

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fourteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Fourteenth Session, 2013/1935 (Saka)

No. 11, Friday, August 23, 2013/Bhadrapada 1, 1935 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE.....	1
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No. 201.....	1-9
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 202 to 220.....	9-98
Unstarred Question Nos. 2301 to 2530.....	99-681
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	681-723
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 52nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance	
Shri P. Chidambaram.....	723
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs	
Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo.....	724
STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1924 DATED 8.3.2013 REGARDING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX	
Shri Abu Hasem Khan Chowdhury.....	725
MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICE OF LOK SABHA.....	726
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2013-14.....	726

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i)	Need to provide financial assistance to Kerala to repair dilapidated roads following heavy rains in the State	Shri N. Peethambara Kurup.....	727
(ii)	Need to set up a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Sanjay Singh.....	727
(iii)	Need to shift the Capital of Maharashtra from Mumbai to Nagpur	Shri Vilas Muttemwar.....	727
(iv)	Need to introduce a train service with sufficient passenger bogies between Merta Road Junction and Merta City in Rajasthan	Shri Gopal Singh Shekhawat.....	729
(v)	Need to take necessary measures to protect people from attacks by wild elephants in Chickmagalur & Hassan districts of Karnataka and also ensure timely payment of compensation to victims' families	Shri K. Jayaprakash Hegde.....	729
(vi)	Need to allocate and release sufficient funds for construction of Proposed Bangalore-Kengeri-Kanakapura-Chamarajanagar railway line project in Karnataka	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	730
(vii)	Need to probe into misappropriation of funds meant for Indira Awas Yojana in Odisha	Shri Hemanand Biswal	731
(viii)	Need to protect the interest and livelihood of people living in the surroundings of religious and historical sites while implementing conservation and preservation schemes meant for such sites	Shri Hari Manjhi.....	731
(ix)	Need to protect and preserve the megalithic site Hirebenakal in Karnataka	Shri Shivarama Gouda	731

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(x) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Chikkodi town in Belgaum district, Karnataka Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti	732
(xi) Need to set up an airport in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh Shri Bhoopendra Singh	733
(xii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who suffered crop-damage due to drought as well as heavy rains in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhav	733
SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICE OF THE HOUSE UNDER RULE 374A	734
ANNEXURE-I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	735-36
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	736-744
ANNEXURE-II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	745-46
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	745-48

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[Translation]

Friday, August 23, 2013/Bhadrapada 1, 1935 (Saka)

Vector-Borne Diseases

*201. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Dowarka Prasad Bairwa, who was a Member of Twelfth Lok Sabha representing the Tonk Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan.

Shri Bairwa was also a Member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from 1980 to 1985.

Shri Bairwa served as Member of Committees on Communications and Surface Transport and Consultative Committee in the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Shri Bairwa passed away on 23 July, 2013 at Jaipur at the age of 64.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Dowarka Prasad Bairwa and convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.01½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q.No. 201 — Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

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

(a) whether a number of cases of vector-borne diseases *i.e.* dengue, malaria, chikungunya and kala-azar have recently been reported across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases and deaths reported during the current year, disease and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the measures taken/proposed and medical, financial and technical assistance provided and utilised to deal with vector-borne diseases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of health projects are being implemented through foreign assistance in areas prone to certain vector-borne diseases in various States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the medical, financial and technical assistance received and utilised so far for implementation of the aforesaid projects?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The incidence and transmission of Vector Borne Diseases is due to numerous ecological, biological and other factors including rapid and unplanned urbanization, water storage practices, sanitation, vegetation, intermittent and protracted rains etc. The reported number of cases and deaths due to dengue, malaria, chikungunya and kala-azar during the current year from 1st January, 2013 to 31st July, 2013 is at **Annexure-I.**

(c) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases by providing technical and financial

assistance. Additionally, certain commodities like DDT, Synthetic Pyrethroid, Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), Rapid Diagnostic Kits for malaria etc. are supplied by Central Government to endemic States. Details of the financial assistance by way of grants-in-aid and commodities provided to the States/UTs are at

Annexure-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Two externally funded projects are implemented for malaria and kala-azar control and elimination:—

(i) World Bank Assisted National Vector Borne

Disease Control Support Project for malaria control in 124 high malaria endemic districts of 9 States and Kala-azar elimination programme in 46 districts of 3 States. The Financial support for this project for 5 years from 2009 to 2013 is US\$ 180 million.

(ii) Global Fund Supported Intensified Malaria Control Project-II for malaria control in all 86 districts of 7 North Eastern States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura from 2010 to 2015 with financial support of US\$ 87.78 million.

Annexure-I

Cases and deaths of vector borne diseases (January-July 2013)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Dengue		Malaria		Chikungunya	Kala azar	
		Case	Death	Case	Death		Case	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253	0	7298	0	2850	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1101	2	0	0	0
3.	Assam	3	0	10401	6	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	4	0	858	0	0	5982	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	0	31940	3	0	0	0
6.	Goa	53	0	470	0	505	0	0
7.	Gujarat	744	1	15350	0	546	0	0
8.	Haryana	15	0	2841	0	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	26489	0	0	1442	0
12.	Karnataka	4039	11	5181	0	1854	0	0
13.	Kerala	5947	20	564	0	61	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	128	6	6655	0	1	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	965	19	17060	24	613	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	53	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	8931	8	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	7	0	3578	6	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	528	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	419	0	89466	20	21	0	0
21.	Punjab	7	0	280	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	38	0	4131	0	43	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3079	0	5984	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	2637	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	292	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	8388	0	0	10	1
28.	West Bengal	199	2	9932	9	111	337	1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	17	0	731	0	42	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	2	0	31	0	0	0	0
31.	Delhi	17	0	1145	0	2	5	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	37	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	715	0	0	0	46	0	0
Total		16683	59	262582	78	6696	7776	11

Annexure-II

State/UTs-wise Financial Assistance (Cash + Commodity) during 2010-11 to 2013-14 under NVBDCP

(In Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 16th August, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1159.24	3457.42	735.40	646.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	880.69	1526.82	835.43	906.66
3.	Assam	4910.03	3774.39	1701.76	2637.48
4.	Bihar	4213.38	4891.27	5931.06	3506.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	2117.94	4960.09	2592.03	1120.13
6.	Goa	61.08	77.90	100.00	24.11
7.	Gujarat	267.00	501.34	812.54	654.53
8.	Haryana	0.00	138.50	276.90	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.74	16.52	60.21	39.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.54	31.00	43.88	49.07
11.	Jharkhand	3586.13	5014.76	1404.27	42.58
12.	Karnataka	443.88	639.34	811.39	665.36
13.	Kerala	305.75	361.18	500.11	489.42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1824.64	3919.85	927.93	584.50
15.	Maharashtra	487.54	436.98	1055.51	322.38
16.	Manipur	602.04	410.76	228.35	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1089.04	640.12	770.21	445.54
18.	Mizoram	774.11	702.31	737.62	554.83
19.	Nagaland	1287.91	997.73	930.15	439.06
20.	Odisha	4324.05	7894.82	2041.05	917.87
21.	Punjab	98.07	127.38	289.26	19.16
22.	Rajasthan	1310.26	1342.52	1337.13	312.12
23.	Sikkim	137.71	22.60	33.30	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	372.50	341.41	150.00	137.31
25.	Tripura	1430.54	401.82	905.64	655.85
26.	Uttarakhand	77.53	85.00	162.51	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2730.95	2431.94	1019.89	185.21
28.	West Bengal	2964.01	2457.13	1216.35	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	349.58	459.63	525.78	318.75
30.	Chandigarh	23.13	34.87	64.77	53.87
31.	Delhi	40.88	0.00	4.65	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69.60	61.09	108.69	24.22
33.	Daman and Diu	31.70	51.94	38.91	15.81
34.	Lakshadweep	19.80	11.40	29.55	0.00
35.	Puducherry	36.83	29.31	78.36	0.00
Total		3805.82	48251.14	28460.59	15768.68

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the norms for providing financial assistance to the States. He has given the figures of the biggest State of the country, Uttar Pradesh, and according to that the financial assistance is being reduced every year, whereas it is the biggest State in terms of population. I would like to know from the Minister whether he has any plan to increase the financial assistance to the big State like Uttar Pradesh in view of the health services and ailments?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Gas in Assam

*202. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) the details of exploration of oil and natural gas in Assam by various public and private sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year; company-wise;

(b) the details of the profit or revenue earned by the Government from exploration of oil and natural gas from Assam;

(c) the details of funds released by various companies for social and economic development of the people of Assam, company-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase investment in the oil and gas sector in Assam and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up oil-based industry with public-private partnership in Assam and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Exploration works in terms of 2D Seismic Survey, 3D Seismic Survey and Exploratory Wells (Expl. Wells) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./Jvs) Companies during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and the current year (2013-14) are given below:—

	ONGC			OIL			Pvt/Jvs		
	2D Seismic (LKM)	3D Seismic (SKM)	Expl. Wells	2D Seismic (LKM)	3D Seismic (SKM)	Expl. Wells	2D Seismic (LKM)	3D Seismic (SKM)	Expl. Wells
2010-11	0	162.41	15	664.17	369.21	11	158	73	4
2011-12	121.15	218.07	18	842.56	267.70	14	121	326	6
2012-13	229.15	91.60	14	419.98	108.31	17	214	160	3
2013-14 (as on 30.06.2013)	77.05	6.56	1	57.48	49.62	3	50	4	1

LKM — Line Kilo Metre

SKM — Square Kilo Metre

(b) The revenue earned by the State Government of Assam on account of Royalty, Sale tax, Duties etc. through payment made by ONGC and OIL during 2012-13 is Rs. 540.18 crore and Rs. 1828.05 crore respectively. In addition, cess paid to Government of India by ONGC and OIL on crude oil production from the State of Assam was Rs. 530.06 crore and Rs. 1711.30 crore respectively.

(c) The company-wise details of expenditure on account of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the State of Assam in the year 2012-13 is given below:—

Company	Amount (in crore)
ONGC	11.54
OIL	49.38
HPCL	0.32
NRL	5.51
GAIL	7.30
IOCL	13.55 (provisional)

(d) and (e) OIL and ONGC have projected exploration and production expenditure of Rs. 1398.36 crore and Rs. 3433.15 crore respectively in 2013-14 as against Rs. 977.87 crore and Rs. 2825.88 crore in 2012-3.

In addition, in order to supplement E&P activities in the State of Assam, Government has awarded 19 Exploration Blocks, one discovered field and one Coal Bed Methane (CBM) block through International Competitive bidding process. So far, cumulative investment to the tune of US \$283 Million has been made for exploration and development activities in Assam under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. As per the Annual Work Programme and Budget for Financial Year 2013-14 proposed by the Contractors for the exploration blocks in Assam under the PSC regime, about US \$77 Million is to be spent for exploration activities. Investment is expected to increase after commercial discoveries are made.

Further, Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) has planned a refinery expansion from 3.0 to 8.0/9.0 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA), which is envisaged for processing of imported crude oil. Feasibility studies are in progress. Based on preliminary estimates, investment in NRL's refinery expansion and associated pipeline for transporting imported crude oil is expected to be about Rs. 15,000 crores.

[Translation]

Complaints against Bank Officials

*203. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank officials/employees against whom departmental/Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) inquiry was/is being conducted during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) the number of complaints received/settled by the Banking Ombudsman during the said period, bank-wise;

(c) the details of erring officials identified by the Banking Ombudsman and action taken against them during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Banking Ombudsman for speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per information available with CBI, it has registered 479 cases against 686 Bank officials of Public Sector Bank (PSBs) and others related to bank frauds during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (till 31.07.2013). As per information furnished by PSBs, departmental inquiries have been initiated against 26,584 bank officials/employees. Year-wise and Bank-wise details of these cases are given in the enclosed Statement-IA and IB.

