, especially wind energy and solar energy as potentially promising alternatives to conventional fossil fuel-based electric power.

(e) and (f) A 'National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF)' under Ministry of Finance has been established by the Government in 2011 to invest in entrepreneurial ventures and funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies. Indigenous efforts are also being

made to develop Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) technology and Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology (Clean Coal Technology).

[English]

Leasing of Port Lands

2008. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the leasing of some areas of Ennore Port Limited's land for setting up a five million tonne Liquefied Natural Gas storage and regasification terminal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any deadline to complete the work of the terminal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has approved leasing of land measuring 520,000 sq.mtr. of Ennore Port Limited to the Joint Venture (JV) led by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) for a period of 30 years for setting up Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage and regasification terminal project with a capacity of 5 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMPA).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The deadline for completion period has been kept 39 months from the date of award of Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Commissioning (EPCC) contract.

Wildlife Protection Act

2009. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to consult village council before declaring any area as a wildlife park or sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to bring Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 in conformity with the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the necessary amendments are likely to be made in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) An amendment has been proposed in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which includes a provision for consultation with Gram Sabhas before declaration of a Sanctuary/National Park in Scheduled areas. The proposal also involves consultations with the Gram Sabhas in the management of Sanctuary/National Park that are declared in Scheduled Areas.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The present proposed amendment in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, envisages incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) in the Act. It has been proposed to introduce a new Chapter-V B for the 'Regulation of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as per the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora'. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2013 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August 2013. No specific time frame can be attributed for passage of the Bill.

Regularisation of Crew Members

2010. SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to regularize the GP crew working in the Port Department of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether junior employees are availing the benefits of being regularized neglecting the seniority of the order crew;

(c) if so, the reasons for not regularizing all the employees; and

(d) if not, the details of posts that have been regularized?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) As per information provided by Lakshadweep Administration, GP crew working in the Port Department of

Lakshadweep are being regularised as per their seniority. Till date Lakshadweep Administration has regularised 23 posts of GP crews.

[Translation]

Export of Fruits and Soya Cakes

2011. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the total quantity of litchi and agricultural processed products including soya cakes exported/imported along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the litchi and agricultural processed

Export

Quantity: in MT; Value: Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Commodity	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr.-May)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Processed Agricultural Products	-	443339	-	654587	-	805108	-	138649
2.	Litchi	1186.11	135.85	319.94	38.76	794.86	118.13	17.20	8.44
3.	Oil-Cake & Other Solid Residue obtained from Soya Bean Oil Extraction	5206545.16	933515.99	5252178.97	993887.06	4558421.23	1361357.98	518379.35 (upto July, 2013)	182306.85 (upto July, 2013)

Import

Quantity: in MT; Value: Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Commodity	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Apr.-May)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1.	Processed Agricultural Products	-	210309	-	294229	-	357304	-	55049
2.	Litchi	159.62	68.63	42.24	19.37	54.67	30.88	51	36.34
3.	Oil-Cake & Other Solid Residue obtained from Soya Bean Oil Extraction	75.50	113.16	33.74	42.75	78.27	112.64	40.15	55.77

products are also exported from States like Bihar among others;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides any assistance to the States to encourage the production of export oriented fruits and agricultural processed products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the export of litchi and agricultural processed products including soya cakes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Total quantity of litchi and agricultural processed products including soya cakes exported/imported along with the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

(b) and (c) State-wise data of export is not being maintained.

(d) and (e) To enhance the production and productivity of horticultural crops including litchi, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "National Horticulture Mission (NHM)" in the country since 2005-06. All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States and the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH).

Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan Schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various Schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports.

[English]

Poseidon Aircraft for Navy

2012. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had contracted for eight Poseidon 81 aircraft to protect India's long range maritime snooping and strengthen anti-submarine warfare capabilities of the Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country has already received some quantity of the said aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Contract has been concluded in January, 2009 for procurement of eight (08) P-8I LRMRASW Aircraft along with associated spares, System support and training.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. First P-8I aircraft has been delivered to Indian Navy in May, 2013.

Efficiency of Ports

2013. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been negligible growth in the efficiency parameters at major ports in the country;

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

(c) the details of various measures taken by the Government to improve the efficiency parameters in major ports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) and (b) No, Madam. The performance of the Major Ports has improved over the years particularly key performance indicators such as Average Turn Around Time, Average pre-berthing detention and the Average output per ship berth day. The details of important performance parameters of all the major ports for last 3 years are given below:

Period	Average Turn around Time (Port Account) (in days)	Average Pre-Berthing Detention (Port Account) (in Hrs)	Average Output per ship per berth day (in Tonnes)
2010-11	2.66	11.76	10735
2011-12	2.61	11.13	11112
2012-13	2.58	12.29	11750
2013-14 (till May' 13)	2.29	8.95	13130

(c) Government has taken a number of measures to improve efficiency of major ports. These are:

(i) Construction of new berths and terminals to enhance port capacity to minimise

pre-berthing detention time and reduce turnaround time of vessels calling on the Ports.

- (ii) Modernising berths with state of the art loading/unloading equipment to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) Deepening of channels and berths so that ports can accommodate larger vessels.
- (iv) Improving rail/road connectivity of Ports for speedy evacuation of cargo.

Research in Shipbuilding

2014. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish the National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH) in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to transform NIRDESH into a state-of-the-art institute; and

(d) the time by which NIRDESH is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) National Institute for Research and Development in Defence Shipbuilding (NIRDESH) has been established.

(b) NIRDESH institute is set up as an autonomous society under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production. The foundation stone was laid on 4th January, 2011 at Chaliyam, Kozhikode, Kerala. Raksha Mantri heads the Board of Governors as the President, with representatives from the MoD, Indian Navy, Coast Guard and CMDs of Defence Public Sector Shipyards as members.

(c) NIRDESH has initiated the process of appointing the Consultant for preparation of Master Plan and Detailed Project Reports. Presently one building is functional at the NIRDESH site. Government has assigned the charge

of DG, NIRDESH to a Joint Secretary in Department of Defence Production, and support staff has been taken on deputation from Shipyards.

(d) NIRDESH is already functioning.

NOC for Petrol Pumps on National Highways

2015. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authorities at Ambala and Chandigarh offices have started issuing notices to old and existing petrol pumps commissioned prior to 17 October, 2003 for obtaining No Objection Certificates (NOCs) from the National Highway Offices;

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

(c) whether these notices have been issued without confirming and procuring the records of NOCs from the offices of the then National Highway Authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon; and

(f) whether some agents in collusion with some officials have contacted these petrol pump owners to get their licenses/NOCs regularized and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) As per the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in the matter of Vikram Sharda Vs. Krishna Mohan and Others, a meeting was held on 8.5.2013 under the Chairmanship of Director General (Road Development) & Special Secretary with representatives of Oil Companies. It was decided in the meeting that Oil Companies would rectify the existing deficiencies in the layout of the approaches of the Retail Outlets, if any, to bring it in line with Ministry's Circular No. RW/NH-33023/19/99-DO.III dated 17.10.2003 by 31.8.2013 failing which the Oil Companies shall de-energise the retail outlets. Accordingly, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued letter dated 4.6.2013 seeking the

details of the approval/ drawing etc. of Retail Outlets from the concerned Oil Companies.

(e) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has received a complaint from Haryana Petroleum Dealers Associations in this regard. The same is being examined by the NHAI in consultation with concerned Oil Company. Similarly, another complaint from M/s Pipli Service Station of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Pipli Kurukshetra was received. The same was examined by NHAI and found without any merit.

(f) Ministry has no information in this regard.

Non-Accessibility of PF Account

2016. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than Rs. 25,000 crores is lying idle with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) covering Provident Fund (PF) deductions made by contractors from the wages of contract workers;

(b) whether many such PF accounts of contract workers are inoperable and not accessible to its beneficiaries;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plan to launch an awareness drive to sensitise the contract workers on the PF money;

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

(e) whether the EPFO will also mandate inclusion of the PF Registration Codes in every Identity Card issued to contract workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of the Question above.

(c) and (d) Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder do not distinguish between regular employees and contract workers.

It has been Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO)'s constant endeavor to make all the employees, enrolled under the Act, aware about the procedures to deal with Provident Fund money.

Directions have recently been issued by EPFO to the field offices across the country for holding public meetings, seminars, workshops, educational camps with employers' associations and workers' unions to publicize the initiatives and ongoing activities benefiting the labourers including contract labourers.

Procedural simplifications have been made for quick settlement of claims of the members and transfer their Provident Fund moneys to their individual bank accounts as per details given belows-

(a) Process of settlement of claims made efficient by reducing the process of approval to two levels.

(b) National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) facility has been started to expedite the transfer of funds directly to the members' bank account.

(c) The member is kept informed of status of his claim as indicated in the above two steps through SMS, if he provides his mobile number at the time of submitting claim.

Facility of e-Passbook has also been provided on the website of the EPFO. After registering himself on the EPFO website, PF member can view or take a printout of his PF statement.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (e) of the Question above.

[Translation]

Development of Roads in North East and Naxal Hit Areas

2017. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success rate of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-Eastern States

and construction of roads in Naxal-hit areas of the country in less than 15 per cent;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any accountability in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The rates of success of SARDP-NE and Naxal-hit areas are more than 30% and 45% respectively. However, the progress in these areas is affected due to very short working season, remoteness of the localities, difficult terrain/geological conditions etc.

[English]

Land covered under Environmental Protection

2018. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of land has been covered under environmental protection and afforestation in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds spent on the same by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to meet at least 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State of Maharashtra on afforestation; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds provided to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years under different schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Forest Department of Maharashtra, about 1.55 lakh ha area has been covered under afforestation in the State during the last three years, (2010-11 to 2012-13) incurring an investment of Rs. 266.72 crores under various State Plan/Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas of the country through people's participation. An amount of Rs 73.55 crores has been released to Maharashtra under NAP to treat an area of 16539 hectares during the last three years. In addition, MoEF has also initiated the National Mission for Green India (GIM) on landscape approach with people's participation. An amount of Rs 4.06 crores has been released to Maharashtra under GIM for addressing preparatory activities in two identified landscapes during 2011-12.

Ministry also provides funds for environment protection and afforestation under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), 13th Finance Commission and Centrally Sponsored Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The details of funds provided to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years under different Schemes of the Ministry has been provided in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the funds provided to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
National Afforestation Programme (NAP)	16.17	28.51	28.87
Green India Mission (GIM)	0.00	4.06	0.00
13th Finance Commission	38.70	38.70	77.40
Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)	85.49	82.63	78.21
Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS)	2.62	3.74	2.69

Mechanism for Forest Clearances

2019. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any panel to review the mechanism for forest clearances in industrial projects replacing the need for approval from the relevant Gram Sabha with State Government certificates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Office constituted a Committee with Shri Pulok Chatterjee, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister as Chairman; Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs as Members to make recommendations on issues relating to implementation of certain provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

The Committee made the following recommendations:

(i) In supersession of its earlier circulars, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) will issue a fresh circular stipulating that proposals for unconditional forest clearance must be accompanied by the following:-

(a) A letter from the State Government certifying, firstly, that the complete process for recognition and vesting of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) has been carried out for the entire forest area proposed for diversion, with a record of all consultations and meetings held along with the types of individual and community rights recognized and vested; secondly, that the rights of Primitive Tribal Groups/ Pre-Agricultural Communities (PTG/PAC), where applicable, have been specifically safeguarded as per

Section 3 (i) (c) of the FRA; and thirdly, that there are no proposals pending or proposed for diversion of the forest land in question for facilities managed by the Government as required under Section 3(2) of the FRA.

(b) Where processes of recognition and vesting of forest rights under the FRA is yet to begin, a confirmation from the State Government stating that recognition and vesting of forest rights under the FRA, will be completed before the final approval of the proposal or order of diversion by the State.

(c) Where the project activity on forest land is affecting the quality of life of the people residing at the site of diversion whose rights have been recognized and vested under the FRA; like mining projects, projects leading to submergence and the consequent displacement of large number of people etc., a resolution of the Gram Sabha of the area, based on full and prior information of the project and a public hearing, endorsing that the project is in the interest of people living on the forest land, the use of which is proposed to be diverted for non-forest purposes.

Provided that, such a resolution may not be required in cases where

(A) any consultation that is statutorily mandated has been carried out and has been communicated to the State or the project proponents and the same is indicated in the proposal explicitly, and

(B) in the following cases:

B.1 Project requires public hearing in order to get environment clearance. (However, a copy of minutes or recording of public hearing may be furnished along with the proposal in such cases);

B.2 For projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/optical fibers and transmission lines, etc. where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages are involved unless recognized rights of PTGPAC are being affected;

B.3 Proposals involving diversion of private forest land;

B.4 In case of facilities covered under Section 3(2) of the FRA and other small public utility projects for the welfare of local people; and

B.5 For projects that do not substantially or significantly affect the quality of life of the people residing in the site of diversion whose rights have been recognized.

- (ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) will suitably incorporate the provisions contained in the new circular of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in its earlier guidelines of 12 July 2012.

In pursuance to the report submitted by the Committee, the MoEF with consultation and concurrence of the MoTA informed the all State/ Union Territory Governments that proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for projects like construction of roads, canals, laying of pipelines/ optical fibers and transmission lines etc. where linear diversion of use of forest land in several villages are involved, unless recognised rights of PTG/ PAC are being affected, are exempted from the requirement of obtaining consent of the concerned Gram Sabha(s) as stipulated in clause (c) read with clause (b), (e) and (f) in second para of the MoEF's letter dated 3rd August 2009 wherein MoEF issued detailed guidelines on submission of evidences for having initiated and completed the process of settlement of rights under the FRA for proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Security for Merchant Vessels

2020. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides armed guards for Indian merchant vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the various measures taken by the Government to protect Indian merchant vessels from the sea pirates?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN):

(a) to (c) There is no obligation on the part of the Government to provide armed security guards to merchant ships. However, suitable guidelines have been issued by the Government on deployment of armed security guards on board merchant ships to enable deployment of private armed security guards on Indian flag merchant ships particularly when transiting through the High Risk Area (HRA) in the Gulf of Aden region in Africa.

(d) Government has taken various preventive/ mitigating security measures, which *inter-alia*, include the following:-

- (i) M.S. Notice No.1 of 2011 issued providing for elaborate anti-piracy measures (Best Management Practices), including safe house/citadel.
- (ii) Banning of sailing vessels to ply in waters south or west of the line joining Salalah and Male *vide* DGS M.S.Notice No. 3/2010.
- (iii) Naval escort provided by Indian naval ships in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.
- (iv) Enhanced vigil by the Indian Navy in the Indian EEZ and westward upto 65 degree east longitude.
- (v) Active participation of India in the security meetings of the International Maritime Organization, Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) and other international fora.

- (vi) Submission of Document No.27/9/1 at the IMO Assembly meeting held at London on 21-30.11.2011 for flag States to provide information on the welfare of captive crew, efforts for their release and also on continued payment of their wages.

[Translation]

Export of Onion

2021. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has canalized the export/import of onion to keep it under its control;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the agencies selected for the export of onions both public and private agencies; and

(c) the quantum of onion imported/exported by these private agencies out of the total onion exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has designated the following 13 State Trading Enterprises (STEs) as canalizing agencies for export/import of onions of all varieties:-

- (i) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing

Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)

- (ii) Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB)

- (iii) Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (GALC)

- (iv) The Spices Trading Corporation Ltd. (STCL)

- (v) The A. P. State Trading Corporation

- (vi) The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (KSCMF)

- (vii) The National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India Ltd., (NCCF)

- (viii) The North Karnataka Onion Growers Co-operative Society (NKOCS)

- (ix) West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation (WBECS) Ltd., Kolkata

- (x) M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation ((MPSAIDC), Bhopal

- (xi) Karnataka State Produce Processing and Export Corporation (KAPPEC), Bangalore

- (xii) Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Ltd.,

- (xiii) The Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation (AP MARKFED),

(c) The Department of Commerce does not maintain the agency-wise data. However, the quantum of onion exported and imported during each of the last three years and the current year (upto June, 2013), is given as under:-

Export of onions

Quantity in MTs. (Rs. in crore)

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Apr-June'13*	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
11,82,990	1,780.26	13,11,306	1723.81	16,63,805	1964.00	5,11,616	776.47

Source: DGCI&S & *NHRDF

Import of onions

Quantity in MTs. (Rs. in crore)

2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Apr-June'13*	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
12,506	30.71	13	0.07	450	0.30	N.A.	N.A.