(b) The number of complaints received/settled by the Banking Ombudsman during the said period, bank-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Banking Ombudsmen (BO) Scheme, 2006 is an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for speedy and cost free resolution of complaints received from the customers against banks for deficiency in banking services

offered by them. Banking Ombudsman is not empowered to take action against erring officials.

(d) The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is an alternate dispute resolution mechanism, the proceedings under the scheme are summary in nature and the Banking Ombudsman has to rely only on the documentary evidence produced by the parties. The Banking Ombudsman has no power to call for evidence on oath or oral evidence by witnesses. The BO has to rely on the normal banking practices and procedures and principles of banking law that have evolved over a period of time and is also guided by the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank from time to time in regard to specific areas of banks' operations covering customer protection/customer service issues. As on date, number of cases pending for more than three months is less than 1% of total pending cases.

Statement-IA

Year-wise details of no. of cases and no. of Officials as per FIR

Year	No. of cases	No. of Bank Officials as per FIR
2010	134	167
2011	141	199
2012	136	246
2013 (Upto 31.07.2013)	68	74
Total	479	686

Year-wise/Bank-wise details of no. of cases

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of cases 2010	No. of cases 2011	No. of cases 2012	No. of cases 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad Bank	9	2	1	6
2.	Andhra Bank	4	—	1	1
3.	Bank of Baroda	3	9	7	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bank of India	10	8	7	4
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2	3	3	5
6.	Canara Bank	18	10	12	1
7.	Central Bank of India	5	5	4	1
8.	Corporation Bank	1	2	1	—
9.	Dena Bank	2	2	2	3
10.	IDBI Bank	2	5	5	4
11.	Indian Bank	5	3	5	3
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	6	5	11	5
13.	OBC	2	6	2	3
14.	PSB	—	2	2	1
15.	Punjab National Bank	7	11	17	2
16.	SBH	2	4	1	—
17.	SBM	—	6	3	—
18.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2	1	—	—
19.	State Bank of India	19	19	26	14
20.	State Bank of Patiala	1	—	1	1
21.	State Bank of Travancore	1	2	1	—
22.	Syndicate Bank	13	5	4	2
23.	UCO Bank		15	6	2
24.	Union Bank of India	12	9	6	1
25.	United Bank of India	4	3	4	1
26.	Vijay Bank	4	2	4	1
	Cases involving more than 01 banks	—	2	—	2
Total		134	141	136	68

Statement-IB*Details of Departmental Enquiry against Officials/Employees in Public Sector Bank*

Sl.No.	Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Allahabad Bank	121	125	116	28
2.	Andhra Bank	630	495	347	76
3.	Bank of Baroda	95	113	98	28
4.	Bank of India	242	270	267	180
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	349	277	153	113
6.	Canara Bank	1137	738	766	312
7.	Central Bank of India	526	439	323	227
8.	Corporation Bank	29	32	24	30
9.	Dena Bank	77	67	52	13
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	17	11	47	35
11.	Indian Bank	186	146	173	101
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	177	126	110	75
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	107	199	256	151
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	56	65	130	47
15.	Punjab National Bank	1198	1671	1541	825
16.	State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	388	250	168	102
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	159	189	201	136
18.	State Bank of India	731	1007	1080	434
19.	State Bank of Mysore	68	41	38	9
20.	State Bank of Patiala	116	98	100	44
21.	State Bank of Travancore	39	31	24	25
22.	Syndicate Bank	326	189	203	37
23.	UCO Bank	272	222	243	197
24.	Union Bank of India	203	221	225	232
25.	United Bank of India	94	225	201	69
26.	Vijaya Bank	656	623	217	86
Total		7999	7870	7103	3612

Statement-II*Bank-wise number of complaint received/settled by the Banking Ombudsman*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	2010-11 (July-June)		2011-12 (July-June)		2012-13 (July-June)	
		Complaint received	Complaint disposed	Complaint received	Complaint disposed	Complaint received	Complaint disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	834	853	965	940	908	911
2.	Andhra Bank	842	855	745	727	556	544
3.	Bank of Baroda	2,035	2,058	2,063	2,068	2,117	2,108
4.	Bank of India	1,531	1,546	1,807	1,787	1,649	1,641
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	369	388	416	392	384	372
6.	Canara Bank	2,047	2,107	1,986	2,035	1,769	1,753
7.	Central Bank of India	1,495	1,503	1,529	1,545	1,514	1,497
8.	Corporation Bank	459	456	515	508	568	553
9.	Dena Bank	593	585	547	553	539	543
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	686	684	920	884	816	829
11.	Indian Bank	719	703	847	848	908	830
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	754	793	995	956	1,156	1,129
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	686	680	663	689	613	589
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	276	276	332	334	294	279
15.	Punjab National Bank	2,948	2,964	3,535	3,553	3,325	3,299
16.	Syndicate Bank	969	960	899	920	926	899
17.	UCO Bank	922	897	1,080	1,070	1,085	1,071
18.	Union Bank of India	1,491	1,463	1,662	1,684	1,611	1,541
19.	United Bank of India	465	464	490	495	555	550
20.	Vijaya Bank	295	305	331	329	318	312
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,004	990	1,112	1,207	1,171	1,193
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	627	633	778	754	644	658
23.	State Bank of India	17,067	17,027	20,455	20,385	18,240	18,204
24.	State Bank of Indore	189	224	52	52	40	44
25.	State Bank of Mysore	305	310	316	330	265	266

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	State Bank of Patiala	547	542	608	620	498	490
27.	State Bank of Travancore	386	402	622	588	525	517
	Total Public Sector Banks	40,541	40,668	46,270	46,253	42,994	42,622
	Bank other than PSBs	30,733	31,352	26,619	26,632	27,547	27,080
	Total of All Banks	71,274	72,020	72,889	72,885	70,541	69,702

Loan Recovery

*204. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding debt/loan recoverable from various sectors by the Public/Private Sector Banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of loan recoverable thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in banks pertaining to the Multi National Companies (MNCs) and private companies, bank and sector-wise;

(c) whether the banks have lent loans and extended other benefits to some of the major/multinational companies in spite of their being defaulters in re-payment of bank loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover NPAs of the banks at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of sectoral Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in respect of Public and Private Sector Banks, as collated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in the enclosed Statement.

Information specific to the Multi National Companies (MNCs) or private companies, is not collated by the Data Reporting System of Banks.

(c) and (d) There is no specific report about the banks having lent loans and extended other benefits to some of the major/multinational companies in spite of them being defaulters in re-payment of bank loans. As a matter of lending policy, banks do not lend to defaulters. However, in

some cases of defaults, banks may finance afresh to restructure the loan in viable projects.

(e) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. It has also been advised to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding Rs. 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review of top 100 borrowal accounts of below Rs. 5 crore in each category of NPA i.e., Substandard/Doubtful/Loss by the Management Committee of the Board.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drive for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS), to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery and that the write offs should not be more than the recovery.

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

Statement

Bank-wise and sector-wise data on Gross NPAs of Public and Private Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	March 2011						March 2012							
		Gross NPAs		Retail NPAs		Real Estate NPAs		Gross NPAs		Priority Sectors		Retail NPAs		Real Estate NPAs	
		Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector	Agri. Sector	MSE Other Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Allahabad Bank	1647	549	282	387	285	529	532	2056	742	870	153	169	445	274
2.	Andhra Bank	996	116	109	297	158	253	612	1798	370	137	471	175	356	1116
3.	Bank of Baroda	2786	772	690	300	269	443	1055	3882	1057	678	299	345	682	1802
4.	Bank of India	4357	898	1645	396	559	740	1255	5170	681	890	245	667	802	2931
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1174	313	404	170	177	235	279	1297	336	385	96	102	121	473
6.	Canara Bank	3030	663	598	474	191	806	1578	3890	665	959	297	146	476	2120
7.	Central Bank of India	2395	418	687	226	207	325	1082	7273	926	1448	445	556	748	4343
8.	Corporation Bank	790	217	111	136	61	144	402	1274	251	192	115	97	265	733
9.	Dena Bank	842	138	194	97	102	129	409	957	237	271	120	128	137	320
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	2785	244	453	170	285	871	1803	4551	513	732	198	351	1152	2955
11.	Indian Banks	720	219	141	135	58	143	302	1672	365	227	196	82	191	997
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2793	447	633	308	617	176	1097	3554	573	696	447	489	423	1798
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1921	425	361	374	244	331	889	3580	731	720	210	213	319	1917
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	424	66	169	35	42	52	147	763	93	287	45	113	60	271

15.	Punjab National Bank	4371	1171	1349	222	656	511	1196	8690	1918	1812	377	1063	553	3897
16.	Syndicate Bank	2589	328	295	946	556	596	1411	3051	497	211	961	604	939	1738
17.	UCO Bank	3090	697	508	368	169	902	1716	4020	625	598	326	279	555	2517
18.	Union Bank of India	3616	856	946	460	596	637	1218	5422	1542	1043	548	954	826	1883
19.	United Bank of India	1356	320	609	149	103	218	323	2176	330	852	159	112	235	882
20.	Vijaya Bank	1259	363	284	385	315	273	297	1718	432	446	341	424	314	516
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	835	98	139	40	47	113	551	1651	464	327	104	72	180	789
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1150	79	122	209	79	167	870	2007	261	295	313	232	249	1220
23.	State Bank of India	23074	4518	3138	5618	2398	4362	13018	37156	7778	2745	8094	2889	4187	23744
24.	State Bank of Mysore	864	282	184	54	118	146	281	1803	626	259	112	108	202	510
25.	State Bank of Patiala	1382	243	273	241	23	241	842,	1888	513	363	876	141	278	871
26.	State Bank of Travancore	835	47	59	221	51	188	878	1489	134	99	549	125	336	1130
Public Sector Banks		71080	14488	14383	12417	8367	13532	3842	112489	22662	17442	16096	10638	15034	61746
27.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	192	10	31	18	9	17	144	183	7	21	41	11	15	144
28.	City Union Bank Ltd.	112	26	9	21	9	11	68	124	31	15	17	18	20	59
29.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	67	6	6	23	11	9	44	104	6	8	29	16	31	75
30.	Federal Bank Ltd.	1148	135	177	142	234	298	602	1301	147	252	135	223	265	678
31.	ING Vijaya Bank Ltd.	152	42	10	4	62	23	37	150	28	7	4	46	14	69
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	519	47	49	216	37	88	385	517	52	59	184	34	84	372
33.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	702	93	133	97	44	96	432	685	218	167	14	84	53	216

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	228	8	56	11	16	39	148	321	11	33	29	10	40	266		
35. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	158	16	17	24	18	7	107	308	17	45	31	32	7	214		
36. Nainital Bank Ltd.	21	3	6	3	5	9	8	31	5	12	5	6	9	8		
37. Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	22	3	12	3	2	3	5	33	1	11	1	1	1	20		
38. SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
39. South Indian Bank Ltd.	230	12	45	27	31	41	143	267	18	34	37	28	37	189		
40. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	41	14	0	40	6	20	121	177	21	42	13	7	23	107		
41. Axis Bank Ltd.	1587	419	169	85	152	418	846	1720	486	133	103	161	321	41		
42. Development Credit Bank Ltd.	264	16	38	3	4	196	206	242	8	33	2	5	173	196		
43. HDFC Bank Ltd.	1660	145	322	17	183	285	1010	1815	194	367	157	76	256	1178		
44. ICI Bank Ltd.	9816	1116	89	603	928	6518	7684	9293	828	284	420	763	6201	7418		
45. IndusInd Ltd.	266	32	64	11	14	184	156	347	39	104	10	13	238	191		
46. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	603	27	66	4	25	225	486	614	47	88	2	81	310	398		
47. Yes Bank Ltd.	81	0	0	0	0	0	81	84	0	0	0	0	0	84		
Private Sector Banks	17972	2172	1298	1353	1789	8488	12713	18315	2162	1713	1232	1616	8097	12823		

Note: Sectors are NOT mutually exclusive and hence NOT ADDITIVE.