Source: DGCI&S & *NHRDF N.A - Not Available

[English]

Toll on Two Lane NHs

2022. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to levy toll on two-lane National Highways (NHs) of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to expand single/two-lane NHs across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per sub-rule 3 of rule-4 of National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time, the rate of fee for use of a section of national highway, having two lanes and on which the average investment for up gradation has exceeded rupees two and half crore per kilometer at the 1st April, 2008 prices, shall be sixty percent of the rate of fee specified under sub-rule 2 of rule-4 of the said rule.

(c) and (d) The development of National Highways (NHs) is taken up depending upon traffic volume, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Relaxation in Clearance Norms

2023. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to relax environmental clearance norms for projects requiring forest land;

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

(c) whether it is likely to have an adverse impact on environment;

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

(e) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines so as to reduce the diversion of forest land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the guidelines for granting environmental clearance in respect of projects involving forest land, the environment clearance is issued only after the grant of Stage-I approval for forest clearance. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) received representations from various stakeholders to delink grant of Environment clearance from forest clearance in case of linear projects such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines etc. involving patches of forest land along their alignment, often stretching to several hundred kilometers. After careful consideration of the matter and with the prior approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, these guidelines have been partially modified *vide* Office Memorandum No. J-11015/200/2008-IA.II (M) dated 19.03.2013, as per which pending grant of Stage-I forest clearance for non-forestry use of the forest land, the environment clearance to linear projects may be issued subject to stipulations contained in this Office Memorandum.

(e) and (f) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose requires prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Such approvals are given in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 and the guidelines under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 issued by the Central Government. Such approvals are accorded only when diversion of forest land is bare minimum and unavoidable after examination of all possible alternatives.

Office of ESIC

2024. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of offices of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to upgrade various Camp Offices of ESIC Into a Sub-Regional Office in the country including Rourkela;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL

SURESH): (a) The State-wise details of offices of Employees State Insurance Corporation operating in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There are two camp offices of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), one at Rourkela in Odisha and other at Siliguri in West Bengal. A proposal for up-gradation of camp office at Rourkela into Sub Regional Office has been received by ESIC which is being examined.

Statement

State-wise Details of Offices of ESIC Operating in the country

Name of State	Name of Unit	Regional Office (RO)/Sub-Regional Office (SRO)	Branch Offices	Pay Office	Divisional Office	Camp Office	Liasion Office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	RO	1. Adoni 2. Balanagar 3. Bibinagar 4. Chikkadpally 5. Chittoor 6. Hindupur 7. Jeedimentla 8. Kadapa 9. Kompally 10. Kukatpally 11. Kurnool 12. L.B. Nagar 13. Madanapalle 14. Mahaboobnagar 15. Nizamabad 16. Patancheru 17. Ramagundam 18. Sadasivpet 19. Sanathnagar 20. Sirpurkagaz Nagar 21. Sivarampally	1. Kalvakurthy 2. Suryapet			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			22. Tarnaka				
			23. Tirupathi				
			24. Warangal				
	Vijaywada	SRO	25. Nellore	3. Yanam			
			26. Guntur				
			27. Autonagar, Vijaywada				
			28. Gandhinagar, Vijaywada				
			29. Tanukum W.G, Distt.				
			30. Eluru, W.G. Distt.				
			31. Rajahmundry E.G. Distt.				
			32. Kakinada, E.G. Distt.				
	Vishakhapatnam	SRO	33. Vishakhapatnam	4. Bobbili			
			34. Gajuwaka	5. Rajam			
			35. Nellimarla	6. Pydibhimayaram			
			36. Chittivalsa	7. Kothavaslasa			
			37. Vizianagaram				
			38. Sreeramnagar				
Assam	Guwahati	RO	1. Guwahati	1. Dibrugarh			
			2. Amingaon	2. Joypur			
			3. Chandrapur	3. Mergherita			
			4. Nagaon	4. Ledo			
			5. Jorhat	5. Digboi			
			6. Tinsukia	6. Kalapahar			
			7. Tezpur	7. Beltola			
			8. Bongaigaon	8. Jalukbari			
			9. Dhubri	9. Jagiroad			
			10. Shillong	10. Jogighopa			
			11. Bynihat				
			12. Silchar				
			13. Dimapur				
			14. Agartala				
			15. Numaligarh				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	Patna	RO	1. Bihar Sharif 2. Banjari, Rohthas. 3. Bhagalpur 4. Begusarai 5. Dalmiyanagar 6. Darbhanga 7. Digha 8. Dumraon 9. Gaya 10. Kahaigaon 11. Hajipur 12. Katihar 13. Munger 14. Mokama 15. Muzaffarpur 16. Patna 17. Patna City 18. Samsatipur				
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	RO	1. Raipur 2. Bhilai 3. Korba 4. Rajandgaon 5. Bilaspur 6. Raigarh	1. Kumhari 2. Uria 3. Champa 4. Mandir Hasaud 5. Tilda 6. Dhamtari 7. Siltara			
Delhi	Delhi	RO	1. Raghbir Nagar 2. Kishanganj 3. Shahadra/Nand Nagri 4. Mayapuri 5. Mori Gate 6. Sabji Mandi			Nand Nagri	
	Okhla	SRO	7. Ashram 8. Kalkaji 9. Okhla 10. Palam				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rohini	SRO	11. Ashok Vihar 12. Badli 13. Narela Industrial Area 14. Mundka 15. Nangloi				
Goa	Panji	RO	1. Panji 2. Mapusa 3. Vasco 4. Margao 5. Ponda				
Gujarat	Ahmedabab	RO	1. Asarwa 2. Bhpunagar 3. City 4. Dariapur 5. Gomtipur 6. Isanpur 7. Jamalpur 8. Khokhara 9. Naroda Road 10. Naroda I.E 11. Odhav 12. Vatva 13. Bhavnagar 14. Gandhinagar 15. Jamnagar 16. Kadi 17. Kalol (NG) 18. Mehsana 19. Morbi 20. Rajkot 21. Surendranagar 22. Wankaner	1. Viramgam 2. Porbander 3. Himmat-nagar 4. Dhrangadhra 5. Junagadh 6. Thangadh			
	Surat	SRO	23. Salabatpura 24. Lal Darwaja 25. Vapi				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			26. Navsari				
	Vadodara	SRO	27. Ankleshwar	7. Nandesari			
			28. Bharuch	8. Cambay			
			29. Gorwa	9. Petlad			
			30. Halol	10. Godhra			
			31. Kalol	11. Waghodia			
			32. Makarpura				
			33. Nadiad				
			34. Panigate				
Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	RO	1. Baddi	1. Solan			
			2. Parwanoo	2. Shimla			
			3. Panota Sahib	3. Gagret			
			4. Nalagarh				
			5. Mehatpur				
			6. Mandi				
			7. Kala Amb				
Haryana	Faridabad	RO	1. NIT Faridabad	1. Karnal			
			2. Sec-27, Faridabad	2. Smalkha			
			3. Sec. 023,	3. Murthal			
			4. 16/6, Faridabad	4. Hansi			
			5. Bhiwani	5. Mayyar			
			6. Bahadurgarh	6. Panchkula			
			7. Hisar	7. Jind			
			8. Rai	8. Kila Zafargarh			
			9. Sonapat	9. Sampla			
			10. Rohtak				
			11. Sector-8, Faridabad				
	Ambala	SRO	12. Ambala				
			13. Jagadhri				
			14. Panipat				
			15. Pinjore				
	Gurgaon	SRO	16. Civil lines				
			17. Dundahera				
			18. Dharuhera				
			19. Manesar				
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu		1. Jammu	1. Samba			
			2. Kathua	2. Katra			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			3. Srinagar	3. Udhampur			
Jharkhand	Ranchi	RO	1. Adityapur	1. Dhruva			
			2. Bokaro				
			3. Dhanbad				
			4. Giridih				
			5. Golmuri				
			6. Jasidih				
			7. Jhumri Telaiya				
			8. Kumardhbi				
			9. Nirsachatti				
			10. Ramgarh				
			11. Ranchi				
Karnataka	Bangalore		1. Basavabagydi	1. Channa- patna			
			2. Mysore Road	2. Rama- nagaram			
			3. Magadi Road	3. Kengeri			
			4. Majestic	4. Kumbalgod			
			5. Sheshadripuram	5. Mandya			
			6. Srirampuram	6. Belagola			
			7. Rajajinagar	7. Kollegal			
			8. NGEF	8. T. Narasipura			
			9. Queen's Road	9. Manipal			
			10. Channapatna	10. Kundapur			
			11. KGF	10. Panambur			
	Mangalore	SRO	12. Baikampady				
			13. Mangalore				
			14. Udupi				
	Mysore	SRO	15. Hassan				
			16. Mysore (D.R Mohalla)				
			17. Mysore (Subhasnagar)				
			18. Nanjangud				
	Bommasandra	SRO	19. Adugodu				
			20. Bommasandra				
			21. Hal				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Hubli	SRO	22. Belgaum	12. Udyambag			
			23. Chitradurga	13. Hospet			
			24. Davangere	14. Munirabad			
			25. Dandeli	15. Hosahalli			
			26. Dharwad	16. Bagalkot			
			27. Gadag	17. Banahatti			
			28. Gokak	18. Tolahunse			
			29. Koppal	19. Hulkati			
			30. Harihar	20. Gokakfalls			
			31. Hubli	21. Sedam			
			32. Shimoga	22. Mallkhad			
				23. Raichur			
				24. Badravati			
	Gulabarga	SRO	33. Bellary				
			34. Bijapur				
			35. Gulbarga				
			36. Shahabad				
	Peenya	SRO	37. Peenya 1				
			38. Yeshwanthpur				
			39. Malleshwaram				
			40. Peenya-II				
			41. Yelahanka				
			42. Tumkur				
Kerala	Thrissur	RO	1 Thrissur				Thiruanathapuram
			2. Ollur				
			3. Alagappanagar				
			4. Chalakudy				
			5. Irinjalakuda				
			6. Koratty				
			7. Kanjikode				
			8. Palakkad				
			9. Shoranpur				
			10. Vatakara				
	Ernakulam	SRO	11. Aluva	1 Pala			
			12. Angamaly				
			13. Ernakulam				
			14. Ettumanur				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			15. Fort Kochi				
			16. Kalamassery				
			17. Kottayam				
			18. Perumbavoor				
			19. Thoppumpady				
			20. Tripunithura				
			21. Udyogmandal				
			22. Thodupuzha				
			23. Vellor				
	Kollam	SRO	24. Adoor	2. Kottiyam			
			25. Alappuzha				
			26. Chathannur				
			27. Kallambalam				
			28. Kayamkulam				
			29. Kollam				
			30. Kottarakkara				
			31. Kundara				
			32. Punalur				
			33. Sasthamkotta				
			34. Ezhukone				
			35. Anchal				
			36. Cherthala				
			37. Karunagappally				
			38. Kazhakuttom				
			39. Kilikollur				
			40. Neyyattinkara				
			41. Puthur				
	Thiruvananthapuram	SRO	42. Thiruvandrum				
	Kozhikode	SRO	43. Mallappuram				
			44. Feroke				
			45. Kallai				
			46. Kozhikode				
			47. Mavoor				
			48. Thalassery				
			49. Kannur				
			50. Balapattanam				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			51. Pappinissery				
			52. Payyanur				
			53. Kasargode				
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	RO	1. Amlai	1. Sanawad			Bhopal
			2. Bamore	2. Itarsi			
			3. Sonagiri	3. Sagar			
			4. New Subhash Nagar	4. Rewa			
			5. Burhanpur	5. Niwar			
			6. City Dewas	6. Malanpur			
			7. Kalanibagh Dewas	7. khandwa			
			8. Falke Bazar	8. Katni			
			9. Ind. Estate, Indore				
			10. Millarea				
			11. Nehru Nagar				
			12. Jabalpur				
			13. Mandideep				
			14. Mandsour				
			15. Murar				
			16. Nagda				
			17. Pithampur 1-2				
			18. Pithampur 3-4				
			19. Rathlam				
			20. Satna				
			21. Patel Nagar, Ujjain				
Maharashtra	Mumbai	RO	1. Byuculla				
			2. Colaba				
			3. Delisle Road				
			4. Ghatkopar				
			5. Godrej				
			6. Kurla				
			7. Lower Parel				
			8. Madanpura				
			9. Mahim				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			10. Naigaon				
			11. Parel				
			13. Worli				
	Aurangabad	SRO	14. Aurangabad	1. Chalisgaon			
			15. Waluj	2. Amalner			
			16. Jalgaon				
			17. Dhule				
			18. Nanded				
	Marol	SRO	19. Marol				
			20. Sakinaka				
			21. Andheri				
			22. Irla				
			23. Jogeshwari				
			24. Goregaon				
			25. Kandivili				
			26. Borivli				
			27. Mira Road				
			28. Vasai				
	Nagpur	SRO	29. Hingna Road	3. Kamptee			
			30. Model Mill	4. Kalmeshwar			
			31. Sardar				
			32. Bagadganj				
			33. Butibori				
			34. Akola				
			35. Chandrapur				
			36. Hinganghat				
			37. Amravati				
			38. Gondia				
	Pune	SRO	40. Baner Road				
			41. Bibvewadi				
			42. Bhosari				
			43. Chinchwad				
			44. Daminin Nagar				
			45. Hadapsar				
			46. Ichalkarnji				
			47. Electronic Sadan				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			48. Pimpri				
			49. Pune				
			50. Satare				
			51. Sidheshwar Peth				
			52. Akurdi				
			53. Hotgi Road				
			54. Kirkee				
			55. Kolhapur				
			56. Miraj				
			57. Nagar Road				
			58. Sangli				
			59. Lonavala				
			60. Barshi				
	Nasik	SRO	61. Nasik				
			62. Ambad				
	Thane	SRO	63. Ambernath				
			64. Ulhasnagar				
			65. Kalyan				
			66. Dombivili				
			67. Thane				
			68. Wagle Estate				
			69. Mulund				
			70. Bhandup				
			71. Kalwa				
			72. Airoli				
			73. Panvel				
			74. Taloja				
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	RO	1. Angul	1. Baripada		Rourkela	
			2. Balasore	2. Bardol			
			3. Barbil	3. Ganjam			
			4. Bargarh	4. Aska			
			5. Berhampur	5. Baranga			
			6. Bhubaneswar	6. Sonepur			
			7. Bolangir (Sonepur)	7. Tangi			
			8. Choudwar	8. Sambalpur			
			9. Dhanmandal	9. Randia			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			10. Dhenkanal	10. Bamnupal			
			11. Hirakud	11. Champa			
			12. JK Pur	12. Kirei			
			13. Jeypore	13. Brajarajnaragar			
			14. Jaipur Road	14. Tirtol			
			15. Jharsuguda	15. IDI Chemicals			
			16. Vedvyas	16. Kalunga			
			17. Jagatpur	17. Nuapatna			
			18. Khurda				
			19. Paradeep				
			20. Pithapur				
			21. Puri				
			22. Rajganpur				
			23. Rourkela				
			24. TPM Area				
Puducherry	Puducherry	RO	1. Mudaliarpur	1. Kirumamp			
			2. Gandhinagar	2. Sederapur			
			3. Karaikal				
			4. Town				
			5. Tirubuvanai				
			6. Villianur				
Punjab	Chandigarh	RO	1. Adohar	1. Malot			
			2. Bathinda	2. Giddhbaha			
			3. Kharar	3. Dhaura			
			4. Lalru	4. Masa			
			5. Malerkotla	5. Chapparchedi			
			6. Mandi Gobindgarh	6. Kurali			
			7. Moga	7. Dera Bassi			
			8. Mohali	8. Kapoora			
			9. Patiala	9. Sirhind			
			10. Rajpura	10. Khanna			
			11. Ropar	11. Ajeetwalkala			
			12. Chandigarh	12. Akbarpur			
			13. Barnala	13. Sangrur			
				14. Ahmedgarh			
				15. Badhurgarh			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				16.	Nabha		
	Ludhiana	SRO	14. Focal Point				
			15. Gill Road				
			16. Giaspura				
			17. Rahon Road				
			18. Kohara				
	Jalandher	SRO	19. Amritsar	17.	Hamira		
			20. Chheherata	18.	Kapurthala		
			21. Batala	19.	Tarn Taran		
			22. Focal Point, Jalandher	20.	Goideal		
			23. Jalandher City	21.	Saila		
			24. Hoshiarpur	22.	Chohal		
			25. Pathankot	23.	Goraya		
			26. Phagwara	24.	Phillaur		
				25.	Mukerian		
				26.	Dhariwal		
Rajasthan	Jaipur	RO	1. Alwar	1.	Pindwara		
			2. Ajmer	2.	Dholpur		
			3. Beawer	3.	Neemrana		
			4. Bharatpur	4.	Shanjapur		
			5. Bhiwadi	5.	Boranda		
			6. Behror	6.	Balotra		
			7. Kota (Udhyog Nagar)	7.	Gotan		
			8. Kishangarh	8.	Basni		
			9. Kamdhenu Complex	9.	Sangaria		
			10. V.K.I. Area, Jaipur	10.	Jasol		
			11. Bhawani Mani	11.	Makrana		
			12. Nehru Place, Jaipur	12.	Bagru		
			13. Pratapnagar, Jaipur	13.	Falna		
			14. Jhunjhunu	14.	Tonk		
				15.	Newai		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				16. Sawai Madhopur			
				17. Reengus			
				18. Sikar			
				19. Jhunjhunu			
	Jodhpur	SRO	15. Abu Road				
			16. Bikaner				
			17. Jodhpur				
			18. Pali				
			19. Sriganganagar				
			20. Hanumangarh				
	Udaipur	SRO	21. Bhilwara	20. Gangapur			
			22. Banswara	21. Dungarpur			
			23. Chittorgarh				
			24. Gulabpura				
			25. Udaipur				
			26. Kankroli				
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	RO	1. Adyar	1. Vaniyambadi			
			2. Ambattur	2. Arani			
			3. Avadi	3. Gudiyatham			
			4. Arakkonam	4. Gummidi Poondi			
			5. Ambattur Indl. Estate	5. Neyveli			
			6. Ambur				
			7. Guindy				
			8. George Town				
			9. Kaladipet				
			10. Kodambakkam				
			11. Mount Road				
			12. Moolakadai				
			13. M.M. Nagar				
			14. Nandambakkam				
			15. Nellikuppam				
			16. Pallavaram				
			17. Poonamallee				
			18. Ranipet				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			19. Red Hills				
			20. Royapettah				
			21. Tambaram				
			22. Tondiarpet				
			23. Vellore				
			24. Villivakkam				
			25. Wimco Nagar				
	Coimbatore	SRO	26. Ganpathy				
			27. KG Palayam				
			28. Kattoor				
			29. Kurichy				
			30. KNP Puram				
			31. Mettupalayam				
			32. Ooty				
			33. Ondipudur				
			34. OK Mandapam				
			35. Palladam				
			36. PN Palayam				
			37. PRN Palayam				
			38. Peelamedu				
			39. Pollachi				
			40. Ramanathapuram				
			41. Singanallur				
			42. Sular				
			43. Tiruppur				
			44. Thudialur				
			45. Ubumalpet				
	Madurai	SRO	46. Aruppukottai	6. Manamadurai			
			47. Dindigul	7. Karaikudi			
			48. Melur	8. Singampunari			
			49. Munichalai	9. Sriviliputhur			
			50. Palanganatham	10. Thayilpatti			
			51. Palani	11. Viralmalai			
			52. Paravai				
			53. Pudukottai				
			54. Rajapalayam				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			55. Sattur				
			56. Sivakasi				
			57. Tirunagar				
			58. Theni				
			59. Virudhunagar				
	Salem	SRO	60. Attur	12. Ammapet			
			61. Dalmiapuram	13. Manaparai			
			62. Hosur				
			63. Karur				
			64. Kumbakonam				
			65. Mettur				
			66. Pallipalayam				
			67. Salem				
			68. Sankeri/ Thiruchengode				
			69. Thanjavur				
			70. Trichy				
	Tirunvelli	SRO	71. Tirunel Veli	14. Sankaran Kovil			
			72. Tenkasi				
			73. V.K. Puram				
			74. Tuticorin				
			75. Kovilpatti				
			76. Nagercoil				
			77. Marthandam				
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	RO	1. Fatehabad, Agra	1. Chaudagra			Lucknow
			2. Sarjoni Nagar	2. Farrukhabad			
			3. Vinoba Nagar	3. Mainpuri			
			4. Allahabad				
			5. Aligarh				
			6. Chaubeypur				
			7. Firozabad				
			8. Jhansi				
			9. Jajmau				
			10. Mathura				
			11. Naini				
			12. Naveen Market				
			13. Panki				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			14. Sikandara				
			15. Shikohabad				
			16. Unnao				
	Noida	SRO	17. Noida-I				
			18. Noida-II				
			19. Noida-III				
			20. Noida-Iv				
			21. Ghaziabad				
			22. Sahibabad				
			23. Meerut				
			24. Saharanpur				
			25. Sikandrabad				
			26. Modinagar				
	Varanasi	SRO	27. Varanasi				
			28. Maunath Bhanjan				
			29. Renukoot				
	Lucknow	SRO	30. Barabanki	4. Sitapur			
			31. Naka Hindola	5. Jagdishpur			
			32. Bareilly	6. Sandeela			
			33. Gorakhpur	7. Gajaruala			
			34. Kapoorthala	8. Rampur			
			35. Morradabad	9. Najibabad			
			36. Raebareilly				
			37. Sahjanwa				
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	RO	1. Dehradun	1. Selaqui			
			2. Salequi	2. Mussorrie			
			3. Haridwar	3. Rishikesh			
			4. Bhagwanpur	4. Roorkee			
			5. Kashipur	5. Nainital			
			6. Rudrapur				
			7. Lalkuan				
West Bengal	Kolkata	RO	1. Baidyabati	1. Ranigunge		Siliguri	
			2. Bally				
			3. Ballygunge				
			4. Bansberia (West)				
			5. Bauria				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			6. Behala				
			7. Beliaghata				
			8. Birlapur				
			9. Budge Budge				
			10. Burikhali				
			11. Chengail				
			12. Chitrigunge				
			13. Dasnagar				
			14. Dankuni				
			15. Ghusury				
			16. Kidderpur				
			17. Liluah				
			18. Norht Calcutta				
			19. Rishra				
			20. Serampur				
			21. Shibpur				
			22. South Chitrigunge				
			23. Telenipara				
			24. Tollygunge				
			25. Mezia				
			26. Cossipore				
			27. Central Calcutta				
			28. Bansberia (East)				
			29. Howrah Maidan				
			30. Haldia				
			31. Kalikpur				
			32. Konnagar				
			33. Sankrail				
			34. Taratala				
			35. Tribeni				
			36. Siliguri				
			37. Khargapur				
			38. Salk Lake				
			39. Chandan Nagar				
			40. Baidyabati South				
			41. Gangtok				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			42. Durgapur				
			43. Asansol				
			44. Kulti				
			45. Burdwan				
			46. Authopre				
			47. Baranagar				
			48. Barasat				
			49. Belghoria				
			50. Bhatpara				
			51. Dum Dum				
			52. Garifa				
			53. Hazinagar				
			54. Jagatdal				
			55. Kalyani				
			56. Kamrhati				
			57. Kankinara				
			58. Khardah				
			59. Naihati				
			60. Panihati				
			61. Shyamnagar				
			62. South Belghoria				
			63. Titagarh				
		Total Regional Offices	23				
		Total Sub Regional Offices	37				
		Total Branch Offices	627				
		Total Pay Offices	184				
		Total Compl Offices	2				
		Total Divisional Office	1				
		Total Liaison Offices	3				
		Grand Total	877				