#Corporate NPAs is derived by deducting NPAs in Agri. Sector, MSE Sector and Retail Sector from Total NPAs

Source: RBI (Latest updated off-site returns, domestic operations, June-13 date are provisional)

-Contd.

Statement

Bank-wise and sector-wise data on Gross NPAs of Public and Private Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	March 2013										June 2013				
		Gross NPAs	Priority Sectors			Retail NPAs	Real Estate NPAs	Corporate NPAs#	Gross NPAs	Priority Sectors			Retail NPAs	Real Estate NPAs	Corporate NPAs#	
			Agri. Sector	MSE Sector	Other Priority Sectors					Agri. Sector	MSE Sector	Other Priority Sectors				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1.	Allahabad Bank	4962	1147	621	506	120	511	5962	1212	1175	185	161	605	3415		
2.	Andhra Bank	3714	410	118	390	247	316	4748	556	371	328	296	383	3525		
3.	Bank of Baroda	6551	1285	1262	303	217	669	8109	1425	1679	354	345	850	4660		
4.	Bank of India	7152	661	1062	182	664	670	8245	752	1297	224	687	733	5509		
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1138	442	407	114	108	147	1500	589	501	148	148	194	262		
6.	Canara Bank	5786	885	1533	371	147	533	7070	1000	1440	460	179	636	4451		
7.	Central Bank of India	8456	1058	1320	368	694	752	10529	1263	1448	408	715	926	7103		
8.	Corporation Bank	2048	315	300	164	93	227	2749	369	455	211	141	312	1784		
9.	Dena Bank	1452	298	499	158	146	177	1757	298	547	152	146	212	767		
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	6450	546	1000	175	362	2052	7959	785	1253	164	385	2493	5536		
11.	Indian Banks	3255	440	429	314	258	335	3366	447	510	371	195	418	2213		
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	5621	709	1486	759	608	468	6428	1045	1277	717	531	565	3574		
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4184	782	889	186	213	366	4348	745	1013	215	230	434	2360		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1537	109	437	111	127	91	1755	132	457	113	137	96	1029		
15.	Punjab National Bank	13255	2606	2958	492	1161	652	14860	2600	1324	2187	1726	689	9210		

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
16.	Syndicate Bank	2816	826	197	1164	592	647	1202	3377	957	241	1382	679	920	1500
17.	UCO Bank	6905	881	966	480	952	380	4106	6928	881	1059	509	280	396	4708
18.	Union Bank of India	6143	1460	1267	481	585	504	2831	6867	1498	1308	458	674	675	3386
19.	United Bank of India	2964	406	886	141	97	210	1575	3052	396	966	137	93	188	1598
20.	Vijaya Bank	1533	362	211	153	345	188	616	1645	368	228	172	374	224	676
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2119	841	294	111	73	190	911	2219	849	407	105	73	194	890
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3186	303	490	110	78	197	2315	3995	302	511	129	237	231	2945
23.	State Bank of India	48378	9769	8807	2408	2367	4269	27435	63936	11919	9500	3302	2377	4625	30140
24.	State Bank of Mysore	2081	584	240	86	184	143	1073	2473	612	279	110	197	182	1384
25.	State Bank of Patiala	2453	731	653	157	169	275	901	3208	800	719	161	156	316	1533
26.	State Bank of Travancore	1750	171	91	597	115	424	1373	2088	190	108	734	26	573	1765
Public Sector Banks		155890	28025	28421	10482	10791	15394	88653	179174	31989	30074	13434	11189	18073	105922
27.	Catholic Syrian Bank	211	6	32	20	12	16	162	280	6	41	21	13	23	218
28.	City Union Bank Ltd.	173	34	20	46	15	13	104	192	34	33	42	18	17	107
29.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	380	6	61	19	25	69	269	436	6	52	22	39	91	339
30.	Federal Bank Ltd.	1554	146	175	135	198	244	1034	1483	149	151	185	228	315	956
31.	ING Vjaya Bank Ltd.	121	0	8	5	4	5	109	246	5	3	0	7	10	232
32.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	644	49	56	226	32	97	507	644	64	250	121	22	84	308
33.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	639	178	137	16	47	67	277	825	233	153	24	55	75	385

34.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	286	6	27	32	7	30	246	466	8	32	35	9	39	417
35.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	460	15	106	16	6	24	334	625	18	107	16	8	35	492
36.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	67	18	21	5	7	8	21	66	18	20	5	7	9	22
37.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	26	2	5	1	2	2	18	59	3	5	1	1	2	50
38.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	434	158	31	19	19	52	227	493	8	46	29	28	80	411
40.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	214	17	46	19	23	63	128	368	30	88	28	30	104	220
41.	Axis Bank Ltd.	2152	416	101	95	138	349	1496	2090	536	117	135	173	441	1263
42.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	215	20	45	2	11	125	140	226	4	48	2	13	125	162
43.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	2048	293	472	94	63	328	1220	2431	416	509	93	73	341	1433
44.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	9051	680	364	296	906	4356	7101	9076	690	464	296	916	3999	7007
45.	IndusInd Ltd.	458	48	125	3	3	19	282	505	53	138	4	6	281	308
46.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	758	75	131	1	57	412	496	995	76	135	1	52	469	733
47.	Yes Bank Ltd.	94	1	10	3	0	0	84	105	0	7	3	1	0	97
Private Sector Banks		19986	2168	1973	1052	1573	6280	14272	21613	2357	2397	1063	1700	6539	15159

Note: Sectors are NOT mutually exclusive and hence NOT ADDITIVE.

#Corporate NPAs is derived by deducting NPAs in Agri. Sector, MSE Sector and Retail Sector from Total NPAs

Source: RBI (Latest updated off-site returns, domestic operations, June-13 date are provisional)

[English]

Excess Notes in RBI Vaults

*205. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received currency notes more than the number of notes printed in the Government press/mints;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of notes printed and those received in the RBI vaults during each of the last three years and the current year denomination-wise along with the reasons for mismatch, if any; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have not received currency notes more than the number of notes printed in Government Presses. Printing of banknotes is a continuous process. There is always a stock of finished banknotes at the printing presses at any point of time. Therefore, the number of notes printed at printing presses during a given time period and the number of notes received at RBI offices during the same time period could be different.

[Translation]

Ethanol Blending Programme

*206. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement ethanol blending programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated saving of foreign exchange as a result thereof and the names of agencies/companies/industries which have asked to supply ethanol for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is any delay in the placement of

supply orders for ethanol by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

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

(e) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government so as to ensure implementation of ethanol blending programme at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme w.e.f. 1.11.2006 in the entire country except the North Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Blending of ethanol with petrol will have very little impact on import of crude oil, since petrol is only a by-product of the distillation process and overall blending of ethanol is limited to 5%. The domestic availability of ethanol is also inadequate. Hence the savings in foreign exchange as a result of ethanol blending in petrol would be minimal.

The Government had decided on 22.11.2012 that procurement price of ethanol will henceforth be decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol. In pursuance to this decision, OMCs had floated a tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol, against which, a total quantity of 55 crore litres of ethanol was offered by the bidders. 40 crore litres of ethanol has been finalized for procurement. As on 03.08.2013, the OMCs have issued 218 LOIs for 32.72 crore litres and 199 Purchase Orders have been placed for 29.42 crore litres, out of which 2.30 crore litres of ethanol has been received by the OMCs.

(e) The Government has further 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 have been directed to implement the programme accordingly. OMCs have now floated a fresh domestic tender on 22.7.2013 for a quantity of 133 crore litres of ethanol for

blending with petrol for additional quantities for the period December, 2013 to November, 2014.

Shortage of Petroleum Products

*207. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of natural disaster in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, severe shortage of petrol, diesel, LPG cylinders and kerosene oil is being faced by the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the supply of these products to these States;

(c) whether the Government proposes to release more LPG connections to these States and to provide LPG cylinders free of cost to the persons who have lost all their belongings including gas connection related documents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) There is no report of any shortage of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene and LPG cylinders in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) The Government has taken the following measures to enhance supply of petroleum products:—

(i) Release of PDS Kerosene and additional allotment of 5000 KL of non-PDS Kerosene was made to the State Government of Uttarakhand.

(ii) Supply of LPG cylinders has been maintained in accordance with the demand. LPG cylinders are being dispatched through open routes in coordination with the State Government.

In addition, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were directed to make all efforts to ensure uninterrupted supply of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for rescue sorties and meet any demand of Defence/State Governments. The OMCs were also directed to ensure that there was no dry out in any of the Retail Outlet in two States and to ensure adequate supply of LPG.

(c) and (d) OMCs have reported that there is no restriction on release of new LPG connections and the

same are being released by the LPG distributors on demand from prospective customers in their area of operation, as per policy. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide LPG free of cost cylinders to the affected persons.

Road Map for Fiscal Consolidation

*208. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five year road map for fiscal consolidation has been drawn up by the Government to contain inflation and to augment economic growth of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by Kelkar Committee included in the said road map;

(c) whether the Government has been able to contain inflation as a result thereof;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) Government adopted the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of 12th Plan, i.e. 2012-2013 to 2016-2017, mainly, towards achieving return of the economy to the path of high investment, higher growth, lower inflation and long term sustainability:—

Year	Fiscal Deficit as percent of GDP
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

Dr. Vijay Kelkar Committee recommended a number of reform measures in taxation, disinvestment and expenditure. On the taxation side, the Committee strongly advocated a transition to the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

and a quick review of the Direct Taxes Code (DTC). The Committee recommended administrative measures to improve tax collection. On disinvestment, the Committee suggested a number of new models for disinvestment and urged the Government to disinvest its residual stake in some companies which were privatized earlier. On the expenditure side, the Committee suggested rationalisation of schemes and strict control and monitoring of expenditure. These recommendations were wholesome and were largely accepted by the Government.

With the implementation of the above measures, Government was able to contain the fiscal deficit in 2012-13 at 4.9% of GDP, as per provisional results, against 5.2% of GDP pegged in RE 2012-13.

Inflation, as measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI), eased to 7.35 per cent in 2012-13 from 9.56 per cent in 2010-11. In the current fiscal, the WPI remains at 5 per cent for the period from April to July. However, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has moderated from 10.21 per cent in 2012-13 to 9.55 per cent for the period from April to July in the current financial year.

Government has taken a number of fiscal and administrative measures from time to time to contain inflation especially food. These measures include:—

- Import duties for wheat, onion and pulses reduced to zero and to 7.5% for refined edible oils.
- Export of edible oil banned (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in branded consumer packs upto 5 kg. with a minimum export price of US\$ 1500/MT) and pulses except kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils upto maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum
- Stock limits were imposed from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.9.2013 and in respect of paddy and rice upto 30.11.2013.
- Futures trading in rice, urad and tur, continues to be suspended as a measure of abundant precaution.
- Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice has been

maintained at ₹ 5.65 per kg. for BPL and ₹ 3 per kg. for AAY and for wheat at ₹ 4.15 per kg. for BPL and ₹ 2 per kg. for AAY since 2002.