Pollution Caused by Waste to Energy Plant

2025. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waste-to-energy plant at Okhla in South Delhi, is polluting environment as per the report of National Green Tribunal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such plants in other areas of the capital are equally polluting the environment;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of such environmental issues and has constituted any committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) As per the order dated 11.03.2013 of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi in the Application No.22 of 2013, a Committee has been constituted to monitor the Okhla Plant and submit its report. The Committee has accordingly monitored and submitted the report. As per the report, the stack emissions from the waste-to-energy plant at Okhla do not comply with the prescribed norms for two parameters namely, particulate matter and Dioxins & Furans. The composite bottom ash sample complies with the prescribed standards of Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC). Metals in bottom ash and fly ash do not exceed the limit prescribed for categorisation as hazardous waste.

Subsequently, another Committee was constituted *vide* order of the NGT dated 28.05.2013 to submit a report on the pollution control status of the plant. The Committee has submitted its report to the NGT. Only one waste-to-energy plant at Okhla is operational in NCT of Delhi.

Youth Hostels

2026. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels set up and functioning so far in the country, State-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the number of hostels proposed to be set up, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 81 Youth Hostels have been constructed in the country and 3 Hostels are under construction. Out of 81 Youth Hostels, 69 are functioning under the Department of Youth Affairs and 12 Youth Hostels have been transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), Sports Authority of India (SAI) and respective State Governments for optimum uses for Youth and Sports development. A Statement showing list of Youth Hostels, State-wise/ Location-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per advice of the Planning Commission, a policy decision has been taken to complete only the ongoing projects of Youth Hostels and not to take up construction of new hostels.

Statement

Youth Hostels being run by the Deptt. of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostels
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8	Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Nagarjunasagar, Warangal, Vizianagaram, Kadapa
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Goa	2	Panaji, Padam Mapusa
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar
6.	Haryana	7	Panchkula, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Patintop, Srinagar
9.	Karnataka	4	Mysore, Hassan, Tirthameshwar, Sogalu
10.	Kerala	3	Trivandrum, Ernakulam (Kochi), Calicut (Kozhikode)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostels
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13.	Odisha	4	Puri, Joshipur, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Koraput
14.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
15.	Punjab	6	Ropar, Amritsar, Sangrur, Patiala, Tarn Taran, Jalandhar
16.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavaur, Trichy, Ooty
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra, Lucknow
19.	Uttarakhand	4	Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Badrinath
20.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
21.	Assam	2	Guwahati, Tezpur
22.	Manipur	1	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal
25.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Tripura	1	Agartala
Total		69	

List of Youth Hostels Under Construction

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roing
2.	Manipur	2	Churachandpur and Thoubal

Youth Hostels Transferred to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS):-

1. Nagaon (Assam)
2. Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh)
3. Buldana (Maharashtra)
4. Ukhrul (Manipur)
5. Mokokchung (Nagaland)

Youth Hostels Transferred to Sports Authority of India (SAI):-

1. Namchi (Sikkim)
2. Burdwan (West Bengal)

Youth Hostels Transferred to Respective State Governments:-

1. Golaghat (Assam)
2. Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh)
3. Tura (Meghalaya)
4. Nagrota (Jammu and Kashmir)
5. Churulia (West Bengal)

Employment Opportunities

2028. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people from adjoining cities frequently visit Delhi in connection with employment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether scarcity of employment opportunities in these cities is the reason behind this phenomenon;

(c) if so, whether any proposal to open Central Government offices in these cities to provide employment is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment has neither conducted any study nor maintains any data regarding number of people from adjoining cities frequently visiting Delhi in connection with employment due to the scarcity of employment opportunities in these cities.

(c) and (d) Central Government Offices are opened based on requirements of carrying out and implementing various Central Government policies, plans and projects etc.

[Translation]

Production of Fodder in Forest Areas

2029. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for producing fodder in forest areas so as to increase fodder availability in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme which is a 100%

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for eco-restoration of degraded forests in the country through people's participation. The Scheme is implemented through the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. The Scheme provides various models for eco-restoration, one of them being Pasture Development/Silvipasture which aims at increasing the fodder availability. During the last three years an amount of Rs.56.78 crores has been sanctioned for pasture development under NAP which includes 26,846 hectares of the new area.

Further, the National Mission for a Green India is a new initiative by the Ministry under the National Action Plan on Climate Change that aims to increase forest & tree cover on 5 million ha area, improve quality of forest cover on another 5 million ha area, ameliorate forest based livelihood of local communities and also to improve ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity & hydrological services. The Green India Mission envisages landscape approach and will be implemented by Gram Sabhas / Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) with bottom up participatory mechanism through convergence with other cross sectoral programmes. The mission is proposed to be implemented during the 12th and 13th five year plans which *inter alia* provides for Restoration of Grasslands in 0.4 million hectares.

[English]

Relaxation in Fire Safety Norms

2030. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has relaxed fire safety norms for high-rise buildings as recommended by Kasturirangan Committee in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of

Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee, it may not be practically feasible for all States to follow uniform norms for fire safety of High-rise Buildings and a flexible approach is called for given the variations across States and, within a given State, across local bodies in terms of population, density, pressure on land, etc.

Accordingly Ministry has issued an OM dated June 6, 2013 as per which the linking of the minimum width of the road with the height of the building shall be appropriately built in to the rules/ regulations by the State Governments/ Local Bodies under appropriate acts/legislations taking into account local requirements and circumstances.

On the issue of location of fire stations, primarily, it shall be the responsibility of the owner/occupier of the building to provide for adequate fire protection measures as envisaged under the National Building Code of India or the relevant State Act. This may be strictly enforced by the State Governments while issuing NOC in respect of fire safety. The State Governments need to provide for required fire service infrastructure to ensure that, in case of fire in a building, the fire tenders are able to reach the site in time, say within 10 minutes of the incident in urban areas. The State Governments should formulate action plans to ensure development of such infrastructure in a time bound manner.

[English]

Employment Agencies

2031. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has registered employment agencies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has examined/ reviewed the functioning of these registered/ non-registered agencies in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has received any complaints against these agencies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Registration of Employment Agencies/Private Placement Agencies rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. Data about private placement agencies is not maintained Centrally.

(c) and (d) In the interest of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour and Employment issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies as per local needs. States and UTs have been requested in October, 2010 to register placement agencies providing domestic workers specifically under Shops and Establishments Act. The State Governments were also requested to ensure compliance of these guidelines.

(e) and (f) The complaints in this regard, if any, are to be dealt with by the State Governments as they are the competent authority for acting on such complaints.

Centres of NIFT

2032. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing centres of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in the country, Statewise including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the amount of expenditure incurred for smooth functioning and maintenance of the said centres along with norms/criteria adopted for imparting training to the textile industry/workers in the country, centrewise;
- (c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to set up more such centres in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with criteria/ norms adopted for setting up of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of various centres of

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) functioning at present in the country are:-

- (1) Bengaluru (Karnataka),
- (2) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh),
- (3) Bhubaneswar (Odisha),
- (4) Chennai (Tamil Nadu),
- (5) Gandhinagar (Gujarat),
- (6) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh),
- (7) Jodhpur (Rajasthan),
- (8) Kangra (Himachal Pradesh),
- (9) Kannur (Kerala),
- (10) Kolkata (West Bengal),
- (11) Mumbai (Maharashtra),
- (12) New Delhi,
- (13) Patna (Bihar),
- (14) Rae Bareli (Uttar Pradesh); and
- (15) Shillong (Meghalaya).

(b) NIFT Campus wise expenditure incurred for functioning and maintenance of NIFT Centres and head office for the financial year 2012-13 is as under:-

	(Rs. in lakh)
• Bengaluru	: 1138.28
• Bhopal	: 470.56
• Bhubaneswar	: 341.43
• Chennai	: 1036.50
• Gandhinagar	: 1021.95
• Head Office	: 1266.91
• Hyderabad	: 1156.74
• Jodhpur	: 284.40
• Kangra	: 595.94
• Kannur	: 470.82
• Kolkata	: 982.22
• Mumbai	: 1054.65

• New Delhi	: 1679.58
• Patna	: 311.07
• Rae Bareli	: 461.41
• Shillong	: 425.50
Total Expenditure	12697.96

NIFT focus on imparting quality education to students who are selected on the basis of an All India Entrance Exam. However, as and when required, training to the Textile industry/workers is also imparted through Continuing Education programmes.

(c) and (d) NIFT has received requests of Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana for setting up a Campus at Budgam and Panchkula respectively. Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana have shown willingness to fund the Campus by providing land free of cost and also the funds required for construction of the Campus and provide revenue deficit till the Campus becomes viable.

The Board of Governors (BoG) of NIFT in its 18th meeting held on 04.09.2012 has approved the Policy for Establishment of a new NIFT Campus. As per the policy, the State Government seeking NIFT campus would have to commit the following conditions for development and operation of a new Campus:-

- (i) 20 acres land free of cost.
- (ii) Rs. 150-200 crore for construction of the Campus, at the price rate of CPWD for 2011-12.
- (iii) Rs. 30 crore for provision of equipments, machines and furniture at the price rates of 2011-12.
- (iv) Revenue losses, till the Campus becomes financially viable.

The BoG of NIFT in its 20th meeting held on 8th March, 2013 had decided that there are 15 Campuses of NIFT functioning and two in progress *i.e.* Budgam and Panchkula, therefore, NIFT should not open a new Centre and should focus on consolidation of the existing Centers.

Setting up of Sports Centres in Rural Areas

2033. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sports centres set up so far in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such centres in the country particularly in rural areas of Gautambudh Nagar and Bulandshahr of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government has been running a scheme called Panchayat Yuva

Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), to promote sports in the rural areas of the country. The Scheme was introduced in 2008-09 and aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner of 10 years and conduct of annual sports competitions from block to the national level for providing ample opportunity of participation to rural youth. Till 31st March, 2013 total 60421 village panchayats and 1852 block panchayats have been approved under the PYKKA Scheme. Details, implementation status and year-wise funds released to States under the PYKKA Scheme along with results yielded are placed in the enclosed Statement-I (a) to (e) and details of infrastructure created thereunder are placed in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Government proposes to revise the PYKKA Scheme. Till then, further creation of infrastructure under the Scheme has been kept in abeyance. Therefore, much details could not be provided at this stage.

Statement-I (a)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2190	113	12.99
2.	Assam	333	2	-
3.	Bihar	847	53	5.22
4.	Chhattisgarh	982	14	-
5.	Goa	19	04	-
6.	Gujarat*	900	22	-
7.	Haryana	619	12	3.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	2.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	413	14	2.66
10.	Kerala	100	15	0.80
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2304	31	11.82
12.	Maharashtra	2689	35	8.91.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	79	04	0.87
14.	Mizoram	82	03	0.85
15.	Nagaland	110	05	1.18
16.	Odisha	623	31	3.67
17.	Punjab	1233	14	6.27
18.	Rajasthan	869	24	3.71
19.	Sikkim	16	10	0.54
20.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	5.00
21.	Tripura	104	04	1.09
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5203	82	10.00
23.	Uttarakhand	750	10	3.00
24.	West Bengal	335	33	-
Total		22,385	601	83.85

*Initially 1,369 village panchayats were approved for the year 2008-09 and the same were reduced to 900 by the State Government.

**Out of outlay of Rs. 92 crore, 83.85 crore was released to States upon fulfilling terms and conditions and Rs. 8.15 crore to SAI for release to States/UTs for conducting annual competitions.

Statement-I (b)

State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.80

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	0.21
17.	Nagaland			0.30
18.	Odisha	623	31	8.05
19.	Punjab	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	2.32
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	01	-
Total		2,225	135	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Statement-I (c)

*State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under
PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	02.96
12.	Odisha	623	31	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	02.02

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Tripura	520	20	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.4
18.	West Bengal	-	-	02.32
UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69**
Total		22,448	681	260.84

*It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 and 2009-10)

**Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

Statement-I (d)

*State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under
PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.88
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Odisha	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
Total		4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Statement-I (e)

*State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under
PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	566	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Odisha	1246	62	19.21
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3384	82	9.03
22.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
UTs				
23.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
24.	NSDF-PYKKA			
Total		8662	314	109.01

Statement-II

*State-wise details of number of village/block panchayats covered under
PYKKA scheme for development of playfields upto as on 31.03.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Coverage of village/ block panchayats under PYKKA scheme			No. of playfields developed
		No. of village panchayats	No. of block panchayats	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6570	339	6909	6909
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1065	96	1161	774
3.	Assam	999	66	106.5	352
4.	Bihar	847	53	900	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2946	42	2988	691
6.	Goa	19	04	23	23
7.	Gujarat	1975	44	2019	922
8.	Haryana	2476	48	2524	1893
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1685	42	1727	996
10.	Jammu Kashmir	413	14	427	427
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	424	424
12.	Karnataka	2260	72	2332	1748
13.	Kerala	400	60	460	114
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4608	62	4670	4670
15.	Maharashtra	5441	70	5511	2724
16.	Manipur	79	04	83	83
17.	Meghalaya	249	24	273	182
18.	Mizoram	572	18	590	422
19.	Nagaland	660	30	690	575
20.	Odisha	3115	155	3270	1962
21.	Punjab	3699	42	3741	1247
22.	Rajasthan	1786	49	1835	893
23.	Sikkim	166	95	261	156
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261	38	1299	649
25.	Tripura	936	36	972	324
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1.3080	246	13326	9860
27.	Uttarakhand	2250	29	2279	2279
28.	West Bengal	335	33	368	368

1	2	3	4	5	6
UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	06	66	-
30.	Daman and Diu	14		14	-
31.	Lakshadweep	02	09	11	-
32.	Puducherry	50	05	55	-
Total		60421	1852	62273	41667

[English]

Environmental Clearance for NH Projects

2034. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of National Highway (NH) projects have been stalled for want of environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor and the total length of each of these projects;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to expedite implementation of these stalled projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with its impact on road infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Funds for Maintenance of NHs

2035. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the network of National Highways (NHs) comprises only 1.7 per cent of the total length of roads but carry over 40 per cent of the total traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to maintain their quality;

(c) whether allocation of funds for maintenance and repair of NHs is inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to enhance allocation of funds for proper maintenance and upkeep of NHs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The total length of roads in the country is 46.90 lakh km and total length of National Highways (NHs) is 82,891 km. Therefore, the share of NH network is about 1.76% of the total road network. The NHs carry about 40% of the road traffic.

The development and maintenance of NHs including maintaining their quality is a continuous process and all the NHs in the country are being kept in traffic-worthy condition based on the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) The available allocation for maintenance and repair of NHs is of the order of 40 to 60% of the requirement. This Ministry has taken up the issue with the Ministry of Finance. Accordingly, the allocation under M&R has been enhanced to about Rs. 2,000 crores.

Water Quality Monitoring Stations under NRCP

2036. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location-wise details of water quality monitoring Stations identified under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in Karnataka since 2009;

(b) the number of monitoring stations which have been functioning successfully in the State; and

(c) the details of preventive steps taken for controlling the quality of river water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers in the country, including Karnataka, under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for implementation of projects on a cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/ improved wood crematoria and river front development.

Under NRCP in Karnataka, implementation of pollution abatement works has been taken up in 9 towns *viz.* Bangalore, Bhadravati, Davangere, Harihara, K.R.Nagar, Kollegal, Nanjangud, Shimoga and Srirangapatnam along identified polluted stretches of Cauvery, Pennar, Tunga, Bhadra and Tungabhadra rivers at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 66.25 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 41.64 mld (million litres per day) has been created under NRCP in Karnataka. Water quality monitoring stations on these rivers were identified accordingly to evaluate the impact of NRCP works. However, since 2009, no additional monitoring stations have been identified.

Complaints from CVC for Investigation

2037. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation and report to CVC;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year and the nature of complaints, year-wise;

(c) whether there is a delay in the investigation; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to speed up the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A total of 33 complaints have been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last three years and current year for investigation report, factual report and action taken report. Year-wise detail is as under:-

Year	No. of Complaints received from CVC
2010	06
2011	11
2012	09
2013	07
(as on date)	
Total	33

The allegations made in the complaints relate to misuse of powers, disproportionate assets, illegal felling of trees, illegal mining activities, violations of environment laws/ conditions, irregular appointments, financial irregularities, irregularities in tendering procedure etc.

(c) and (d) As regards delay, it is stated that the Ministry is required to get the complaints investigated through the concerned State Governments and Organisations/ Divisions under the Ministry. For investigation/examination of complaints in the Ministry, the reports and supporting documents are required from the State Governments and Organisations/Divisions under the Ministry. In case of delay in reports from their end, they are reminded from time to time to expedite the report. The reports as and when received, are immediately examined in the Ministry and sent to the CVC with our recommendation. Efforts are made to send the reports to CVC as early as possible.

CVC also holds periodical meetings with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry for reviewing the status of pending complaints. The reasons for delay in sending the reports are explained to CVC in the meetings. The matter is also discussed in the Annual Zonal Meeting of CVOs held every year in the CVC.

[Translation]

Action against Fake Exporters

2038. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Tea Board has embarked upon a major drive to weed out bogus tea exporters from the system and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Tea Board in this regard and the success achieved by the Tea Board in their efforts;

(c) whether there have been reports of the loss being suffered by the Government due to malpractices and counterfeit products manufactured and exported from the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government to weed out such exporters and manufacturers; and

(e) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Tea Board of India has cancelled 157 permanent exporters licenses during 2012-13 for not complying with the following provisions of The Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 2005:

- (i) For not exporting any tea in the preceding three years or
- (ii) For not complying the directives of the registering authority or
- (iii) For not submitting the monthly export returns.

(c) As far as tea exports are concerned, there are no reports of malpractices. However, an online mechanism has been set up by the Tea Board to monitor that the tea exported outside or imported within India are complying to the standard norms.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Norms for Distilleries

2039. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against the operation of certain distilleries in various parts of the country discharging effluents into rivers/ground;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government during the last three years and the current year against the distilleries flouting pollution norms; and

(d) whether the Government has any plans to ban or shut down the distilleries who have failed to establish equipment/infrastructure to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 18 complaints have been received in the last three years and during the current year with regard to different issues relating to prevention and control of pollution caused by distilleries. The complaints received have been mostly relating to disposal of effluents by distilleries. In this regard, the CPCB has taken actions for redressal of the complaints. The action *inter alia* include issuance of notices / directions and referring the complaints to the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) / Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) for appropriate action.

(c) The Central Pollution Control Board has issued 71 directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the defaulting distilleries and 7 directions under Section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to SPCBs/PCCs for ensuring that the distilleries comply with the consent conditions.

(d) At present there is no proposal to either ban or shutdown the distilleries who have failed to establish equipment / infrastructure to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). However, those distilleries which have been inspected by the CPCB and where facility to achieve ZLD was not existing, have been directed to set up requisite facilities in a time-bound manner.

Trade Relations with Thailand

2040. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of new immigration policies of the United States of America (USA) on Indian businesses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to redress the effect of the said policies of the USA;

(c) whether Thailand and India are in the process of negotiating a free trade agreement covering trade in goods to boost stronger bilateral economic ties and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Thailand Board of Investment has opened overseas office in Mumbai to promote investment opportunities in India and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by both countries to facilitate trade and investment in each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The proposed U.S. Immigration Reform Bill (Bill S.744, The Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act) is under the consideration of the US Congress and is yet to become a law. As informed by the industry, this Bill, in its current form, has several provisions that could potentially impact broad categories of Indian nationals who provide services in the US and the Indian IT companies with major businesses in the US. As this Bill is not yet a law it is not possible to assess the actual impact of the Bill on the Indian business.

(b) In light of the likely potential impact of the proposed legislation in its current form, this Department has taken up the matter with the authorities in the USA and raised its concerns on the draft legislation.

(c) Yes, Madam. Thailand and India are in the process of negotiating a free trade agreement covering trade in goods.

(d) No, Madam. Thailand Board of Investment has not opened overseas office in Mumbai. However, a new post of Consul (Investment) has been approved within the premises of Royal Thai Consulate General, Mumbai.

(e) India and Thailand have signed on 09.10.2003 a Framework Agreement to expeditiously negotiate for establishing an India-Thailand Free Trade Agreement. There is an Early Harvest Scheme under this Framework Agreement which covers certain items for concessional trade. An Investment Round Table was also held in Thailand on 19.05.2013 by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in association with the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Embassy in Thailand and 'Invest India', a joint venture of company between Government of India and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).

Check on Deaths of Leopards

2041. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of Wildlife Protection Society of India, the country is losing its leopards faster than any other wild cat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the population of leopards as per the latest census in the country and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check declining population of leopards in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Incidents of death of leopards do come to the notice of this Ministry. However, there is no report with the Government indicating that the country is losing leopards faster than any other wild cat.

The information regarding population of leopards is not available in the Ministry as no nationwide census of leopard population has been undertaken in the country.

(c) The Government has taken the following steps to protect wild animals including leopards in the country:

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals including leopards against hunting

and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (ii) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (iii) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals including leopards and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and Technical Assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi) The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure co-ordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Employment of Foreigners

2042. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has allowed foreigners to work in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of foreigners working in the country at present, sector-wise especially in the Defence and IT sectors;
- (c) whether foreigners are being preferred for their employment in those sectors and if so, the details thereof including the various provisions made for their employment in the country and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the employment of foreigners has affected the job opportunity of educated unemployed Indian youths in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Foreign nationals who are offered employment for not less than US\$ 25,000 per annum are allowed to work in India as per the guidelines on employment visa dated 30.09.2010 issued by Ministry of Home Affairs. However, this floor limit on income does not apply to ethnic cooks, language teachers/ translators and staff working for embassies. Information in respect of number of foreigners working in the country and their break-up sector-wise is not maintained with Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) No, Madam. As per the Surveys on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation during 2009-10 and 2011-12, the estimated employment, as per usual status, has increased from 4654.8 lakhs in 2009-10 to 4741 lakhs in 2011-12.

(e) Does not arise.

Indo-France Defence Deals

2043. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI K. SIVAKUMAR ALIAS J. K.
RITHEESH:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the discussions held with the Defence Minister of France during his visit to India recently and the agreements signed to the mutual benefits of both countries;

(b) the present status of the deal for procuring 126 Rafale fighter jets for the Indian Air Force;

(c) whether the Government has also negotiated for development of various defence related projects in the country including joint research and development and transfer of technology in defence sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) The Defence Minister of France visited India from 25-27 July, 2013. During his visit, issues relating to bilateral defence cooperation and security issues of mutual concern were discussed. No agreement was signed during the visit.

(b) The proposal for procurement of 126 Medium Multi Role Aircraft for the Indian Air Force is at the stage of contract negotiation with the L1 vendor, M/s Dassault Aviation of France.

(c) and (d) Government is taking various measures to build the capability of the Armed Forces including *inter alia*, through technology collaboration with foreign countries. This is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

FDI in Real Estate

2044. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring any changes in the provisions for Foreign Direct Investment in real estate and the lock-in period for the scheduled areas in the country including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the Ministries/Departments concerned in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):
(a) to (d) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI is not permitted in real estate business. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the said policy.

[English]

Howitzer Guns

2045. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations regarding alleged irregularities in procurement of ultra light Howitzer guns have been received by the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has ordered any probe into the alleged irregularities in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Representations from two Members of Parliament were received in 2010, followed by various anonymous complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the procurement of ultra light Howitzer guns. The main issues raised in these complaints relate to technical parameters, cost effectiveness and economic viability of the Gun.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Defence has constituted a Technical Oversight Committee as per provisions of the DPP (Defence Procurement Procedure) that has also been

tasked with examining all the complaints relating to this procurement case.

Carbon Footprint

2046. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to create awareness regarding Carbon Footprint and its monetary conversion;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to make this process simple and to create opportunity for Indian industry to generate residual income through more green productions by reducing greenhouse gas emissions;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government had observed the World Environment Day on June 5, 2013 with the theme 'Think, Eat, Save. Reduce our Footprint'. The campaign calls for minimizing waste of food at all stages of the food chain, from farm to fork. This is to raise awareness about the environmental consequences of our food choices and find ways to reduce our environmental 'foodprint', as food production has profound impact on environmental resources.