- Government allocated 195,000 tonnes of rice and 327,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumers for the period upto March, 2014.
- The scheme for subsidized imported edible oils has been extended upto 30.09.2013 with subsidy of ₹ 15/Kg. for import of upto 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils for this period.
- The National Food Security Ordinance was promulgated on 05.07.2013. Under the provision of this bill, 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 ₹ 3, ₹ 2, ₹ 1 per kg. for rice, wheat, coarse grains respectively. The Ordinance has since been withdrawn and a Bill introduced in the Parliament.
- Onion is considered a sensitive commodity within the vegetables group. The steps taken to deal with inflation in onion prices are — (i) introduction of Minimum Export Price of US\$ 650 per tonne (ii) import of onion by NAFED from other countries at best rates and offer the same for domestic consumption (iii) direct procurement of onion by NAFED for supply through retail outlets.
- As a part of demand management, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had earlier raised the policy rates by 375 basis points (bps) from March, 2010 to October, 2011 to contain inflation.
- With the increased pressure on rupee accompanied by volatility, RBI has taken various measures to tighten liquidity like (a) increase in the rate for Marginal Standing Facility at 10.25 per cent (b) ceiling of ₹ 75,000 crore on funding under LAF later revised to 5% of the NDTL of the banks (c) making it mandatory for banks to have 99% of the CRR on daily basis (d) auction of ₹ 22,000 crore Cash Management Bills (CMB) every week. Liquidity tightening measures

though aimed at check speculation in the currency market, would also have salutary impact of inflation moderation.

[English]

Special Tourist Police Stations

*209. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to set up special Tourist Police and Tourist Police Stations in view of the rise in crime against tourists/foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the compliance/implementation status thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for the tourism sector during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any dedicated helpline for foreign tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures being taken towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the prevention of crime, including crimes against tourists, is the primary responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh have deployed Tourist Police, in one form or the other.

(c) The funds under Plan Head allocated to Tourism sector during the last three years and the current year are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation in Rs. crore
1.	2010-11	1000.00
2.	2011-12	1050.00
3.	2012-13	1210.00
4.	2013-14	1282.00

(d) and (e) An information line for foreign tourists is under consideration. The other measures taken by the Ministry of Tourism towards safety and security of domestic and foreign tourists including women travelers are:—

- (i) Issuance of guidelines for formation of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organisation (TFSO) comprising of ex-servicemen in consultation with Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Re-settlement.
- (ii) Grant of Central Financial Assistance to Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of TFSO on a pilot basis.
- (iii) Adoption of code of conduct for Safe and Hon'ble Tourism which contains a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect to basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents, in particular women and children.
- (iv) Letters have been written to all the Chief Ministers of the State Governments and Administrators of Union Territory Administrations to take immediate effective steps for ensuring conducive and friendly environment for all tourists and also request them to publicize the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sense of security amongst the present/prospective visitors and also to counter the negative publicity.
- (v) In the wake of some unfortunate incidents involving foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has posted an advisory on its website www.incredibleindia.org.

Shale Gas Policy

210. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the estimated shale gas resources in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to roll out the shale gas policy and the next bidding round for blocks offered under the new exploration licensing policy in order to attract investment after market friendly changes in the gas price regime and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revised gas price regime will also be applicable to the price for shale gas as the new regime applies to the entire basket of domestic natural gas production irrespective of the sources and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Finance has objected to his Ministry's proposed move to allow existing oil and gas explorers to find shale gas in their respective blocks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) 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.

(b) Action has been initiated for launch of NELP-X (New Exploration Licensing Policy-Tenth) bidding round.

The Shale Gas and 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. The Shale Gas/Oil Policy is currently under finalization.

(c) 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 Shale Gas.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Finance has observed during Inter-ministerial consultation that in case the proposal includes PSC regime, then current incumbents would get an expansion of their contracts without offering opportunities for any new entrants. It is a fact that contract under pre NELP/NELP did not envisage shale gas and oil as a hydrocarbon resource, and the bidding parameters of technical competence as well as Minimum work programme did not take this resource into account.

The Shale Gas and Oil Policy is currently under finalization.

Home Lighting Systems in Rural Areas

*211. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government is implementing any programme for home lighting systems in the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether any assessment/survey has been conducted on the implementation of the programme and if so, the details of the findings therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether the weaknesses in the implementation of the programme have been identified and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the measures taken on proposed to provide lighting in the rural areas at affordable cost at the earliest; and

(e) the extent to which such programmes have helped in the conservation of the use of electricity and other fossil fuels?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme and Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) programme to meet lighting needs of rural areas through renewable energy and to supplement efforts made under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) implemented by the Ministry of Power. Under the RVE programme of the Ministry, so far 10,611 villages have been electrified/illuminated with renewable energy based home lighting systems, of which 3568 villages have been completed during the last three years. Under the SPV programme, over 9.6 lakh solar home lighting systems and 9.39 lakh solar lanterns have been installed/distributed. Of these, 3.43 lakhs solar home lighting systems and 1.26 lakhs solar lanterns have been installed/distributed in the last three years. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Independent assessment/surveys have been carried out, time to time, for these programmes to assess effectiveness of the programme and functionality of systems. The suggestions received from these surveys and feedback of implementing agencies are used for improving various components of the schemes. Among the major weaknesses pointed out by these surveys include lack of system supplier's infrastructure for maintaining the systems, adequate maintenance training to users and effective feedback mechanism from the user to the equipment suppliers' to rectify the systems.

(d) The Ministry has taken necessary steps to address these issues and it is now mandatory for the system suppliers to create district-wise operation and maintenance infrastructure, provide 5 years maintenance warranty and have contact details of users for obtaining regular feedbacks.

(e) The solar home lighting systems have been extremely helpful in addressing the issue of providing lights to remote and rural areas. Most of these systems have been installed in un-electrified areas and are quality substitute of the prevailing lighting devices. It is estimated that a 10 Watt solar system is able to save about 20 liters of kerosene per year.

Statement

State-wise details of villages/hamlets electrified, solar home lighting systems and solar lanterns installed during last 3 years

Sl. No.	State	Villages/Hamlets electrified during last 3 years	No. of solar home lighting systems installed during last 3 years	No. of solar lanterns installed during last 3 years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	6393	5561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	11825	496
3.	Assam	1017	20	
4.	Bihar		3402	
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	43	119
6.	Haryana	92	28151	22207

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20	5738	939
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	189	39050	15387
9.	Jharkhand	44	4344	7000
10.	Kerala	49	669	13186
11.	Madhya Pradesh	327	939	
12.	Maharashtra	2	1470	
13.	Manipur	49	365	
14.	Meghalaya	52		
15.	Mizoram		3756	3777
16.	Nagaland	8	325	449
17.	Odisha	726	7	
18.	Rajasthan	90	57097	
19.	Sikkim	6169	20830	
20.	Tamil Nadu	30	6328	
21.	Tripura	441	6657	21922
22.	Uttarakhand	88	19	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	105	114121	9200
24.	West Bengal	6	28944	
25.	Delhi*			54
26.	Goa		393	661
27.	Karnataka		16311	
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		63	
29.	Lakshadweep			5289
Total		3,568	3,42,599	1,26,482

[Translation]

Domestic Violence

*212. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of domestic violence against women has risen in the country even after the enactment of various laws in this regard;

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

(c) whether the existing laws for protection of women in the country are adequate;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to review/revisit these laws and make them more stringent; 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) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total number of 12036, 9873 and 4567 cases have been filed under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

(b) The details of number of cases registered, State-

wise during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) 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.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered in 2010	Cases Registered in 2011	Cases Registered in 2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	*	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	18	*
3.	Assam	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	*	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	*	*
6.	Goa	1	1	*
7.	Gujarat	25	3266	*
8.	Haryana	39	314	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	14	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable		
11.	Jharkhand	298	391	552
12.	Karnataka	1	0	4
13.	Kerala	44	96	117

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	*	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	3505	*	*
16.	Manipur	18	39	*
17.	Meghalaya	*	*	*
18.	Mizoram	3	0	0
19.	Nagaland	6	29	8
20.	Odisha	*	*	*
21.	Punjab	19	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	45	39	36
23.	Sikkim	3	3	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4136	3983	3838
25.	Tripura	1	0	*
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	*	*	*
28.	West Bengal	1164	1661	*
Total States		12008	9854	4567
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	19	
30.	Chandigarh	0**	**0	**0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
33.	Delhi	*	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total UTs		28	19	0
Total All India		12036	9873	4567

**indicates data not available.

***Includes IPC cases also Data is provisional.

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana

*213. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) the number and names of hospitals proposed to be set up/covered/upgraded under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) along with their present status, State/UT-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay in setting up of new hospitals on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and upgrading the existing hospitals;

(c) the time by which these AIIMS like hospitals are likely to be set up or upgraded under PMSSY;

(d) whether the Government has also received proposals from various States/UTs Governments for setting up of AIIMS like institutes in their States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the present status of these proposals 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) to (e) 1. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) currently includes setting up of eight All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna, Raipur, and Rishikesh in the first phase and at Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh, and Raiganj, West Bengal, in the second phase.

PMSSY also covers upgradation of 19 State Government Medical Colleges/Institutions. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

2. The delay in setting up the new AIIMS has been caused by various administrative and technical reasons which include delay in availability of land by State Governments, obtaining statutory clearances/approvals of different authorities, selection of project consultants, finalization of detailed project reports and modalities connected with award of contracts. There were delays in upgradation of existing medical colleges only in some cases due to change in location, and other State Government/ Institute level issues. Land for AIIMS, Rae Bareli, was handed over by the State Government recently. The State Government of West Bengal is yet to hand over land for AIIMS, Raiganj.

3. Medical College at each of the six new AIIMS has already commenced academic session with initial intake of the first batch of 50 MBBS students in September, 2012. The process of admission for the second batch of 100 MBBS students and the first batch of 60 B.Sc. (Nursing) students for academic session 2013-14 in each AIIMS is in progress. OPD services at these six hospitals have already started.

4. The Central Government has received request from Governments of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala and Maharashtra for setting up AIIMS in these states. Presently, there is no proposal to set up new AIIMS other than the eight AIIMS approved.

Statement*Physical and Financial Progress of MEDICAL COLLEGES UNDER PMSSY PHASES I and II*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Medical College	Outlay (Rs. in Crore)		Financial Progress GOI Share	Physical Progress (%)	Completion Status
		GOI share	State Share			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Phase-I						
1.	Trivandrum Medical College, Kerala	98.13	20	85.45	100%	Yes
2.	Bangalore Medical College, Karnataka	99.69	26.69	93.61	100%	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem, Tamil Nadu	99.995	39.31	93.565	100%	Yes
4.	NIMS, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	100	96.26	87.25	100%	Yes
5.	SGPGIMS, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	100	20.00	81.04	100%	Yes
6.	Jammu Medical College, Jammu and Kashmir	115	20	108.86	100%	Yes
7.	RIMS Ranchi, Jharkhand	100.0 0	20	69.40	100%	Yes
8.	Kolkata Medical College, West Bengal	99.99	54.00	57.60	OPD and Academic Blocks in first stage.	Yes
					SSB to be taken up in stages, tender under process	April, 2015
9.	IMS, BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	99.63	46.70 (MHRD)	85.95	98%	October, 2013
10.	Srinagar Medical College, Jammu and Kashmir	115	20	90.37	90%	October, 2013
11.	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	9940	20	69.50	92%	October, 2013
12.	SVIMS, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	60.00	60	43.62	87%	October, 2013
13.	Grants Medical College, Mumbai, Maharashtra	96.03	20	80.46	84%	October, 2013
Phase-II						
14.	Amritsar Medical College, Punjab	125	25	57-315	35%	December, 2013
15.	Tanda Medical College, Himachal Pradesh	125	25	49-05	60%	December, 2013
16.	Aligarh Medical College, Uttar Pradesh	125	25	43.80	65%	December, 2013
17.	Rohtak Medical College, Haryana	125	25	37-75	25%	May, 2014
18.	Nagpur Medical College, Maharashtra	125	25	40.00	30%	May, 2014
19.	Madurai Medical College, Tamil Nadu	125	25	–	DPR Approved	Tenders floated

[English]

Children Education amongst Tribals

*214. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of school going children in the tribal areas in the country has increased over the years, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of school going children in the tribal areas of the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to promote primary education amongst tribals;

(d) if so, the details of various schemes run by the Ministry in this regard; and

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) As per data from the District Informatics System for Education (DISE) as made available by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education, and the statistics of School Education, MHRD, the percentage share of tribal students in Classes I to XII

has increased from 10.38% in 2008-09 to 10.51% in 2010-11 in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The State/UT-wise percentage of ST children to total enrolment in the country including the State of Maharashtra during the last three years i.e. upto 2010-11 is given the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to promote education amongst ST population through administration of ten schemes catering to education from the pre-matric level to higher education. These are grouped into residential infrastructure facilities like Hostels and Ashram Schools, scholarships for pursuing education within the country, scholarships for undergoing education outside the country, and vocational education. However, for primary level of education only two schemes viz. Ashram Schools and Hostels are administered by this Ministry.

(e) Funds under the above schemes are not allocated State/UT-wise. However, the overall funds allocated under various schemes of this Ministry for education of ST children over the last three years and in the current year are as under:—

2010-11	:	Rs. 835.03 crore
2011-12	:	Rs. 996.00 crore
2012-13	:	Rs. 1139.00 crore
2013-14	:	Rs. 1312.19 crore

Statement

*% Enrolment of ST Children to Total Enrolment in Classes I – XII
(Source: DISE, SSE-MHRD)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	% ST Population Census 2001	% ST Enrolment to total enrolment (I – XII)		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	7.53	7.30	7.31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	8.68	8.89	9.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	74.01	75.71	75.25
4.	Assam	12.4	15.83	15.00	14.56
5.	Bihar	0.9	1.05	1.39	1.10
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.05	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	27.54	29.30	29.61
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.2	75.26	68.46	65.70
9.	Daman and Diu	8.8	11.47	11.34	10.89
10.	Delhi	0	0.40	0.35	0.36
11.	Goa	0	7.05	7.45	8.26
12.	Gujarat	14.8	14.82	15.92	15.76
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	5.32	5.81	5.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	13.12	8.52	8.52
16.	Jharkhand	26.3	29.59	28.97	28.46
17.	Karnataka	6.6	7.52	7.49	7.58
18.	Kerala	1.1	1.46	1.52	1.46
19.	Lakshadweep	94.5	99.54	98.08	97.16
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.26	21.39	22.16
21.	Maharashtra	8.9	10.38	10.35	10.51
22.	Manipur	34.2	31.12	31.14	32.46
23.	Meghalaya	85.9	91.22	91.25	86.29
24.	Mizoram	94.5	99.16	98.36	98.77
25.	Nagaland	89.1	95.42	94.04	94.04
26.	Odisha	22.1	23.82	24.41	24.85
27.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Rajasthan	12.6	13.10	13.56	13.64
30.	Sikkim	20.6	36.82	36.74	36.74
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	1.61	1.43	1.53
32.	Tripura	31.1	37.50	38.18	37.53
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.52	0.57	0.52
34.	Uttarakhand	3	3.91	3.91	4.05
35.	West Bengal	5.5	6.15	6.25	7.45
India		8.2	9.78	9.57	9.47

Supply of CNG

*215. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not being supplied to some States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is being supplied at present in the States of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. CNG is not being supplied in other States/Union Territories. CNG forms part of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on Suo Moto Basis. Depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/gas availability, PNGRB includes these GAs in a phased

manner in the bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD networks.

[Translation]

Health Check up in Anganwadi Centres

*216. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of children enrolled in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Mini-Anganwadi Centres (Mini-AWCs) in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the health check-up of these children is conducted regularly and their health record is maintained and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the Government to ensure proper health of the children enrolled in AWCs and Mini-AWCs;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to open more AWCs and Mini-AWCs and to provide facilities therein in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States to run these

AWCs and Mini-AWCs during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) 7.74 crore children (6 months to 6 years) received supplementary nutrition in 13.39 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Mini-AWCs in the country as on 31.03.2013. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. Health check-up, immunization and referral Services are delivered by the Public Health System at Anganwadi Centres. These services are largely dispensed during fixed monthly Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND) held at Anganwadi Centres in presence of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM). In addition to the health check up of children by ANM, weighment for growth monitoring, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) and Vitamin A supplementation and immunization services are rendered. Mothers are also counseled for appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices, personal hygiene and sanitation. Information regarding these are captured by health system as well as at AWCs through registers and the through joint Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card used by ICDS and NRHM.

(c) Besides introducing the joint MCP card, in

order to capture detailed information on various services, including health check up, the Government has revised the ICDS Management Information System (MIS), and also launched in February 2013, the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) to undertake universal child health screening from 0-18 years of age both in Anganwadi and schools where children would be receiving a health check up periodically by dedicated mobile teams consisting of AYUSH doctors (male and female), ANM and pharmacist or Laboratory Assistant which would provide for a regular health check up of children attending AWCs.

(d) and (e) Under the ICDS Scheme, 14 lakh AWCs/Mini-AWCs/Anganwadi-on-demand (AoDs) have been approved out of which 13.73 lakh have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. The Government has approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS to improve services and the facilities at AWCs which inter-alia provides for construction, upgradation and maintenance of AWC buildings, weighing machines, kitchenwares and utensils, pre-school and medicine kits, furniture etc. Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure reported by States/UTs under ICDS (General) and Supplementary Nutrition during each of the last three years and the current year viz. 2010-11 to 2013-14 (up to 31.07.2013) is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation (BE)	Revised Allocation (RE)	Funds Released*	Expenditure reported by the State/UTs including their share
2010-11	8700.00	9280.00	9763.11	15493.54
2011-12	10000.00	14048.40	14272.21	19196.48
2012-13	15850.00	15850.00	15701.50	17277.64
2013-14 (up to 31.07.2013)	17700.00	—	10845.74	—

*This also includes release of funds to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) for Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana (AKBY) and to National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) for Central Monitoring Unit for the last three years and the current year.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months to 6 years)] as on 31.03.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Children (6 months – 6 years) received Supplementary Nutrition
1	2	3
	All India	77404279
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4472553
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	232454
3.	Assam	2211002
4.	Bihar	3507877
5.	Chhattisgarh	2467731
6.	Goa	58901
7.	Gujarat	3099078
8.	Haryana	1100246
9.	Himachal Pradesh	435251
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	634698
11.	Jharkhand	2412819
12.	Karnataka	3865169
13.	Kerala	855569
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7273807
15.	Maharashtra	6148056
16.	Manipur	355176
17.	Meghalaya	356233
18.	Mizoram	127780
19.	Nagaland	224700
20.	Odisha	3919643
21.	Punjab	1047909
22.	Rajasthan	2938576

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	21664
24.	Tamil Nadu	2461149
25.	Tripura	300845
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18725118
27.	Uttarakhand	243508
28.	West Bengal	6887136
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14439
30.	Chandigarh	41281
31.	Delhi	910775
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15130
33.	Daman and Diu	5543
34.	Lakshadweep	4756
35.	Puducherry	27707

Bank Charges for SMS Alerts

*217. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public/Private Sector Banks in the country are reportedly charging their customers for providing SMS facilities for various transactions from their accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount charged/collected by banks in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

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

(d) whether it has been made compulsory for the account holders to provide their mobile numbers to the banks and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India proposes to withdraw the charges levied by banks for

providing SMS facilities to the account holders and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) As per information received from Public Sector Banks, IDBI Bank, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, State Bank of Patiala and Vijaya Bank are currently charging their customers for SMS alerts. The details are enclosed in the given Statement.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines in March, 2011 advising banks for sending online alerts to the customers for all types of transactions irrespective of the amount, involving usage of cards at various channels. RBI has reported that it has not issued any guideline on charging by banks for providing these

alerts to their customers. Banks have been advised to proactively register the mobile numbers/e-mail IDs of their customers for sending alerts and also educate their customers to intimate changes, if any. They have also been advised that these details should be updated periodically along with KYC details. In the absence of mobile number/e-mail ID at the banks, the customer will be deprived of online alerts which can help in preventing the frauds in payment systems to a large extent.

It is not compulsory for the account holder to provide his mobile number. If mobile number is provided and the customer is in favour of availing of SMS facility, the bank provides SMS alerts. No proposal is under consideration of the Government to withdraw the charges levied by banks, for this purpose.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total amount collected by the bank for providing SMS facilities (in Rs.)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	IDBI Bank**	10832770	187180	180970	14280
2.	Punjab National Bank	0	0	0	Bank has started charging for SMS alerts w.e.f 01.07.2013
3.	State Bank of India	0	0	0	Bank has started charging for SMS alerts w.e.f 01.04.2013
4.	State Bank of Patiala	0	0	0	Bank has started charging for SMS alerts w.e.f 01.07.2013
5.	Vijaya Bank**	1427900	3552800	2991165	1308910

Source: PSBs.

**No charges for Savings accounts. Reported charges are for Cash Credit and Over-Draft accounts.

[English]

Restructuring of ICDS Scheme

218. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure, strengthen and universalize the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to cover the

Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), backward/tribal areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the budgetary allocation made for the purpose;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year in terms of budgetary allocation;

(d) whether the Government has adopted any mechanism in consultation with States to ensure proper

implementation of ICDS scheme and nutritional security to children below the age of five years to combat infant mortality; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and Minority, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned ICDS Projects and 13.73 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, there are 7025 operational ICDS Projects and 13.39 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres, throughout the country, as on 31.3.2013.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs. The restructuring and strengthening of ICDS Scheme covers all the AWCs in the country including those located in the SC, ST, backward/tribal areas.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out in 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13); additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER. In remaining districts, the restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in the third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS inter-alia include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker (AWW) cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under

3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of Annual Programme of Implementation Plan (APIP) (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(c) A detail indicating the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States/UTs under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year is at Statement-I and II. Details of funds allocated separately under Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and released to States/UT are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Periodical assessment of progress/achievements made by the States/UTs and improvement in functioning of various components of the scheme is an on-going and continuous process. This is done largely through monitoring reports and review meetings.

During the review meetings, broadly, the issues which are taken up for discussions/review are status of operationalization of projects and AWCs, filling up of vacant posts, diversion of manpower on non-ICDS functions, welfare issues of AWWs/AWHs. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (No. of days SNP given in a month, method of delivery, adherence to the nutritional and feeding norms, regularity in distribution, etc.), procurement and availability of medicine and Pre-School Education kits, holding health and nutrition education session and Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) per month, home visits by AWWs, growth monitoring and Joint Mother and Child Protection Card, community and Panchayati Raj involvement, financial management — (timely submission of Statement of

Expenditure, utilization of funds earmarked under various heads, timely payment of honoraria, etc.), infrastructural issues, implementation of monitoring guidelines, training, etc.