(c) and (d) Government encourages the Indian industry to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol and grants host country approvals to eligible projects. CDM provides the opportunity to the industry to generate Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits from greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects, each equivalent to one tonne of carbon-dioxide. These CERs can be traded and sold, and used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

Modernisation Fund for Shipping Industry

2047. SHRI RAMSINHBHAI RATHWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping industry has recently demanded for creation of a modernisation fund for acquisition of ships and to provide loans to shipping companies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The prevailing global credit crunch has been effecting the vessel acquisition programme of shipping companies as raising finance for ship acquisition has become increasingly difficult. The extreme volatility in charter rates has adversely effected the margins of the Shipping companies. On one hand, the declining asset prices has made banks reluctant to accept these assets in the form of collaterals, while on the other hand, the declining prices provide an opportunity for owners to acquire these assets, prices of which had reached exorbitant levels.

The Indian National Shipowners' Association which represents Indian Shipping Companies holding 90% of the Indian tonnage represented for creation of a Rs.10,000 crore Corpus for providing credit facilities to Indian Shipping Companies for acquisition of ships. The Finance Ministry had requested Indian Banks Association (IBA) to constitute a working Group to examine the proposed funding for Ship acquisition by Indian Shipping Companies from abroad. The Working Group met and formed a small group of Executives from various banks to examine the issue. The IBA then responded that the borrowers need to have negotiations with individual banks for their funding requirements and that the IBA had no role to play in the matter.

Indo-China Border Defence Pact

2048. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from China for a border defence cooperation pact;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the defence cooperation between both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A draft of a Border Defence Cooperation Agreement has been received from the Chinese side. Two rounds of negotiations have been held so far. The purpose of the proposed Agreement is to formalize mechanisms and procedures to enhance mutual trust and confidence between the border troops of India and China and to facilitate the maintenance of peace and tranquility along the border with China.

(c) The ongoing and proposed exchanges between the Armed Forces of India and China include visits at various levels, conduct of exercises, ship visits and training-related exchanges.

National Highway Projects in West Bengal

2049. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highway (NH) projects under implementation in West Bengal;

(b) whether a number of NH projects in the State have been delayed due to land acquisition;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to expedite completion of these projects;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken repairing of National Highway (NH)-34 from km. 14.0 to 193.0 in the State; and

(e) if so, the details and present status thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose and the time by which repairing of the said NH is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) There are 32 projects under implementation in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Six projects are delayed due to land acquisition. The details are in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. Rs 8.37 crore has been spent for repairs on the stretch from Km 14.00 to Km 31.00 during 2012-13. The work has been completed in December, 2012. The stretch from Km 31.00 to Km 193 on National Highway (NH)-34 has been awarded under BOT and the Concessionaires are presently maintaining the road stretch.

Statement

Sl. No.	Package	Total Land Required	Available ROW	Land to be acquired	Land in Possession	Date of commencement of Project	Present Progress	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Four laning of Berhampore- Farakka Section of NH-34 from Km 191.416 to Km 294.684 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) basis.	610.74 Ha.	391.62 Ha.	219.12 Ha.	93.134 Ha.	03.02.2011	64.237%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Four laning of Forakka-Raiganj Section of NH-34 from Km 295.000 to Km 398.000 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) basis.	675.381 Ha.	449.00 Ha.	226.381 Ha.	98.548 Ha.	03.02.2011	52.535%	
3.	Four laning of Raiganj-Dalkhola Section of NH-34 from Km 398.000 to Km 452.750 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Toll) basis.	305.787 Ha.	79.323 Ha.	226.464 Ha.	40.112 Ha.	03.02.2011	9.08%	
4.	Construction of Dalkola Bypass (Lenght 5.5 Km) including ROB on NH-34 in the State of West Bengal [Contract Package: DKBP/SC-5.5]	33.085 Ha.	23.65 Ha.	9.435 Ha.	0.222 Ha.	19.08.2006	Work stopped by contractor from 20.11.09. Termination Notice served by contractor on 16.12.2009 under C1. 69.01)	Continuous vigorous persuasion is being made to the State Government from all levels of NHAI to expedite the Land Acquisition.
5.	Four-laning of Barasat-Krishnagar-Section of NH-34 from Km 31.000 to Km 115.00 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Annuity) Basis (Package No. NHDPL-III/BOT/WB/01)	469.34 Ha.	271.78 Ha.	197.56 Ha.	18.08 Ha.	07.08.2012	Nil	
6.	Four-laning of Krishnagar-Baharampore Section of NH-34 from Km 115.000 to Km 193.000 in the State of West Bengal under NHDP Phase-III on DBFOT (Annuity) Basis (Package No. NHDP-III/BOT/WB/02)	455.28 Ha.	349.67 Ha.	105.67 Ha.	66.26 Ha.	10.01.2012	29.49%	

Irregularities in NH Projects

2050. SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the National Highway projects under implementation in various States of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the World Bank Institutional Integrity Unit has reported irregularities in a number of projects funded by the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of complaints regarding quality of construction work and irregularities in National Highway (NH) Projects under

implementation in various parts of the country during last three years and the current year, along with action taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) World Bank's Institutional Integrity Unit in its report has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in respect of contract packages WB-9, WB-10, WB-12 under Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highways Project (LMNHP) package IVA under Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP) and package V-C under Third National Highways Project (TNHP) have committed sanctionable practise.

(e) The basic facts regarding alleged irregularities committed by some Companies in NH projects funded by World Bank was prepared by a committee constituted under the guidance of Director General (Road Development) and Special Secretary by the Ministry. Further enquiry was conducted by another Committee constituted by the Ministry based on the basic facts prepared by the first Committee. The matter was subsequently forwarded to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to verify/ascertain facts and consequences on outcome and to take appropriate action. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has taken over the case for verification. As per Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines, once a case is taken up by CBI for investigation, parallel investigation by departmental agencies should be avoided.

Statement

The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of complaints regarding quality of construction work and irregularities in National Highway (NH) Projects under implementation in various parts of the country during last three years and the current year, along with action taken

(Status as on April, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of complaints	Name of work	NH No.	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	4 lane NH road from Islampur to Kadthal	7	Under investigation.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Complaints against PD, Manager (F) and PIU Anantpur and others regarding bad quality of work.	7	Under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1	Development of NH-37 from km 325 to 344 and H-52 from km 0 to 135.	37 & 52	Matter is subjudice before the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court.
4.	Bihar	1	Mokama-Munger Project	80	Under investigation.
5.	Bihar	1	Construction of bridge on NH-57 and NH-107	57 & 107	Under investigation.
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	4-laning of Bhilai-Raipur Section of NH-6	6	Under investigation.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Samba-Kunjwani-Narwal stretch in Jammu District	44	Minor defects noticed during inspection and notified to the construction agency for rectification during DLP. The damaged existing Devak Bridge and newly constructed Balole Bridge are under repair.
8.	Jharkhand	1	Widening and Strengthening of NH-80 from km 191 to 196.	80	Under Investigation.
9.	Karnataka	1	New Mangalore Port	17, 48 & 13	Contractor instructed to improve finishing which is in progress.
10.	Manipur	1	Construction of NH-3 within the State of Manipur	3	Investigation report has been filed in the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court.
11.	Maharashtra	1	Construction of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ)	4	Under Investigation.
12.	Odisha	1	NH bypass on NH 5 from Sunakhala to INS Chilika through Balugaon Town	5	Under investigation.
13.	Rajasthan	1	NH-76 in District Baran	76	Under investigation.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Development of Jhansi-Mirjapur Section of NH-76	76	Under investigation.

Note: Action on the cases under investigation shall depend on the outcome of the investigation. There is no time frame for such investigations.

Environmental Damage

2051. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering for setting up of a special Environment Impact Assessment committee to assess the environmental damage created

by Leather Tanning Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI

NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) "Leather/skin/hide processing industry" is one of the activities which require prior Environment Clearance (EC) under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006, as amended from time to time. The EC for an activity or project under the EIA Notification is given after following prescribed procedure. The EC is given subject to various conditions and environmental safeguards including Environment Management Plan.

There is no proposal under consideration for setting up of a special Environment Impact Assessment Committee to assess the environmental damage created by leather tanning industries in the country.

Anti Lock Braking System for Commercial Vehicles

2052. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) mandatory for all new commercial vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the response of the vehicle manufacturers thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The Central Motor Vehicles Rules-Technical Standing Committee (CMVR-TSC) in its 39th meeting held on 16th May, 2013, recommended implementation of mandatory fitment of Anti lock Braking System (ABS) initially in all M3 and N3 categories of vehicles and then move to M2 and N2 categories after reviewing the situation after one year. This would require amendment to Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). As per procedural requirements, for amending CMVRs, in the first instance,

draft of the proposed rules to amend the CMVRs is published in the Official Gazette, inviting comments and suggestions to the proposed amendments, and the same are considered before finalizing the amendments. Views of all stakeholders, including automobile manufacturers, are thus taken into consideration by the Government before amending CMVRs.

[Translation]

Sports Training Centres

2053. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions providing physical and sports science education in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students trained by such institutions during the last three years institution-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutions;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government of India is running the following Institutions for Physical and Sports Science Education:-

(i) Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior, MP

(ii) Lakshmbai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

(iii) National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala

(iv) Netaji Subhash Southern Centre, (NSSC) Bangalore.

(v) Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre, (NSEC) Kolkata.

(b) Number of Students trained/being trained in physical education including Sports Science for the last three years are given below:-

Name of Institutions	Course/Subject	No. of Students		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
LNUPE, Gwalior	Physical Education	840	809	870
LNCPE, Thiruvananthapuram	-do-	193	201	151
NSNIS, Patiala	Sports Coaching	243	266	264
	Sports Medicines	5	2	4
NSSC, Bangalore	Sports Coaching	96	144	123
NSEC, Kolkata	-do-	57	45	38
Total		1,434	1,467	1,450

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) (i) National Institute of Sports Science and Medicine (NISSM), New Delhi.

(ii) National Institute of Sports Coaching, Patiala, Punjab.

(e) Does not arise.

Production of Wool

2054. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of wool produced in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of import/export of wool during the said period, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up/ proposes to set up Certified Wool Testing Laboratories in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan along with the norms/ criteria adopted for the same; and

(e) the funds allocated/utilised for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Quantum of wool produced in the country during last three years is as under:-

Year	Production Quantity (in million kg.)
2009-10	43.10
2010-11	43.00
2011-12	44.40 (Anticipated)

Data for 2012-13 is not available on the Ministry of Agriculture website.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry

State-wise wool production in the country during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 is enclosed herewith as Statement-I.

(b) Import and Export of wool during last three years are as under:-

(i) Import of Wool:

(i) Import of raw wool from Australia, New Zealand and other countries are as under:-

Year	Wool		Woollen & Cotton rags	
	Quantity (in million kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (in million kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	94.46	1418.93	95.54	117.01
2011-12	76.29	1876.87	140.51	235.30
2012-13	77.16	1801.90	186.36	341.24

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta

Country-wise import of wool during last 3 years is enclosed herewith as Statement-II.

(II) Export of Wool:

(i) Item wise statement of exports is as under:-

Value (Rs. crores)

Year	Woolen Yarn, fabrics, Made ups	Ready Made Garments	Carpet (Excluding silk) Handmade	Total
2010-11	478.03	1477.26	4706.68	6661.97
2011-12	725.20	1654.68	4051.21	6431.09
2012-13	659.03	1617.43	5340.77	7617.23

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Country-wise export of wool and woolen products

during last 3 years is enclosed herewith as Statement-III-A and III-B.

(c) to (e) Yes, the Government has set up Certified Wool Testing Laboratories in the country. Central Wool Development Board, Ministry of Textiles is operating two wool testing laboratories at Bikaner (Rajasthan) and Kullu (Himachal Pradesh). Wool Research Association, Mumbai is also operating a wool testing and research laboratory at Mumbai (Maharashtra). Wool fiber has lot of variation by nature, causing variation in the end product. Therefore quality check is required at every stage right from the selection of raw material to the finished product. These laboratories are providing the testing facilities to the woollen industries at nominal charges. During XII Plan, a provision of Rs. 600 lakh has been kept for upgradation of Wool Testing Laboratories at Bikaner (Rajasthan), Kullu (HP) and developing Wool Research Association's Laboratory at Thane, Mumbai as Center of Excellence for wool.

Statement-I

State-wise wool production in the country during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11

(In '000 kg.)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4507	4605	4832
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	16	14
3.	Bihar	250	260	260
4.	Chhattisgarh	165	166	114
5.	Gujarat	2857	2919	2918
6.	Haryana	1200	1246	1287
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1618	1614	1642
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7133	7282	7382
9.	Jharkhand	149	136	149
10.	Karnataka	7137	7165	7179
11.	Madhya Pradesh	381	370	372
12.	Maharashtra	1707	1726	1448
13.	Punjab	451	485	506
14.	Rajasthan	12664	12529	12277
15.	Sikkim	1	1	1

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
16.	Tamil Nadu	25	31	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1503	1523	1543
18.	Uttarakhand	368	353	362
19.	West Bengal	687	697	705
	All India	42819	43124	42991

Source: Animal Husbandry Department: Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement-II

*Country-wise import of raw wool
Based on data received from DGCIS&S, Kolkata*

Country	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Quantity (In Ton)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (In Ton)	Value (Rs. lakh)	Quantity (In Ton)	Value (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Afganistan TIS	53	34.40	27	20.84	107	96.77
Albania	38	12.11	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1400	3942.98	700	3084.02	533	3272.10
Australia	19485	67724.04	18399	96692.15	13935	91738.69
Austria	-	-	-	-	9	25.66
Belgium	513	270.89	360	749.69	103	126.78
Bolivia	8	8.45	9	12.36	-	-
Brazil	91	138.94	21	34.91	96	43.24
Belarus	64	111.83	293	344.49	-	-
Canada	-	-	65	175.44	-	-
Chile	20	31.44	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	26	67.99	679	1690.52	147	170.14
China PRP	5417	2477.25	8138	11034.21	4545	6724.16
Croatia	-	-	-	-	18	11.08
Cyprus	82	22.10	80	36.31	247	104.96
Czech Republic	38	22.89	25	32.59	23	10.85
Dominic Rep	-	-	-	-	14	97.33
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	24	13.28
Egypt ARP	2182	822.65	2462	1216.62	2305	1225.68
Estonia	-	-	-	-	21	14.44
Falkland IS	217	612.63	309	983.90	124	600.37
Finland	-	-	82	86.16	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
France	98	98.01	233	423.92	208	782.36
Germany	366	385.72	1024	2593.27	837	1849.33
Ghana	-		16	8.96	26	44.23
Greece	2734	994.66	1826	964.60	3383	1507.73
Hong Kong	-		18	41.27	-	-
Hungary	20	6.76	39	17.77	199	104.07
Indonesia	-	254	456.22	81	218.42	
Iran	756	338.65	412	192.47	1410	717.68
Iraq	1174	648.12	818	574.02	1130	802.08
Ireland	15	15.64	18	5.84	-	-
Israel	186	98.77	291	234.15	429	454.60
Italy	5207	2748.86	2652	2420.42	3047	2413.33
Japan	45	58.62	199	465.07	129	489.09
Jordan	81	20.16	175	65.85	1047	518.08
Kazakhstan	-		15	107.61		
Kenya	1343	1107.71	953	880.90	1348	1478.97
Kyrgyzstan	-		41	17.36		
Korea RP	-		696	1496.60	445	
Kuwait	806	335.24	331	208.60	832	468.16
Lebanon	-				57	31.29
Lesotho	197	506.73	303	1299.23	297	2141.71
Liberia	27	9.22			22	9.10
Libya	1276	601.35	614	283.38	783	321.01
Malaysia	99	419.65	192	323.01	165	320.98
Malta	55	24.09				
Myanmar	-		19	6.14	9	63.48
Mexico	-		70	51.96		
Moldova	20	7.26	33	22.83	62	34.56
Mongolia	43	37.87	24	22.70		
Morocco	130	41.44	1027	415.02	1057	445.02
Netherlands	39	196.05	95	202.39	219	345.06
New Zealand	8964	13052.74	4766	11225.20	5266	11379.33
Nigeria	20	27.82	-	-	14	108.26
Norway	339	305.51	119	196.23	19	29.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pakistan IR	9813	4219.44	4812	2527.11	9702	5512.08
Peru	24	12.56	-	-	29	124.90
Philippines	-		27	41.26	37	110.89
Poland	-		18	38.78	21	7.67
Portugal	-		26	17.08	10	34.19
Qatar	-		60	173.13	34	62.83
Romania	926	420.44	650	387.35	1022	529.36
Russia	2195	2369.99	1409	2515.20	631	1417.59
Saudi Arab	4810	2278.92	2830	1768.47	3610	2101.94
Slovak Rep	-		14	85.67	12	35.10
Singapore	-		208	530.62	179	499.39
Slovenia	-		12	65.77	-	-
South Africa	5083	16793.70	2623	13451.58	2647	16414.71
Spain	1132	529.74	840	705.75	1134	946.02
Sweden	-		152	374.06	86	174.13
Switzerland	-		154	428.10	20	24.21
Syria	4307	1776.29	3018	1420.32	4205	1958.71
Tajikistan	-					
Tanzania Rep	-		13	86.39		
Thailand	55	116.33	356	939.32	166	546.18
Tunisia	210	73.16	195	101.17	368	220.15
Turkey	4192	2079.51	2075	1841.88	2373	1871.98
Turkmenistan	126	52.74	667	332.59	1327	510.83
U Arab Emts	955	404.39	667	771.33	300	557.60
U.K.	3357	4571.69	2961	5634.05	2164	4824.98
Ukraine	-		102	38.62	52	30.91
U.S.A.	1682	3231.83	2070	6070.37	985	3509.94
Uruguay	1868	4556.06	1342	5785.09	1225	5859.72
Venezuela	12	5.46				
Vietnam Soc. Rep.			47	59.63	56	95.05
Unspecified	44	14.50	21	79.70		
Total	94465	141893.95	76291	187687.63	77167	180190.2