During review meetings, shortcomings, if any, noticed in achieving the desired level of target in respect of above issues are brought to the notice of the States/UTs and the States/UTs are urged to expedite pending issues and prepare a time bound action plan to achieve the same.

Besides the review meetings taken at the national and State level, implementation of the scheme is monitored through Monthly Progress Reports and Quarterly Progress Reports sent by the States/UTs to the Government of India. Being a decentralized programme, a Five-tier Monitoring mechanism with defined tasks has also been assigned to monitor the progress of implementation of the scheme at all the levels viz. national, State, district, block and the Anganwadi level. MIS has also been revised under the

strengthening and restructuring of ICDS, recently approved by the Government.

For adequately meeting the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) for the beneficiaries of ICDS Scheme, the Government of India had issued revised nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme on 24.2.2009. The details of revised feeding norms for children below the age of 6 years are summarized below:—

Category	Calories (K cal)	Protein
Children (0-6 months)	Exclusive Breastfeeding	
Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
Severely underweight	800	20-25
Children (6-72 months)		

Statement-I

State-wise position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme (General) and Training during the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31.7.2013)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States	Funds released	Expenditure Reported by States	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36639.25	36852.43	44587.98	61234.05	72348.61	67898.72	45908.1
2.	Bihar	25185.20	29650.40	46456.23	44176.11	61424.98	11289.92	43548.16
3.	Chhattisgarh	12064.65	16233.02	23787.53	28526.95	39767.54	18575.25	23143.09
4.	Goa	802.74	802.05	846.52	1117.40	1545.21	863.44	814.31
5.	Gujarat	18932.53	22249.69	44276.04	39130.09	36766.34	25029.78	26494.69
6.	Haryana	10817.84	11673.88	16360.93	17047.46	22965.13	19264.38	13866.7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8727.11	8702.19	11903.95	13211.73	14048.46	14175.65	8693.27
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14751.62	10596.73	15008.35	13144.46	23351.94	19325.35	15144.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jharkhand	17918.00	15304.85	20501.65	14841.55	19887.56	26898.38	19199.47
10.	Karnataka	19388.69	26410.23	45102.14	39282.64	42638.35	45010.49	32571.31
11.	Kerala	12751.76	16581.90	29615.76	26269.61	22968.21	18906.04	18838.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31172.69	38211.43	40554.56	63100.15	89512.54	64917.23	44732.48
13.	Maharashtra	42503.36	47659.35	76225.79	95934.75	85464.31	64923.8	54984.94
14.	Odisha	21677.68	24640.66	36038.97	32265.04	38961.43	28141.83	47879.16
15.	Punjab	11832.38	12602.77	17257.36	20378.68	24953.39	21459.99	17021.5
16.	Rajasthan	17014.35	24500.33	32506.33	39457.64	46196.82	25316.06	30029.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	26319.84	22183.20	37210.68	23097.61	24902.34	33089.78	28167.26
18.	Uttarakhand	3857.79	5242.07	10502.09	9166.67	10994.33	10205.7	8259.02
19.	Uttar Pradesh	48631.35	62800.77	90164.50	67208.57	132518.22	140816.3	91482.92
20.	West Bengal	30717.03	40899.48	79235.59	67029.52	73518.51	26227.07	57843.77
21.	Delhi	3644.46	3526.10	4918.64	7348.18	9140.01	5973.73	5795.43
22.	Puducherry	355.54	350.62	712.40	385.32	387.11	308.65	498.68
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	325.30	328.99	599.93	589.87	444.83	443.51	206.04
24.	Chandigarh	244.45	244.45	438.27	438.27	432.13	430.77	464.44
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82	154.93	37.57	137.2
26.	Daman and Diu	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47	94.68	93.92	60.78
27.	Lakshadweep	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87	101.91	42.06	118.44
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	6391.53	4720.91	7015.96	7871.02	9645.78	3666.79	4622.4
29.	Assam	36402.43	29525.00	38663.02	46138.11	56375.70	24846.782	29208.39
30.	Manipur	3707.71	3783.96	5924.06	5393.12	4754.42	4940.21	5394.9
31.	Meghalaya	2482.89	2448.01	3536.73	3694.15	4830.58	2573.48	2757.09
32.	Mizoram	2315.96	2131.70	2714.42	2567.23	2996.85	2835.14	1600.51
33.	Nagaland	2264.01	4578.34	5930.26	4555.11	4632.47	4653.61	2944.32
34.	Sikkim	503.29	724.62	772.27	1061.33	1464.83	1119.33	826.57
35.	Tripura	8132.21	4306.40	6489.28	5981.08	7310.39	8422.75	5339.5
Total		478698.83	530751.5	796255.82	802032.63	987500.84	742723.46	688596.41

Statement-II*State-wise Position of Funds Released under SNP during years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds release (31.7.13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	37662.72	72278.17	21730.6
2.	Bihar	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2	46532.02	102710.29	33931.58
3.	Chhattisgarh	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	11127.56	10149.26
4.	Goa	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	372.55	327.45
5.	Gujarat	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	34732.2	13654.69
6.	Haryana	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3	7365.95	15301.1	4681.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	2966.00	5905.9	1899.95
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1949.78		1949.76	5132.94	2677.56	266.67	1484.56
9.	Jharkhand	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	34214.16	12621.72
10.	Karnataka	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	67708.24	17911.62
11.	Kerala	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	12902.64	36.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	77006.71	32310.91
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	48306.74	28013.88
14.	Odisha	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	56667.06	16477.97
15.	Punjab	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	9900.85	4856.31
16.	Rajasthan	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	56630.74	15993.95
17.	Tamil Nadu	12395.76	381.09	17072.64	24892.23	17979.70	34694	10753.19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	117953.04	239629.62	89630.1
19.	Uttarakhand	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34	1041.80	2458.35	1309.71
20.	West Bengal	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	33100.13	43349.15	29314.85
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16	130.34	498.98	83.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Chandigarh	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55	253.72	342.14	224.41
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.9	84.35	53.1	0	83.44		83.44
24.	Daman and Diu	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	93.42	156.24	44.21
25.	Lakshadweep	29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48	44.53	113.91	25.29
26.	Delhi	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140	7355.75	11102.52	3554.99
27.	Puducherry	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22	0.00	781.45	177.71
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43	1674.34
29.	Assam	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	33709.63	28459.27	25981.62
30.	Manipur	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3	2946.24		2646.12
31.	Meghalaya	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	5778.26	6341.46	3466.94
32.	Mizoram	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	2798.49	1374.29
33.	Nagaland	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6	3893.84	3893.84	2336.3
34.	Sikkim	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	849.55	494.16
35.	Tripura	34644	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52	2713.33
Grand Total		496870.51	1018602.55	630250.79	1117615.07	582176.57	985040.5	395576.42

Statement-III

Details of funds allocated under Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and released by this Ministry to States/UTs

Status of Release of Funds allocated for SC/ST Components under ICDS Scheme

(Rs. in crores)

	Funds allocated	Funds released
	1	2
BE 2011-12		
SC	2300.00	2360.74
ST	1037.30	808.26
Total	3337.30	3169.00

	1	2
BE 2012-13		
SC	3470.00	3516.74
ST	1517.00	1447.82
Total	4987.00	4964.56
BE 2013-14		
		Release (upto 31.07.2013)
SC	3849.01	2597.98
ST	1668.19	1264.59
Total	5517.20	3862.57

Campaign Clean India

*219. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and the salient features of 'Campaign Clean India' launched by the Government for cleanliness and hygiene in/around monuments/tourist destinations along with the names of monuments/destinations identified thereunder;

(b) the names of the monuments/destinations adopted by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) Corporate Houses including Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) along with the funds allocated and works undertaken by them;

(c) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted a monument as Pilot Project under the said campaign and if so, the details thereof indicating the outcome/success made thereunder;

(d) whether the National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) has also expressed dissatisfaction at filthy surroundings of several monuments and tourist places and suggested some remedial measures including formulation of awareness programme to maintain cleanliness around them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action plan of the Government in this regard and to sensitise the people about cleanliness under the said campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched 'Campaign Clean India' to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. The Campaign is a blend of persuasion, education, training, demonstration and sensitization aimed at all sections of our society. The objective is to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygienic practices at tourist destinations which would be sustained through adoption and

involvement of private and public sector stakeholders. The Ministry has identified about 120 monuments/destinations which include World Heritage sites, ASI monuments and other important tourist destinations. The list of identified monuments/destinations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar, New Delhi as a Pilot Project under Campaign Clean India. The project was launched in June 2012 with the involvement of other stakeholders like Archaeological Survey of India etc. The various activities taken up at the monument include repair of toilets and light covers, installation of signages, providing garbage bins and painting of railings etc. ITDC was able to successfully create awareness by sensitizing the visitors and stakeholders.

The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has adopted six monuments namely Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves, Golkonda Fort, Mahabalipuram, Red Fort in Delhi and Taj Mahal, as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The Campaign at Taj Mahal, Agra was launched in July 2013. The initiative under this Campaign includes works related to restoration, conservation and maintenance of the monument. Campaign Clean India is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

(d) and (e) In the meeting of National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) held on 15th July, 2013, members expressed concern on the issue of cleanliness and hygiene at the monuments and tourist destinations. While appreciating the efforts of the Ministry in launching the Campaign, members suggested to involve all stakeholders, local administration, municipalities, police, school children and also to apply latest technology to improve the hygienic conditions at the important monuments and tourist destinations. Ministry of Tourism releases social awareness campaign on television and radio from time to time including concern for cleanliness in and around tourist destinations. The Government proposes to continue this campaign during the current Five Year Plan.

Statement*List of Monuments/Destinations Identified under Campaign Clean India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Destinations	Location
1	2	3
UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India		
1.	Agra Fort	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
2.	Taj Mahal	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
3.	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
4.	Qutab Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi
5.	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6.	Fatehpur Sikri	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
7.	Red Fort Complex	Delhi
8.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	Uttarakhand
9.	Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
10.	Ellora Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
11.	Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa
12.	Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)
13.	Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
14.	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Group of Monuments Mahabalipuram	Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu)
16.	Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
17.	Great Living Chola Temples 12	Tamil Nadu
18.	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka
19.	Mountain Railways of India	Darjeeling (West Bengal)
20.	Sun Temple Konark	Odisha
21.	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Champaner – Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat
23.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Formerly Victoria Terminus)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
24.	Mahabodhi Temple	Gaya (Bihar)

1

2

3

Other Monuments/Destinations Identified for Campaign Clean India

25.	Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
26.	Se' Cathedral and St. Francis Assisi Church Complex	Old Goa
27.	Gwalior Fort	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
28.	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri (Maharashtra)
29.	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth between Jaracm and Syndai	Um – Nyakaneth, Meghalaya
30.	Jantar Mantar	Delhi
31.	India Gate	Delhi
32.	Purana Qila	Delhi
33.	Safdarjang Tomb	Delhi
34.	Rajghat	Delhi
35.	Akshardham	Delhi
36.	Lodhi Tomb	Delhi
37.	Chandni Chowk	Delhi
38.	Connaught Place	Delhi
39.	Lotus Temple	Delhi
40.	Tuglakabad	Delhi
41.	Daulatabad Fort	Daulatabad/Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
42.	Ferozshah Palace and Tehkhna	Hisar (Haryana)
43.	Group of Temples	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)
44.	Group of Monuments at Chittaurgarh	Badoli/Chittaurgarh (Rajasthan)
45.	Group of Temples at Jageshwar	Phulai Gunth/Almora (Uttarakhand)
46.	Ancient Palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
47.	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi/Dibang (Arunachal Pradesh)
48.	Vishnudol	Gaurisagar/Sibsagar (Assam)
49.	Devidol	Gaurisagar/Sibsagar (Assam)
50.	Sivadol	Gaurisagar/Sibsagar (Assam)