Statement-III- A*Country-wise Export showing trends of Indian Woollen products***A. WOOLLEN YARN, FABRICS, MADEUPS ETC.***Based on data received from DGCIS&S, Kolkata*

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Afganistan TIS	211.41	225.13	75.99
Albania	-	21.08	-
Algeria	74.78	154.15	-
Angola	4.04	16.52	19.89
Argentina	2.11	11.31	-
Australia	702.58	1082.85	1416.75
Austria	19.89	46.56	53.99
Baharain IS	6.07	418.79	90.88
Bangladesh PR	428.77	956.03	852.40
Belize		0.04	-
Belgium	1821.41	2304.08	2440.28
Benin	0.04	-	0.86
Bermunda		-	10.06
Bhutan		1.42	-
Bosnia-Hrzgovin	0.68	-	0.37
Botswana	1.96	-	
Brazil	45.15	26.28	52.85
Brunei	2.03	-	-
Bulgaria	27.03	3.33	-
Burundi	48.45	-	-
Belarus	0.97	0.98	3.04
Cambodia	126.67	23.81	239.53
Cameroon	52.26	14.59	-
Canada	353.69	615.42	615.24
C. Afri Rep	6.36	12.61	-
Chad		-	0.73
Chile	486.84	292.07	439.88
China Pr P	1653.29	1424.00	670.62
Taiwan	244.68	163.45	765.84
Colombia	92.78	71.05	152.86

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Congo P Rep	0.01	-	-
Costa Rica		17.88	-
Croatia		9.89	-
Cyprus	9.74	-	3.45
Czech Republic	18.81	27.36	68.94
Denmark	138.64	278.28	188.65
Dominic Rep	2455.78	292.21	13.46
Dominica		-	0.97
Ecuador	30.76	-	-
Egypt A RP	446.10	225.34	633.63
Estonia		3.33	-
Ethiopia		-	0.88
Finland	221.74	154.83	95.02
Fiji Is	3.40	3.64	-
France	285.33	422.73	279.59
Gerogia		-	0.25
Germany	1057.56	1087.36	1003.67
Ghana	1.90	0.59	15.45
Greece	99.69	37.50	8.73
Grenada	0.19	-	0.28
Guinea		-	27.72
Guatemala		1.95	-
Haiti	198.91	163.91	634.40
Hong Kong	663.78	447.62	564.65
Hungary	7.63	5.09	7.34
Indonesia	969.95	824.77	402.50
Iran	60.15	34.44	35.14
Iraq		-	-
Ireland	9.72	3.54	0.40
Isreal	1389.67	1582.25	1597.57
Italy	6915.44	18534.16	16064.56
Cote D Ivoire	20.82	-	-
Japan	2341.91	5106.71	4943.56
Jordan	166.89	379.09	259.06

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Kazakhstan		-	0.05
Kenya	346.57	467.01	178.24
Korea DP RP	4.88	17.49	0.56
Kyrgyzstan		-	0.45
Korea RP	643.95	1264.26	1224.93
Kuwait	28.94	29.04	134.05
Latvia	18.39	-	1.02
Lebanon	142.14	198.81	263.28
Liberia		2.82	-
Libya	0.77	28.22	68.71
Lithuania	51.50	20.51	-
Madagascar		-	0.04
Malaysia	522.38	0.21	0.48
Malawi		909.19	1073.90
Maldives	2.43	1.19	0.26
Malta		0.79	-
Mauritius	161.45	21.67	92.13
Myanmar	0.07	282.80	940.64
Mexico	790.97	432.50	583.11
Morocco	308.44	3.83	44.30
Mozambique	42.58	21.95	1.92
Namibia	17.69	6.35	57.50
Nepal	248.89	264.68	281.59
Netherland	77.74	113.89	253.29
Netherlandantil		0.24	-
New Zealand	642.56	927.61	1184.78
Niger		34.04	-
Nigeria	0.52	30.87	8.95
Norway	33.02	43.19	63.10
Oman	130.98	170.97	139.55
Pakistan IR	322.17	-	41.19
Panama Rep.	123.63	40.92	-
Papua N Gna	0.08	3.32	-
Philippines	37.19	45.79	4.55

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Poland	296.86	289.42	224.66
Portugal	326.56	292.00	162.28
Puerto Rico		-	0.03
Qatar	46.58	4.74	68.35
Reunion		0.02	-
Romania	31.07	104.47	14.37
Russia	28.01	1.36	19.43
Rwanda	1.87	-	-
Saudi Arab	765.93	1521.60	1779.70
Senegal		-	0.01
Serbia Montngro	1.87	-	1.61
Sierra Leone	3.69	-	-
Slovak Rep	41.72	28.74	26.61
Singapore	252.58	165.29	209.22
Slovenia	38.23	21.54	23.99
Somalia	22.99	7.42	-
South Africa	951.82	1006.90	616.36
Spain	578.28	437.55	361.10
Sri Lanka DSR	939.31	1035.66	901.86
St kitt Na	0.24	-	-
Sudan	450.42	34.58	143.40
Sweden	141.79	93.93	58.04
Switzerland	4.95	4.83	36.00
Syria	182.25	161.15	118.65
Tanzania Rep	83.98	37.51	16.41
Thailand	100.28	190.31	460.85
Togo		-	0.89
Tunisia	192.40	112.24	101.06
Turkey	1009.87	3712.53	303.62
Turkmenistan		-	1.64
Uganda	0.16	50.25	0.58
U Arab Emts	1517.71	2531.76	2588.75
U.K.	6504.45	12217.93	10161.21
Ukraine		0.02	15.40

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
U.S.A.	2936.90	3786.59	3276.34
Uruguay	0.65	22.61	0.92
Uzbekistan	0.10	0.07	0.19
Venezuela	0.22	4.73	-
Vietnam Soc. Rep.	1268.88	1549.41	1660.25
Yemen Republic	432.16	149.86	93.42
Zambia	1.03	15.32	5.65
Zimbabwe	11.88	-	
Unspecified	21.44	-	1055.93
Total	47803.68	72520.36	65903.24

Statement-III (b)*Country-wise Export showing trends of Indian Woollen products***B. RMG Wool***Based on data received from DGCIS&S, Kolkata*

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Afganistan TIS	2472.89	4758.37	901.53
Algeria	-	53.84	-
Andorra	0.03	0.03	1.92
Angola	11.51	13.85	5.83
Antigua	0.78	0.07	1.61
Argentina	405.33	594.42	259.31
Armenia	0.97	-	0.24
Australia	1153.16	1626.9	1793.53
Austria	230.61	404.19	481.2
Aruba	1.16	-	-
Azerbaijan	23.82	70.16	52.87
Bahamas	4.05	8.15	12.16
Baharain IS	68.74	92.02	126.52
Bangladesh PR	176.71	108.21	113.95
Barbados		3.14	2.34
Belgium	2618.64	1957.50	2123.24
Benin	41.19	57.47	7.86
Bermunda	0.99	1.94	3.34
Bolivia		2.57	0.33

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Bosnia-Hrzgovin	10.04	1.61	11.38
Botswana	15.02	0.93	7.62
Brazil	220.86	478.49	755.32
Br Virgn Is		-	0.63
Brunei	6.90	0.25	3.83
Bulgaria	4.55	6.92	10.72
Burundi		-	67.76
Belarus	119.65	49.91	27.56
Cambodia	5.87	9.86	0.59
Cameroon	17.69	26.66	34.13
Canada	6235.64	7875.74	3605.22
Cayman Is		0.21	-
Chad	0.06	0.16	19.67
Chile	258.21	418.66	241.02
Taiwan	86.03	151.02	180.10
China Pr P	343.47	422.91	756.41
Colombia	37.13	324.04	240.56
Comoros		3.41	26.28
Congo P Rep	12.60	6.72	14.45
Cook Is		0.10	-
Costa Rica	11.26	46.44	3.48
Croatia	31.34	55.41	36.02
Cyprus	17.17	6.43	10.29
Czech Republic	57.47	138.60	266.87
Denmark	3822.77	3649.91	2708.70
Djibouti	78	101.17	29.79
Dominic Rep	23.91	0.12	0.29
Dominica	0.28	-	-
Ecuador		1.54	0.57
Egypt A RP	444.64	451.86	642.93
El Salvador		-	-
Estonia	252.26	62.96	33.27
Ethiopia	9.51	155.95	0.28
Finland	603.34	642.97	597.94

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Fiji Is	73.85	5.71	7.46
France	9739.17	12538.49	12166.15
Fr Polynesia		-	3.09
Fr Guiana		-	-
Gabon		0.09	-
Gambia		0.19	-
Georgia	17.81	10.29	73.58
Germany	13550.20	14712.93	11451.9
Ghana	0.80	5.63	54.57
Gibraltar	0.09	-	2.02
Greece	193.34	268.73	137.15
Grenada	1.64	2.08	-
Guadeloupe		-	0.13
Guatemala		0.65	1.79
Guinea	1.15	-	-
Guyana		2.49	1.55
Hong Kong	863.53	1327.33	1377.76
Hungary	15.16	29.53	19.46
Iceland	2.71	13.51	7.42
Indonesia	9.00	78.57	108.59
Iran	298.81	332.05	240.22
Iraq	222.14	61.76	52.90
Ireland	301.38	387.92	218.33
Israel	274.85	289.00	254.60
Italy	6056.44	9144.42	7577.66
Cote D Ivoire		0.52	0.73
Jamaica	10.39	-	3.00
Japan	3423.22	5783.37	8835.35
Jordan	17.52	16.18	57.76
Kazakhstan	121.35	200.21	87.58
Kenya	113.11	114.50	109.37
Korea DP RP	12.93	62.07	34.09
Kyrgyzstan	36.54	86.58	63.84
Korea RP	242.36	460.93	482.84
Kuwait	280.41	730.26	908.46

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Latvia	94.21	75.69	21.48
Lebanon	79.45	138.46	108.06
Liberia		-	0.28
Libya	151.43	5.30	97.03
Lithuania	11.25	15.52	36.36
Luxemburg	27.46	57.16	36.43
Macao		1.53	3.01
Macedonia		-	2.79
Madagascar	3.27	87.16	214.71
Malawi	0.20	14.09	43.68
Malaysia	2760.38	1059.67	1597.38
Maldives	6.02	11.74	17.1
Mali	0.27	0.13	-
Mauritania	0.03	0.82	0.1
Malta	1.95	9.28	2.31
Mauritius	974.21	446.54	199.18
Myanmar		0.44	-
Mexico	352.07	963.64	227.41
Moldova	3.28	-	-
Mongolia	0.52	0.12	5.16
Monaco		-	6.01
Morocco	116.79	44.43	235.28
Mozambique	0.76	0.58	5.16
Namibia	6.69	4.23	0.10
Nepal	113.21	324.83	306.91
Netherland	3049.91	4711.17	4181.26
Netherlandantil	1.00	18.73	10.44
New Caledonia	1.87	0.49	0.71
New Zealand	225.29	178.02	153.54
Niger		0.54	9.38
Nigeria	510.00	1631.63	1531.19
Norway	327.73	474.10	1041.59
Oman	2188.07	633.41	346.33
Pakistan IR		-	4.55
Panama Rep.	24.74	24.08	40.75

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Paraguay		-	1.71
Peru	39.40	102.56	29.28
Philippines	4.28	18.64	6.84
Poland	344.99	553.30	674.27
Portugal	427.47	964.26	798.00
Puerto Rico	0.03	0.04	0.09
Qatar	152.64	325.24	156.86
Reunion	21.81	26.22	14.57
Romania	27.54	55.87	162.86
Russia	129.55	441.04	432.38
Rwanda	11.83	24.18	977.69
Saudi Arab	3440.51	4492.75	3597.54
Senegal	44.70	70.04	60.16
Serbia Montngro	2.70	11.98	3.87
Seychelles	2.26	0.19	1.75
Sierra Leone	0.20	-	-
Slovak Rep	7.34	21.30	19.89
Singapore	488.10	555.54	581.93
Slovenia	60.45	31.28	7.60
Solomon Is		2.02	-
South Africa	1302.36	898.06	711.02
Spain	5570.35	6862.96	5668.11
Sri Lanka DSR	585.30	667.93	316.11
St Helena		0.80	-
St kitt Na	2.28	-	-
St Lucia	0.95	0.07	-
Sudan	341.63	326.33	27.92
Suriname	26.73	2.58	22.22
Swaziland	25.66	21.27	18.79
Sweden	1071.48	1072.68	1102.11
Switzerland	517.44	766.21	767.90
Syria	21.09	24.85	-
Tajikistan		32.33	0.02
Tanzania Rep	1179.50	1565.54	990.90

Name of Country	2010-11 (lakh)	2011-12 (lakh)	2012-13 (lakh)
Thailand	327.66	516.16	649.34
Togo	148.92	-	20.93
Tunisia	1.13	2.35	0.50
Trinidad	43.21	6.16	16.82
Turkey	659.19	952.74	1142.15
Turkmenistan	468.52	63.20	1.12
Uganda	15.72	30.21	55.16
U Arab Emnts	11471.06	15011.93	8009.45
U.K.	16286.94	17526.80	16664.22
Ukraine	300.08	102.87	9.41
U.S.A.	34708.03	28228.96	45717.31
Uruguay	46.02	64.62	52.29
Uzbekistan	33.73	37.34	126.32
Venezuela	102.10	46.06	35.48
Vietnam Soc. Rep.	11.81	19.63	2.86
Virgin Is Us	0.89	1.51	0.02
Yemen Republic	251.72	386.12	632.30
Zambia	3.04	2.61	407.82
Zimbabwe	60.17	85.87	0.06
Unspecified	87.02	2.11	0.68
Total	147726.54	165468.62	161743.11

[English]

TUFS for Textile Units

2055. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features/objectives of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) along with the names of the textile industries proposed to be covered and interest subsidy given/being given to various textiles producing units including powerlooms in the country;

(b) the progress made in implementation of TUFS during the 11th Five Year Plan along with the funds

allocated during the current Plan, State/sector-wise particularly spinning sector;

(c) the number of applications received/ sanctioned under TUFS during the last three years and the current year along with the funds allocated/ utilised, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has noticed any delay in sanctioning the TUFS funds to the textile industry/projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The salient features/objectives

and the interest subsidies under the Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RTUFS) are in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of progress made under TUFs during the 11th Plan is as under:-

Name of Scheme	Number of Projects sanctioned	Project cost (in Rs. crore)
M-TUFS	10940	103632
R-TUFS	3426	35370

An amount of Rs. 11952 crore has been allocated under the Scheme for the 12th Five Year Plan. There are no state-wise or sector wise allocations.

(c) The information on State-wise number of applications and amount of subsidies released under Modified Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (MTUFS) and Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RTUFS) during the last three years is in the enclosed Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Salient features of Restructured TUFs

- It is a Plan Scheme.
- It aims at providing capital for modernization of Indian textile industry at international interest rate.
- Technology levels are benchmarked in terms of specified machinery.
- Segments such as spinning, cotton ginning & pressing, silk reeling & twisting wool scouring, combing and carpet industry, synthetic filament yarn texturing, crimping and twisting, Viscose Filament Yarn (VFY) / Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF), weaving/knitting, fabric embroidery and technical textiles including non-wovens, garment, design studio, made-up manufacturing, processing of fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments

and made-ups and the jute industry are eligible to avail subsidy under this Scheme for their technology upgradation requirements.

- Investments in common infrastructure or facilities by an industry association, trust or co-operative society and other investments specified are also eligible for funding under the Scheme.
- Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for restructuring of man power of an existing unit as a part of the technology upgradation project is eligible for funding as a part of the project. However, interest reimbursement is not admissible on that part of the investment.
- Improved metal frame hand looms used by the handloom weavers have also been covered under the Scheme.
- Repayment period is 7 years including 2 years of moratorium/ implementation.
- Sectorial investment caps of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 32% for others (including composite projects, technical textiles, silk, jute etc.)

Subsidies

Total subsidy allocation for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 11952.80 crore.

Spinning- 4% IR for new standalone/replacement/modernization of spinning machinery; and for forward integration, 5% TR for spinning units with matching capacity in weaving/knitting/processing/garmenting.

Weaving - (a) 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy on brand new shuttleless looms; (b) 5% IR on second hand looms upto 10 years vintage; (c) Under 20% MMS - capital ceiling to be raised to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 2 crores and capital subsidy to be increased to Rs. 60 lakh from Rs. 20 lakh; for brand new shuttleless looms, subsidy cap to be Rs. 1 crore. Independent preparatory unit covered under 20% MMS with subsidy cap of Rs. 60 lakhs; (d) 15% MMS gap to be raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs.

Processing - 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy on processing units. CETPs will not be considered for support under TUFs.

Garmenting - 5% IR. and 10% capital subsidy on garmenting units Investments like factory building, pre-operative expenses and margin money for working capital are eligible for benefit of reimbursement under the Scheme for apparel and handloom sector only with 50% cap. Land is altogether excluded from eligible investments under

TUFs. Technical Textiles - 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy on Technical Textiles

Silk sector- 5% IR or 25% capital subsidy on benchmarked machinery at par with handloom sector.

15% MMS for SSI sector- Capital ceiling to be raised to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 2 crores and subsidy cap to be increased from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 45 lakh.

Other segments- Existing benefits may continue.

Statement-II

Year-wise/State-wise subsidy released Under MTUFs for 5% IR, 10% CLS&15% MMS

State/Union Territory	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	No. of Applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	No. of applications	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	391	155.92	364	199.97	331	103.26
Assam	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.09
Bihar	1	0.18	1	0.06	1	0.03
Chandigarh (UT)	28	9.04	33	16.36	25	15.76
Chhattisgarh	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	23	7.97	24	7.22	11	4.37
Daman and Diu (UT)	21	2.80	16	6.46	16	7.84
Delhi (UT)	236	45.80	194	50.27	110	21.28
Gujarat	6923	401.90	2469	312.12	954	127.41
Haryana	317	46.68	284	38.70	145	21.88
Himachal Pradesh	33	7.36	30	6.87	21	6.01
Jammu and Kashmir	15	9.89	18	10.29	14	6.92
Jharkhand		0.33	3	0.56	2	0.12
Karnataka	237	65.08	168	57.31	119	27.65
Kerala	43	25.97	42	22.62	37	12.71
Madhya Pradesh	81	41.33	85	40.07	67	22.63
Maharashtra	1439	690.36	1209	810.87	940	421.28
Odisha	1	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Puducherry	1	0.28	3	0.38	1	0.08
Punjab	950	380.91	856	438.27	554	262.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	689	151.62	597	171.26	408	95.37
Tamil Nadu	3151	590.24	2593	599.82	1811	311.11
Uttar Pradesh	179	72.59	162	66.09	120	26.85
Uttarakhand	15	8.41	16	12.94	12	3.57
West Bengal	193	38.33	112	25.44	145	16.72
Total	14972	2753.59	9279	2893.94	5846	1515.52

Statement-III

*State-wise details of subsidy released by MOT during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 under RTUFS
(Position as on 31.07.2013)*

State Name	2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of Cases	Subsidy Released (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Cases	Subsidy Released (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	165	20.67	45	6.04
Assam	4	0.15	0	0.00
Bihar	2	0.09	0	0.00
Chandigarh	19	1.82	2	0.29
Chhattisgarh	1	0.02	2	0.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	23.22	12	4.05
Daman and Diu	22	3.60	4	0.36
Delhi	71	11.48	15	3.48
Gujarat	2855	179.70	279	25.60
Harvana	184	14.75	37	2.39
Himachal Pradesh	56	2.80	6	1.27
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0.22	0	0.00
Karnataka	77	22.19	12	6.23
Kerala	25	0.53	5	0.10
Madhya Pradesh	119	22.96	25	7.72
Maharashtra	406	74.10	119	15.67
Odisha	4	0.50	0	0.00
Puduchery	7	0.29	0	0.00
Punjab	780	81.89	108	19.80

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	263	35.42	76	10.83
Tamil Nadu	702	34.79	157	11.51
Uttar Pradesh	85	7.04	32	5.30
Uttarakhand	8	0.41	3	2.66
West Bengal	107	10.98	26	4.35
Grand Total	6127	549.62	965	128.01

**Municipal Solid Wastes Management and Handling
Rules, 2000**

2056. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of dumping garbage by various municipal corporations/ Civic bodies along the railway stations and into the sea have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the said municipal corporations/ Civic bodies for violating the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) No such instance of dumping garbage by various municipal corporations/ civic bodies along the railway stations and into the sea has come to the notice of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are responsible to monitor the compliance of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 in their respective States/UTs. The Municipal Authorities are responsible for management

of municipal solid wastes in their respective municipal limits. SPCBs/PCCs issue authorization to municipal authority or operator of a facility for management of municipal solid wastes and implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Rules.

[Translation]

Assistance to Martyrs' Families

205. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence personnel injured/killed in the operations at border areas and in naxal attacks during each of the last three years and the current year, Service-wise;

(b) the details of schemes formulated for the welfare of their families/widows;

(c) the details of the families of soldiers which have not yet been provided with the Government assistance/compensation;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments to identify such families and provide assistance to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred for the welfare of the dependents of such martyrs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Sports Conference

2058. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a Conference of Sports Ministers of States and Secretaries of States and UTs;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to revamp Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether free education and Government jobs for 100 sports kids in each district across the country is also under consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To discuss the various issues relating to the Youth and Sports, the Conference of Secretaries and Ministers of States/UTs in-charge of Sports and Youth Affairs which was held on 24th & 25th May, 2013 in New Delhi. It was an interactive conference and the various new initiatives of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of Youth and Sport were discussed and best practices and success stories were shared among the participating States and UTs during the conference.

(c) and (f) Yes, Madam. The process of revamping Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) is under active consultation with other Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. Since the process is in its initial conceptual state, hence, much details could not be provided at this stage.

[Translation]

Mahatama Gandhi Setu

2059. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two spans of Mahatama Gandhi Setu in Patna have caved in and cannot be repaired now;

(b) if so, the persons who are responsible for this and the reasons for not investigating the alignment, design and estimation of the bridge;

(c) whether the documents with regard to the above are unavailable now and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the consultant and the construction company which have been assigned the construction of this bridge and the reasons for not taking action against them;

(e) the reasons for not taking action against the persons responsible for wrong alignment, design and estimation and installing wrong system at the bridge; and

(f) whether any high-level technical committee is likely to be formed, to investigate these points and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Patna side arm of Span No. 44 of Mahatma Gandhi Setu has dropped excessively which cannot be brought back to normal level. The super structure of this span is proposed to be dismantled & re-casted. The Bridge got constructed by State Government after detailed investigation and design.

(c) The documents relating to construction drawings are available with State PWD, Government of Bihar.

(d) and (e) M/s Gammon India Ltd. constructed this bridge based on detailed investigation and design with balance cantilever construction technology. Experts have given opinion that the deterioration of the bridge is due to loss of pre-stressing in the cables and the bridges constructed with this technology elsewhere in the country have shown similar deterioration due to loss of pre-stress.

(f) Three consultants viz. Stup Consultants, B.K. Raina & ILFS having expertise in bridge works have inspected the bridge and submitted reports for reconstruction of Span No. 44 of the bridge.

[English]

Shifting of SEZ Units

2060. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has granted exemption to certain Special Economic Zones (SEZs) from public consultation except for those projects or activities located within industrial estates or parks and if so, the details thereof along with the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether there have been any instances of default by some SEZs and if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government against such defaulters;

(c) whether Unit Approval Committees have been set up in all SEZs to monitor the performance of the units and if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures being taken to ensure that the functioning of SEZ is adequately regulated;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue new policy in order to allow shifting of units from one SEZ to other SEZs and provide more concessions to existing SEZs and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the objections raised by them in the matter; and

(f) whether the Government has laid down any specific norms for earmarking and utilization of percentage of profits earned by the SEZs under the corporate social responsibility schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The procedure for environmental clearance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) projects are governed by the EIA Notification, 2006 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Govt of India

and the notifications issued in this regard from time to time. Certain simplification of the clearance procedure for SEZs has been made by the MoEF through its OM dated 1st Nov. 2012.

(b) The SEZ Units are under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. The Approval Committees constituted for each SEZ under the respective Development Commissioners, which comprise representatives from Departments of Customs and Income-tax, State Governments etc. monitor the performance of the SEZ Units. Such monitoring includes scrutiny of Annual Performance Report (APR), Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) and details of rent recovery furnished by the SEZ units. Failure to meet the requirements of the scheme or any violation of its provisions attracts action under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

(c) Approval Committees are set-up under Section 13 of the SEZ Act, 2005 with the objective to promote a single window clearance mechanism and to effectively monitor the performance of SEZ Units. The Approval Committees under the respective Development Commissioners have been constituted for each Zone and comprise representatives from Departments of Customs and Income- tax, State Governments etc. Unit Approval Committees carry out monitoring and supervision of compliances of conditions subject to which approval/permission has been granted to Developers /Units.

(d) and (e) The Government, on the basis of inputs/ suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs. In order to address the challenges being faced by SEZs, certain amendments in SEZ policy and its operational framework have been made with the objective of making SEZs more investors' friendly.

(f) The SEZ Act and attendant Rules do not lay down any specific norms for earmarking and utilization of percentage of profits earned by the SEZs under the corporate social responsibility schemes. Various activities regarding social infrastructure in the non-processing area of the SEZ including quantum of residential units, commercial area, hospitals and educational institutions etc are permitted only after the approval by the Board of Approval after an assessment of the functional requirement of the zone including its employees.

[Translation]

Export of Services

2061. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports from the services sector has increased in comparison to the export of commodities during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, year and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government has laid down specific policies for the promotion of export from the services sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the policies being followed in this regard; and

(e) whether India ranks seventh in the global export of services and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost export from the services sector along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of services exports and merchandise exports of India for last three years as per RBI data are given below. As per the details, it can be observed that in FY 2010-11 services exports (including travel, transportation, insurance, software services, business services, financial services, communication services etc.) increased in percentage points in comparison to merchandise exports. In FY 2011-12, growth percentage of service exports is less than merchandise exports. However, in FY 2012-13 growth percentage of service exports is more than merchandise exports from India.

(US\$ million)

India's Exports	2012-13 (P)	2011-12 (P)	2010-11 (PR)
Services Exports	143482	142325	132880
Growth in % (over previous year)	0.81%	7.10%	38.35%
Merchandise Exports	303154	309774	250468
Growth in % (over previous year)	-2.13%	23.67%	37.25%

Exports details for FY 2013-14 are not available on RBI website

(c) and (d) Government of India has taken a number of measures to boost export of services. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 of the Government of India aims at accelerating the growth of export of services so as to create a powerful and unique 'Served from India' brand. Service providers (barring those who earned forex remittance from activities other than rendering services, for example, equity or debt participation, donation, repayment of loans or those services not originating from India, e.g. forex earned by airlines/shipping lines from routes which do not touch India at all, etc.) are entitled to Duty Credit Scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) equivalent to 10% of free foreign exchange earned during current financial year. Service exporters who are also engaged in manufacturing activity can use their SFIS duty credit scrip for importing/domestically sourcing of capital goods.

In addition, all service exports are also entitled to the benefits under EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme) Scheme and Export and Trading House status, Market Development Assistance Scheme and other benefits as offered under FTP, 2009-2014. EPCG Scheme allows import of Capital Goods for pre-production, production and post-production at zero Customs duty and covers manufacturer exporters, merchant exporter tied to supporting manufacturer and Service Providers. MDA Scheme is administered by Ministry of Commerce & Industry for the promotion of exports including services exports. SEPC registered members are eligible for financial assistance under MDA Scheme.

(e) India stands at 6th rank worldwide in export of commercial services, as per latest World Trade Report 2012 released by WTO. USA, UK, Germany, China and France are the only 5 countries which are ahead of India in export of commercial services. (May kindly see (a) to (d) above for the steps taken by the Government to boost Export from Services Sector along with the outcome thereof).

Check on Deforestation

2062. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment about the environmental problem caused by deforestation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Forest Survey of India brings out biennial report on Forest Cover of the country and the changes in it. The India State of Forest Report 2011 provides an assessment of forest resources in the country. The report also provides an assessment of latest forest cover in the country and the changes in it.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to conserve and protect the forests *inter alia* include the implementation of (i) the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Wildlife

(Protection) Act, 1972, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Biological Diversity Act, 2002; (ii) the Forest Policy, 1988, the National Environment Policy, 2006, the Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002; and (iii) the National Afforestation Programme, the National Afforestation and Eco-development Programme and the Green India Mission.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Promotion of Sports

2063. SHRI K. C. SINGH BABA:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to various institutions engaged in promotion and development of sports in the country;

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

(c) the details of utilisation of funds by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of financial assistance to various institutions/organisations engaged in promotion and development of sports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, institution/organisation-wise, indicating the State in which they are situated is placed in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of financial assistance provided to institutions/organisations from the National Sports Development Fund

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute/ Organization	Amount Sanctioned (Rs in lacs)	Purpose	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala (Punjab)	96.82	Construction of additional facilities for up-gradation of Hockey arena	On going project

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Dibrugarh University (Assam)	45.40	Construction of facilities in ten colleges affiliated to the University for different sports disciplines; the facilities are for the students of the University	The total sanctioned amount is Rs 227.00 lacs; this is the second installment of payment (total money released 181.40 lacs); project completed and accounts being settled
3.	National Playing Fields Association of India (the beneficiary State is the NCT of Delhi)	192.00	To develop 78 play fields in the NDMC (New Delhi Municipal Council) area; the facilities are meant for local population and children	77 play fields have been developed
4.	District Youth Services & Sports, Lahaul & Spiti (HP)	4.15	Installation of Ski Lift and Ice Skating Rink/equipment at Kaza in Spiti, Himachal Pradesh; the facilities are for local population and tourist	Project completed
2011-12				
5.	Rural Development Foundation, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	0.31	For procurement of state of the art archery equipments; the facilities are for potential young archers in the region, who are being trained at the Foundation	The total amount released to the Foundation is Rs. 6.35 lacs (Rs 6.03 lacs was released before 2010-11)
6.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali (HP)	24.99	For procurement of state of the art skiing equipments of different categories for training/ competitions; the facilities are for the trainees at the Institute	The total amount released to the Institute is Rs. 99.99 lacs (Rs 75.00 lacs was released before 2010-11)
7.	Usha School of Athletics, Kozhikode (Kerala)	492.00 (payment released to SAI)	For laying 8 Lane synthetic track of international standard with supporting facilities	On going project
2012-13				
8.	J & K State Sports Council (J & K)	450.00	Construction of a Multipurpose Hall of international standard at M.A. Stadium, Jammu	On going project
2013-14				
9.	Vasantdada Shektari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd, Sangli (Maharashtra)	67.90	Construction/renovation of facilities at the Wrestling Academy	On going project
Total		1373.57		