1	2	3
51.	Temple of Vishnu	Bishenpur (Manipur)
52.	Remains of a Fort (Dimapur Ruins)	Dimapur/Kohima (Nagaland)
53.	Dubdi Monastery	Kheochod/Phalvi (Sikkim)
54.	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha	Unakuti Range (Tripura)
55.	(i) All ancient structures and other monuments	Rajgir, Nalanda (Bihar)
	(ii) All ancient structures and all ancient remains which are situated within a distance of half a mile of the said two ancient cities known as old and new Rajgriha	
56.	The area around Sirpur Village and the mound to the east of the village	Sirpur/Rajpur (Chhattisgarh)
57.	Benisagar Complex	Benisagar/Singhbhum (Jharkhand)
58.	Tourist Circuit, Ranchi	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
59.	Vishnupur Group of Temples	Vishnupur/Bankura (West Bengal)
60.	Church of Holy Jesus, Fort area, Daman	Daman
61.	Fort, Diu	Diu
62.	Fort, Daman	Daman
63.	Shaniwar Wada, Pune	Pune (Maharashtra)
64.	Raigad Fort, Raigad	Raigad (Maharashtra)
65.	Bibi Ka Maqbara, Aurangabad	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
66.	Basilica of Bom Jesus, Old Goa	Goa
67.	Beaches of Calangute, Baga, Colva etc.	Goa
68.	Somnath Temple	Gujarat
69.	Dwarkadhish Group of Temples, Dwarka	Gujarat
70.	Jami Masjid, Champaner, Gujarat	Gujarat
71.	Bagh Caves	Bagh (Madhya Pradesh)
72.	Monuments in Mandu	Mandu (Madhya Pradesh)
	(i) Hoshang Shah's Tomb	
	(ii) Rani Roopmati Pavilion	
	(iii) Royal Complex	

1	2	3
73.	Ramanathaswamy Temple, Rameswaram	Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu)
74.	Big Temple, Thanjavur (Brihadeswara Temple)	Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
75.	Vivekananda Memorial, Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
76.	Belur-Halebid-Shravanabelagola	Belur (Karnataka)
77.	Mysore- Somanthpur-Srirangapatna-Bandipur-Nagarhole-Kabini	Mysore (Karnataka)
78.	Mysore Palace	Mysore (Karnataka)
79.	Fort Kochi, Kochi	Kochi (Kerala)
80.	Alappuzha-Backwaters	Alappuzha (Kerala)
81.	Kumarakom-Backwaters	Kumarakom (Kerala)
82.	Varkala-Beach	Varkala (Kerala)
83.	Munnar Bus Stand Terminal	Munnar (Kerala)
84.	Kovalam-Beach	Kovalam (Kerala)
85.	Charminar	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
86.	Husain Sagar Lake	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
87.	Vishakhapatnam-Beach and Araku Valley	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
88.	Amravati-Buddhist Site	Andhra Pradesh
89.	Kamakhya Temple	Guwahati (Assam)
90.	Brahmaputra River Cruise Site, Major Banks and Ghats	Brahmaputra (Assam)
91.	Sandra Island at Loktak Lake, Manipur	Manipur (Arunachal Pradesh)
92.	Bag e Bahu, Jammu	Jammu
93.	Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir
94.	Gulmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
95.	Sonmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
96.	Khilanmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
97.	Shalimar	Jammu and Kashmir
98.	Hazrat Bagh	Jammu and Kashmir
99.	Nishat Garden	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3
100.	Dal Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
101.	Jallianwala Bagh	Amritsar (Punjab)
102.	Amritsar Temple (Approach to Temple)	Amritsar (Punjab)
103.	Shimla Mall Road	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
104.	Dalhousie, Khajjar	Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh)
105.	Amer Fort, Amer	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
106.	Hawa Mahal	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
107.	City Palace	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
108.	Sisodia Rani Garden	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
109.	Ghat Ki Rani	Rajasthan
110.	Sikandara	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
111.	Dashaswamedh Ghat	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
112.	Har Ki Pauri	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
113.	Ram Jhula	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)
114.	Buddhist Complex Lalitgiri	Cuttack (Odisha)
115.	Puri Temple	Puri (Odisha)
116.	Buddhist Complex Ratnagiri and Udaygiri	Jajpur (Odisha)
117.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)
118.	Site of Mouryan Palace	Patna (Bihar)
119.	Ancient Remains Vaishali	Vaishali (Bihar)
120.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

Setting up of Medical Colleges

*220. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges in the country along with the number of seats therein at various levels, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in the existing medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the norms/criteria being complied for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any target to establish new medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges, particularly in the unserved remote, tribal and backward areas of the country during the next few years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State/UT-wise details of number of Government and private medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges indicating intake capacity are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) To mitigate the shortage of allopathic doctors in the country, the Government is keen to increase

the intake capacity in existing medical colleges of the country. However, there is no such proposal in respect of dental and pharmacy colleges. The norms/criteria laid down in relevant statutes are adhered to while granting permission for increase in the intake capacity in these colleges.

(d) and (e) No specific targets have been set for establishment of new medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges in next few years.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Medical Colleges and MBBS Seats

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats	No. of College	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	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
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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.	ARMS*	7	677	0	0	7	677
30.	JIPMER, Puducherry*	1	127	0	0	1	127
Total		181	24774	206	27205	387	51979

*Outside the ambit of MCI.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Dental Colleges and BDS Seats

Sl. No.	State-wise	Number of Dental Colleges in the Country			Number of Sanctioned BDS Seats		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	21	24	240	1800	2040
2.	Assam	1	0	1	40	0	40
3.	Bihar	1	6	7	40	340	380
4.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	100	0	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	6	100	500	600
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	1	1	0	100	100
7.	Delhi	3	0	3	140	0	140

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Goa	1	0	1	40	0	40
9.	Gujarat	3	10	13	300	940	1240
10.	Haryana	1	10	11	60	900	960
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	5	60	280	340
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3	100	100	200
13.	Jharkhand	0	3	3	0	300	300
14.	Karnataka	2	43	45	110	3080	3190
15.	Kerala	3	21	24	140	1380	1520
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	14	15	40	1320	1360
17.	Maharashtra	4	32	36	250	2940	3190
18.	Odisha	1	4	5	50	360	410
19.	Puducherry	1	2	3	40	200	240
20.	Punjab	2	14	16	80	1250	1330
21.	Rajasthan	1	13	14	40	1260	1300
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	28	29	100	2660	2760
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3	25	28	190	2500	2690
24.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	0	200	200
25.	West Bengal	3	2	5	250	200	450
26.	Manipur	1	0	1	50	0	50
Total		41	261	302	2560	22610	25170

Statement-III

State-wise details of Pharmacy Colleges and Degree Seats

Sl. No.	State	Government Institute		Private Institute		Total	
		No. of Institute	Admission	No. of Institute	Admission	No. of Institute	Admission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	269	19865	269	19865

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	0	0	4	200	4	200
3.	Bihar	1	60	2	90	3	150
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	55	1	55
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	13	780	13	780
6.	Delhi	1	60	4	240	5	300
7.	Goa	0	0	2	120	2	120
8.	Gujarat	1	60	86	5490	87	5550
9.	Haryana	0	0	31	1860	31	1860
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	60	15	940	16	1000
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	60	1	60
12.	Karnataka	1	60	72	4623	73	4683
13.	Kerala	3	140	31	2140	34	2280
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	81	5350	81	5350
15.	Maharashtra	4	240	137	8970	141	9210
16.	Mizoram	1	38	0	0	1	38
17.	Odisha	0	0	18	1120	18	1120
18.	Puducherry	0	0	1	60	1	60
19.	Punjab	3	110	33	1980	36	2090
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	45	2749	45	2749
21.	Sikkim	0	0	2	120	2	120
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	45	2870	45	2870
23.	Tripura	1	30	0	0	1	30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	110	7115	110	7115
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	18	1150	18	1150
26.	West Bengal	1	60	11	710	12	770
Total		18	918	1032	68657	1050	69575

Financial Institutions in the NE

2301. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government monitors the functioning of the financial institutions/corporations catering to the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details of the status of functioning of each such institution; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government of India (GOI) accords special attention to the development of North Eastern Region in terms of credit, promotion and development. There are four institutions which are providing such assistance:—

(i) **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)**

(ii) **Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank)**

(iii) **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)**

(iv) **National Housing Bank (NHB)**

(i) **NABARD** has been providing assistance to NER through 7 State Co-operative Banks (StCBs), 8 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and two State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Banks (SCARDBs).

(ii) **Exim Bank** is a 100% GOI-owned institution and ten domestic regional offices, including one in Guwahati for addressing the needs of the North-Eastern region.

(iii) **SIDBI** has been providing special attention to the development of North Eastern Region in terms of credit support including micro finance assistance and various promotional and developmental initiatives. As on March 31, 2013, the cumulative disbursements Rs. 450 crore has been provided by the Bank in NER, benefiting over 4.40 lakh units.

(iv) **NHB** provides final support by way of direct and indirect assistance. Out of 56 Housing Finance Companies registered with NHB, 2 have their registered offices in North Eastern Region at Aizwal and Imphal. The total outstanding as on 31.3.13 by 56 HFCs are Rs. 1070.14 crores in the NER.

Market Discipline Guidelines

2302. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of oil corporations have been empowered to raise objections before the Government against certain clauses of the policies framed/being framed by the Government with respect to the Market Discipline Guidelines (MDG) 2012 or reconstitution policy-2008;

(b) whether in certain cases the oil corporations specially Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have misinterpreted/twisted the meaning of policies;

(c) if so, the scope of authorities and duties of the CVOs of the public undertakings in the matter;

(d) whether the CVOs are only authorized to conduct the enquiry in the matters where the actions are taken by the authorities for any contravention of the approved policies; and

(e) if so, the time by which the directions are likely to be issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) are formulated by Marketing Division of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and duly approved by the Ministry. Reconstitution Policy is formulated by marketing entity of the OMCs on the basis of broad guidelines of the Ministry.

The CVOs of public sector undertakings work as per the provisions of Vigilance Manual issued by Central Vigilance Commission and act as Advisor to the Chief Executive of OMCs concerned in the matters pertaining to vigilance. They also provide a link between the Organisation and the Central Vigilance Commission.

CVOs are authorized to conduct vigilance enquiry and the findings of the investigations are submitted to the Director/concerned Business Head with regard to contravention of any of the approved policies for appropriate action.

Differently Abled Employees in Colleges and Hospitals

2303. SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions/guidelines with regard to transfer of differently abled employees in medical colleges and hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints/representation regarding the irregularities in transfer of differently abled employees in certain medical colleges and hospitals including the Homeopathic Medical College in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to ensure the compliance of the provisions laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Medical Council of India has not issued any directions/guidelines with regard to transfer of differently abled employees in medical colleges in the country. The details of such complaints/representation received in this regard are being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

[Translation]

Telemedicine Network

2304. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the use of telemedicine technology for the delivery of better health services in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the network of telemedicine, particularly in the rural and underserved areas across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Many of Tertiary and Secondary care medical institutions across the country, both in government and private sector, are involved in Telemedicine health care delivery services. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and Department of Space (ISRO) established the Telemedicine facilities initially in various States in the country.