Statement-II*Details of financial assistance provided to recognised National Sports Federations*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 Upto February, 2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	308.30	790.00	63.37
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	42.10	606.00	131.40
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	180.05	162.13	218.98
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	509.53	1440.00	0.00
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	256.64	11.29	20.50
6.	Judo Federation of India, N. Delhi	62.33	425.00	58.28
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	64.71	319.00	37.49
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	356.36	360.00	347.66
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmadabad	35.36	122.00	104.45
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	146.54	68.40	11.76
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	165.89	1531.00	183.40
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) & (Women)	435.76	1809.00	429.08
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	116.53	567.00	219.24
14.	Badminton Association of India,	150.71	910.00	328.47
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	13.44
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	610.51	174.99	228.32
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	41.69	23.53	54.46
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	153.98	983.00	512.74
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	85.95	255.00	50.38
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	10.00	121.00	11.44
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	150.53	84.68	118.90
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	18.43	636.00	0.00
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, J & K	46.44	78.70	24.40
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	24.24	227.89	40.23
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	174.06	36.06	9.00
26.	Indian Kayaking & Canoeing Association, New Delhi	0.00	185.72	46.48
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	47.65	75.82	63.20
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	221.39	13.38	147.83
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	12.00	285.89	364.00

1	2	3	4	5
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	23.77	10.96	7.83
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	10.18	0.00	0.00
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	14.75	12.75	8.25
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	10.50	12.75
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	7.76	12.00	16.30
35.	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power Lifting Federation	0.00	0.00	3.50
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	7.50	16.50	16.50
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	5.50	2.50	0.00
39.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	SepakTakraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	12.00	12.00	6.50
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	486.02
42.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	13.75	11.75	19.00
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	55.10	490.00	28.05
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	19.75	15.25	14.00
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	9.00	8.50	0.00
46.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	16.00	11.25	9.25
47.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	0.00	90.56	75.28
48.	Billiards & Snooker Federation of India, Kolkatta	50.11	50.20	72.16
49.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	1.41	0.00	0.00
50.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	82.34	0.00	50.30
52.	Malkhamb Federation of India	11.50	0.00	0.00
53.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahemdabad	14.75	11.75	11.22
54.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	4.50
55.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	1.00
56.	School Games Federation of India, Bhopal	5.20	0.00	0.00
57.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	1324.60	39.54	228.48
58.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, N. Delhi	3700.16	322.00	6370.00
59.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	381.00	160.89	6.61
60.	Tenpin Federation of India	55.10	0.00	0.00
61.	Bowling Federation of India	64.27	0.00	0.00
62.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	2.44
63.	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	8.09
64.	Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society	0.00	0.00	12.75

Further, an amount of approximately Rs.53 crore has been provided to different National Sports Federations in the current financial year 2013-14 so far.

[Translation]

Compensation for Widening of NH-3

2064. SHRI MAKHAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway (NH)-3 passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh has been converted into four-lane and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the people who got affected due to four-laning of this NH; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) Four laning of National Highway No.3 passing through the State of Madhya Pradesh has been completed except in Gwalior-Dewas section. Work of four laning in Gwalior-Shivpuri section has commenced whereas the awarded work of four laning in Shivpuri-Dewas section is *sub-judice* in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs.152.46 crore has been paid for the land acquired and amount of Rs.91.04 crore has been deposited with the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) for disbursement of compensation. However, in some cases either land owner or National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has gone for arbitration against the award declared by CALA.

Strikes by Trade Unions

2065. SHRI PREMCHANDRA GUDDU:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the labour unrest has increased during the last three years and the current year including backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such disputes reported during the said period, State-wise and year-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the number of mandays wasted and total loss in production as well as in monetary terms suffered by the country as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the State-wise number of workers/employers rendered jobless particularly in backward areas as a result thereof during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for speedy settlement of such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per statistics compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, data on labour unrest pertaining to strikes and lockouts during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Strike	Lockout	Total
2010 (Provisional)	199	172	371
2011 (Provisional)	200	189	389
2012 (Provisional)	250	27	277
2013 (Provisional)	67	12	79

The above statistics does not indicate that labour unrest has been increasing in the country during the period under reference.

(b) to (d) A Statement showing number of disputes pertaining strikes and lockouts, Mandays lost and total loss in production (in Rs.) and number of workers/employees rendered jobless reported during the last three years and current year, State-wise and year-wise including Madhya Pradesh, as compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides a framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. The Act facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by the Industrial Relation Machinery of the appropriate Government for resolution of industrial disputes. Central

Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) of Ministry of Labour & Employment continuously makes efforts to maintain harmonious industrial relations in establishments falling

under the central sphere. Similar arrangement is also available in States for establishments falling under State Sphere.

Statement

(a) State-wise number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts, Loss in production and Mandays lost, during the last three years and current year.

State/Union Territory	2010(P)				2011 (P)			
	Number of Disputes	Number of workers involved	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Number of workers involved	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	16	29096	244090139	310152	21	64222	198916813	371233
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	298	0	11554	14	13951	434728515	155423
Bihar	3	11422	0	189338	2	18456	0	88826
Chhattisgarh	3	36229	17409100	36666	3	1468	240000	1595
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	22	15556	212491000	57536	30	4889	513617827	36443
Haryana	11	2865	0	141461	6	6558	0	120018
Himachal Pradesh	6	2023	594660000	44902	4	544	0	15006
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	2000	0	110000	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	10	69062	288909000	131179	15	60259	1584JS2960	116490
Kerala	20	45648	0	351374	31	44448	292826000	379719
Madhya Pradesh	1	66857	4785720	68096	3	124428	263095634	124428
Maharashtra	5	97240	0	99294	4	50007	0	50007
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	440	0	416	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	1179	270528550	16850
Punjab	3	1122	18024491	10222	1	2015	49365256	34255
Rajasthan	12	32019	15121000	172463	15	32639	61917292	140208
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	87	106664	0	1170973	64	152249	46400000	3348342

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	18758	50555600	678728	15	19041	153701070	415748
Uttarakhand	1	13869	10500000	18771	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	157	522976	244981436	1952678 0	155	137420	284000000	8893784
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	329	369000	622	4	950	67779828	24018
Total	371	1074473	1701896486	23130527	389	734723	4221469745	14332393

(b) *State-wise number of disputes pertaining to strikes and lockouts, Loss in production and Mandays lost, during the last three years and current year.*

State/Union Territory	2012 (P)				2013(P)			
	Number of Disputes	Number of workers involved	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Number of workers involved	Production Lost (in Rs.)	Number of Mandays Lost
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	20	120554	171712751	279082	4	1416	79496872	139872
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	12	57525	0	58248	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	227	0	70143	1	227	0	5902
Chhattisgarh	9	48674	383732500	55827	0	0	0	0
Goa	2	365	0	4895	2	579	0	9554
Gujarat	34	83419	992682273	180000	9	9280	326135000	22426
Haryana	4	6299	0	378245	3	2084	0	204452
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	26	153218	113930000	264628	14	63159	776100000	121779
Kerala	48	80900	53812000	329831	17	5681	0	248159

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madhya Pradesh	10	106307	181904532	126211	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	11	52669	0	60581	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	1	21012	0	21012	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	4	108201	0	228405
Rajasthan	15	70249	146415568	234490	9	2480	15534222	186980
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	46	41879	218955550	821879	11	5876	997234995	139642
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	6	26515	169878682	32667	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	4	24037	100000000	28280	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	23	296476	53168000	397107	5	22275	0	60810
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1	34055	0	34055	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	4	747	647900000	38245	0	0	0	0
Total	277	225127	4259461856	3415426	79	221258	2194501089	1367981

P= Provisional and based on the returns/clarifications received in the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

O= Not available

Cluster Scheme

2066. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a cluster scheme for boosting employment in various sectors in the country including manufacturing sector where workers are facing various problems;

(b) if so, the number of clusters set up in the country along with the sectors for which such clusters have been made and the areas in which such clusters have been made;

(c) whether the Government has ever conducted any review of the difficulties being faced in operation of such cluster schemes in the country;

(d) if so, the details of nature of the said difficulties; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address the said problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India has adopted the cluster development approach as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness as well as for boosting employment and capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in various sectors including manufacturing sector. Under the Micro and Small Enterprises–Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Soft Intervention Programme consist of activities which leads to creation of general awareness, counseling, motivation, trust building, exposure visits, market development, participation in seminars, workshops and training programmes on technology upgradation etc. Hard Interventions consist of setting up of Common Facility Centers, Common Production/Processing Centre, Design Centre, Testing Centre etc. In Infrastructure Development Programme, infrastructural facilities are created/upgraded in the new/existing industrial areas/ clusters of MSEs.

(b) According to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), the Government does not set up industrial clusters, however under hard interventions, which is one of the components of the MSE-CDP Scheme, 25 Common Facility Centers (CFC) have been set up for existing clusters in different parts of the country covering various sectors. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) According to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), a review/evaluation of the Scheme was taken up in the year 2008 with the help of Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi which mentioned the difficulties like restriction in the limit of CFC up to Rs. 10.00 crore, duration of soft interventions to be reduced, cost of soft interventions to be increased from Rs. 10.00 lakh, need for determining critical mass in a cluster etc. These difficulties in the operation of the scheme were examined and modified scheme was launched on 10th February 2010 with appropriate amendments addressing the difficulties in the operation.

Statement

Details of 25 Clusters set up in various parts of the country

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster/Sector
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Imitation Jewelry, Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna
2.	Bihar	Brass and Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb
3.	Gujarat	Foundry Industry Cluster, Ahmedabad
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Cricket Bat Manufacturing Industry Cluster, Anantnag
5.	Karnataka	Readymade Garments Cluster, Hubli
6.	Karnataka	Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga
7.	Kerala	Rubber Cluster Development Programme, Kottayam
8.	Kerala	Tiles Industry Cluster, Thrissur
9.	Kerala	Wood Furniture Cluster, Ernakulam
10.	Kerala	Plastic Industries Cluster, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam
11.	Kerala	Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor
12.	Kerala	Wood Working Cluster, Malappuram
13.	Kerala	Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam
14.	Maharashtra	Textile Cluster, Vita, Sangli
15.	Maharashtra	Raisin Making Cluster, Sangli
16.	Odisha	Rice Mill Cluster, Bargarh, Sambalpur

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Cluster/Sector
17.	Tamil Nadu	Starch and Sago Cluster, Salem and Namakkal
18.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Srivilliputhur
19.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Gudiyatham
20.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kalugumalai
21.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Kovilpatti
22.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Sattur
23.	Tamil Nadu	Safety Match Industries Cluster, Virudhunagar
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Pottery Cluster, Khurja
25.	West Bengal	Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster, Baruipur, 24-Parganas

Delhi Gurgaon Expressway

2067. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility of maintenance and development of Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway has been entrusted to private sector company/institution;

(b) if so, the name of the said company/institution and the medium through which this responsibility has been entrusted to them;

(c) whether this company/institution has fulfilled its responsibility satisfactorily and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the total annual expenditure being incurred by the said company/institution under various heads for the construction of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Delhi - Gurgaon access controlled highway (from km. 14.3 to km. 42.0) has been developed on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Toll) basis through Concession Agreement dated 18.04.2002 by the Concessionaire, M/s Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Ltd. (DGSCCL) (formerly M/s JPDSCL Ventures Ltd.). Being a BOT (Toll) Project, the construction as well as its operation and

maintenance during the Concession period (upto 2023) is the responsibility of the Concessionaire.

(c) and (d) The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Show Cause Notice for Termination to the Concessionaire in March, 2013 for not complying with the obligations under the Concession Agreement. The Concessionaire has challenged the Show Cause Notice issued by NHAI in the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The matter is presently *sub-judice*. The Project was substantially completed in January, 2008 and the expenditure incurred by the Concessionaire on construction as on 31.03.2008 was Rs.1170.26 crore and Rs.1405.97 crore as per the balance sheet of the Concessionaire for the years 2007-08 and 2010-11 respectively. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities are in progress. As per the reports of the Concessionaire, average annual Operation & Maintenance expenses of the project are Rs. 28.83 crore for Financial Year (FY) 2011-12 and Rs. 30 crore for FY 2012-13. Besides O&M expenses, the Concessionaire is also required to pay interest on debt and make debt repayment.

[English]

Multi Special Camouflage Nets

2068. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has sought proposal from international market for the procurement of Multi-Special Camouflage Nets (MSCN) in the backdrop of stand-off with China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be provided to Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY):

(a) At present, there is no proposal for procurement of Multi-Special Camouflage Nets (MSCN).

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of part (a) above.

Competition in Tea Sector

2069. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether Indian tea export sector is facing stiff competition from Sri Lanka, Kenya and China and if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to counter such competition;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to simplify the tea export licensing norms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take specific steps for strict quality check to ensure export tag for Indian tea and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government/Tea Board of India has conducted any study to ascertain the soil condition of tea estates in different parts of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the top soil of most of the tea gardens in the hilly areas has been severely affected due to decline in rainfall and excessive use of chemical fertilizers and if so, the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sri Lanka and Kenya export more than 95% of their production and their domestic consumption is less than 5% of total production. On the other hand nearly 80% of the total production is consumed within India leaving only 20% surplus for exports. Hence situation is totally different between India and that of Sri Lanka and Kenya. China produces mostly green tea and hence there is no direct competition. Since the exportable surplus in India is less than 20% of its total production, the strategy is to focus on high value good quality teas rather than chasing volumes. Two tea councils - one each for North India and South India have been set up for closely monitoring the quality of tea being exported and imported for re-export. A focused promotional "Project 5-5-5" is being implemented under which five strategically important countries viz. U.S.A., Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Egypt have been chosen for extensive & intensive promotional intervention over the five years with dedicated funding during the XII Plan period.

(b) In order to ensure that exporters get the licenses within shortest possible time, the processing of applications for exporter's license, has since been streamlined. Under the new system, exporters can get their license within 2 working days from the date of submission of the application (if found complete in all respects) from Tea Board and within 10 working days if the application is submitted to the Zonal/Regional Offices of the Board.

(c) Yes, Madam. With effect from 1.6.2013 an online system has been put in place for the exporters and importers for submitting the details of the export and import consignments. From such consignments Tea samples are drawn at random to check the conformity of tea to the stipulated standards norms. An Advisory body has been set up to monitor the test results and decide on the course of action as to admissibility or otherwise of the teas directly exported as well as imported for re export .

(d) Yes, Madam. The soil conditions of tea estates in different parts of the country are being tested regularly through the tea research institutes to ascertain the soil nutrient status and preparation of soil map of each tea garden. Such maps are used for working out the precise

quantum of fertiliser application and take appropriate soil ameliorative measures and correcting the deficiencies especially the soil acidity status.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Research institutes have developed a package of practices to be adopted in hilly areas for minimizing soil erosion and damage. The corrective measures recommended for improving the soil status include adopting proper soil and water conservation methods in the hill slopes, high density contour planting across the slope, application of organic manures, mulching of exposed areas immediately after planting and using cover crops in the newly planted areas as well as in vacant patches.

Increasing Minimum Pension

2070. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering various proposals to enhance the minimum amount of pension under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pension scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is also any demand to increase the interest rate on the said funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has also any proposal to invest the EPF in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) of public sector units; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) A proposal for providing minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- to member pensioners under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) Interest is not paid on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Pension Scheme. Members are given pensionary benefit as per the provisions of the EPS, 1995. However, interest is paid on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). For the year 2012-13 rate of interest on EPF has been declared @8.5%.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise in view of reply to part (f) of the Question above.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 20th August, 2013 at 11:00 A.M.

11.03. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 20, 2013/Sravana 29, 1935 (Saka).

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170.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1859, 1875, 2058, 2070	197.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	1911, 2067
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Youth Affairs and Sports	:	1852, 1854, 1869, 1885, 1899, 1904, 1966, 1967, 1972, 1984, 1988, 2005, 2026, 2033, 2053, 2058, 2063

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