Under National Rural Telemedicine Network of MoHFW pilot projects were funded in all states which are now being scaled up under assistance from NRHM.

To facilitate Cancer care, all the Regional Cancer Centers along with four peripheral hospitals at district level were networked under OncoNET project.

Tele-ophthalmology Projects have been deployed in most of the states empowering Vision Centers to link Expert Eye centers.

National Medical College Network- a Project has been prepared to link Government medical colleges having NKN connectivity.

Under National Optical Fiber Network (Ministry of Communications and IT) Initiative three sites are under Pilot Project of Telemedicine.

(b) Yes.

(c) MoHFW is looking at initiatives (NKN, SWAN and NOFN) of Government of India to formally have National Medical College Network for Tele-education, Tele-CME, and with NOFN National Rural Telemedicine Network for Tele-consultation, Tele follow-up, Access to digital libraries and Health Education.

In 12th FYP Rs. 122 Crore have been allocated for e-Health including Telemedicine.

For National Rural Telemedicine Network a Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 19.83 crore in 2007-08 and 2008-09 was released to all the States/UTs.

Funds were released for Tele-ophthalmology, OncoNET and Healthy India Website Projects (Details in Statement).

Statement

Tele-Ophthalmology Project

Funds Released:

2007-08	Rs. 997 Lakhs
2008-09	Rs. 275 Lakhs
2010-11	Rs. 337 Lakhs
OncoNET Project: Rs. 1.43 Crore in 2007-08	

Healthy India Website Project through PHFI:

2006-07	Rs. 61.03 Lakhs
2007-08	Rs. 42.00 Lakhs
2008-09	Rs. 43.79 Lakhs
2009-10	Rs. 8.95 Lakhs
2010-11	Rs. 54.87 Lakhs

**Funds allocated under NRHM in 2012-13:
Rs. 2591.789 Lakhs**

Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs
Maharashtra	Rs. 317.82 Lakhs
Punjab	Rs. 40.00 Lakhs
West Bengal	Rs. 45.00 Lakhs
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 10.69 Lakhs
Assam	Rs. 1559.92 Lakhs
Tripura	Rs. 568.46 Lakhs

[English]

**Expansion of Hindustan Copper
Limited (HCL)**

2305. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has submitted any expansion plans to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the delay in taking decision is affecting the corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) HCL's proposal is for expansion of Malanjkhanda Copper Project mine (Balaghat, MP), a unit of Hindustan Copper Limited, from 2 million tonnes opencast to underground 5 million tonnes per annum involving capital investment of Rs. 1856.36 crore. It has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 30th September, 2011.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Retina Treatment

2306. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether costly injections like Lucentis, Avastin and Macugen are being frequently prescribed or used for retina treatment all over the country particularly in Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the use of these costly injections is approved by the Medical Council of India or these are being used on trial basis on the patients in India;

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

(d) whether due to excessive use of such injections, a large number of patients have reportedly lost their vision in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to arrange for affordable and effective treatment of retina patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) According to All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, anti Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (anti-VEGF) injection often remain the mainstay of treatment for blinding retinal disorders like Diabetic Macular Edema (EME), wet age related Macular Degeneration (AMD) and Retinal Vein

Occlusion etc. The vision of the patients suffering with these diseases and related disorders, improves by giving anti VEGF injection, namely injection Lucentis, injection Avastin or injection Macugen, which may need to be repeated for optimal treatment. Use of the anti VEGF injection for treatment of retinal diseases has been approved by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI), which is the regulatory body for introduction of new drugs.

(d) and (e) All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi informed that it is not true that repeated injection causes visual loss. However, it may actually improve the vision of the patient. Rarely, in less than 0.1-0.2% eyes, infection within the eye could occur, which is then effectively managed by the Ophthalmologist concerned. These injections are expensive, but with CGHS, ECHS (Armed Forces) and other Government and semi autonomous bodies, complete reimbursement is provided to the suffering patients. Also patients with health insurance get it reimbursed from the Insurance Company.

LNG Capacities

2307. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

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

(a) the current Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import capacity and capacity of re-gasification facilities in the country, terminal-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up additional LNG terminals in the country;

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

(d) whether there is any plan to set up LNG re-gasification terminals in one of the eastern States;

(e) if so, the time by which the same is likely be set up; and

(f) the other steps being taken by the Government to augment the LNG capacities in the country including the Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The current

LNG import and regasification facility, terminal-wise is as under:—

LNG Terminal	Import/regasification capacity (in mmtpa)
Dahej	10
Hazira	3.6
Dabhol	1.2

(b) to (f) Government has no role in setting up of LNG Terminals. Decision to set up R-LNG terminals is taken by companies based on techno — commercial considerations. H—Energy East Coast Pvt. Ltd. (HEECPL) is setting up a 4 MMTPA Floating Storage and Regasification Unit for LNG in offshore Digha Region of West Bengal. The target date of commissioning of the project is Q 4 of 2017. Besides GAIL is also exploring the feasibility of setting up of such facility in the states of Odisha and West Bengal.

Blood Banks in Lakshadweep

2308. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thalassemia patients of various islands including Minicoy Island in the UT of Lakshadweep have to come to mainland Hospitals for a treatment in the absence of any blood transfusions centre at these islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to assist the UT Administration for development of infrastructure for the blood bank in the UT of Lakshadweep;

(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) and (b) No such information is available in the Ministry.

(c) to (e) No such proposal has been received from the UT of Lakshadweep. However, the State Governments are allowed to submit their proposals for the purpose as part of their Annual National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for consideration by the Central Government.

Rag Pickers

2309. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that thousands of children belonging to weakest of weaker section in the age group of 6 to 15 years in urban areas survive on rag picking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to continuous exposure to the common garbage and the hospital waste they are prone to various diseases, exploited by various sections and have to without food most of the days;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey on the life of a child rag pickers and formulate a scheme for their welfare and rehabilitation; and

(f) 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) to (d) Government has formulated a scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which various care and rehabilitation services are provided for children in need of care and protection including rag pickers. Within this scheme, Open Shelters in urban and semi-urban areas provide services for children living on streets including rag pickers to wean them away from a life on the street.

(e) and (f) Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, inter-alia, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances at district level, which would include an assessment of the needs of child rag pickers.

Revision of Pension of Pre-2006 Pensioner

2310. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to the revision

of pension of pre-2006 pensioners which have been approved and also lying pending with the Central Pension Accounting Authority in pursuance of order dated 28 January 2013;

(b) the number of cases returned to each concerned Department along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether instances of cases being returned by the officials to the concerned departments without assigning any solid/sufficient reasons have come to/brought to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the erring officials who are delaying the revision cases without any valid reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per records 143 cases are pending with the Central Pension Accounting Office at various stages as on 19/8/2013 in pursuance of Office Memorandum No. 38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 28 January 2013 issued by Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.

(b) A total of 1200 cases were returned by the Central Pension Accounting office between the period from 13.04.2013 to 19.8.2013 mainly for want of some additional information such as old pay scales and qualifying service, which are essential for revision of pension.

(c) to (e) No such instances have come to notice where cases have been returned by the Central Pension Accounting Office without assigning any solid/sufficient reasons.

Iron/Folic Acid Supplement

2311. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) programme in some States/UTs for the benefit of school going adolescent boys and girls in the country;

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

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the programme to all the States/UTs in the country in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, WIFS programme has so far been launched in 28 states/UTs for the benefit of adolescent boys and girls.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes. Programme will be extended to all 35 States/UTs in the near future.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

WIFS Programme Implementation in State/UTs

Sl. No.	State/UT	Coverage of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35,30,450
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67,498
4.	Chandigarh	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—
6.	Delhi	18,00,000
7.	Daman	16,917
8.	Goa	7,280
9.	Gujarat	21,43,880
10.	Haryana	16,71,492
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6,10,000
12.	Jharkhand	9,70,000
13.	Karnataka	35,00,000
14.	Kerala	23,25,000
15.	Maharashtra	37,39,098

1	2	3
16.	Meghalaya	—
17.	Mizoram	96,369
18.	Nagaland	1,20,000
19.	Odisha	21,20,803
20.	Puducherry	95,244
21.	Punjab	14,40,276
22.	Rajasthan	—
23.	Sikkim	56,196
24.	Tripura	4,82,936
25.	Uttar Pradesh	11,21,012
26.	Uttarakhand	6,94,374
27.	West Bengal	44,60,247
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—

Statement-II

States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep are in the process of procurement of IF A tablets (as per GOI specifications) and training of the service providers.

WIFS programme will be implemented in these states/UTs in the near future.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Oil Companies

2312. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are lying vacant in various oil companies;

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

(c) the names of oil companies in which posts of said categories are lying vacant and year since when such vacancies exist; and

(d) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

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

(b) to (d) A detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Meagre Staff in IT Department

2313. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government through direct and indirect taxes during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the revenue collection is lesser than the projections made during the above period;

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

(d) whether due to expansion of tax base and to reduce the pressure on the meager staff available in the Income Tax department the Government has any proposal to create more posts in Income Tax department;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) The revenue earned by the Government through direct and indirect taxes and the shortfall thereof, (if any), against the projections made during the last three years are mentioned below:—

Direct Taxes

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual collection
2010-11	430000	446000	446935
2011-12	532651	500651	493959
2012-13*	570257	565835	558965

Indirect Taxes

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Total collection
2010-11	315000	338978	345127
2011-12	397816	398696	392444
2012-13*	505044	469546	474946

*Provisional.

Projections for tax collections for a particular financial year is set during the budgetary exercise which is done before the beginning of the said financial year. It is estimated on the basis of the expected economic scenario, and the impact of changes in tax legislation, both in terms of revenue generation and in terms of revenue foregone which can be by way of proposed tax rates and laws pertaining to exemptions/deductions, etc. These targets are revisited at the time of preparing Revised Estimates based on the trends of collections. Shortfall shown above against projections made, was mainly due to overall economic slow down and low level of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further reduction in Customs and Central Excise duty on Crude petroleum and refined products w.e.f. 25th June, 2011 also effected the collections in respect of indirect taxes.

(d) to (f) The Government has approved creation of additional posts at various levels in the Income Tax Department with effect from 23rd May, 2013 on account of Cadre Restructuring. Details of additional posts created are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of additional posts created in the Income Tax Department with effect from 23rd March, 2013 at different levels

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Additional Posts created
1	2	3
1.	Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax	26
2.	Chief Commissioner of Income Tax	91

1	2	3
3.	Principal Commissioner of Income Tax	184 @
4.	Commissioner of Income Tax	-(96) *
5.	Additional/Joint Commissioner of Income Tax	322
6.	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax	36
7.	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax	166
8.	Reserves (Group 'A')	620
9.	Income Tax Officer	1494
10.	Principal Administrative Officer	16
11.	Administrative Officer Grade-II	393
12.	Administrative Officer Grade-III	161
13.	Senior Private Secretary	300
14.	Private Secretary	-(72)*
15.	Inspector of Income Tax	3803
16.	Executive Assistants#	5932
17.	TA/Steno-III/Driver	2895
18.	Notice Server/LDC/Driver	267
19.	Other posts in Group C	3773
20.	Deputy Director (EDP)	42
21.	Assistant Director (EDP)/Additional Assistant Director (EDP)	8
22.	DPA Grade 'B'	112
23.	DPA Grade 'A'	127
24.	Deputy Director (OL)	13
25.	Assistant Director (OL)	28
26.	Senior Hindi Translator	66
27.	Junior Hindi Translator	44

@116 existing posts of CCIT in HAG will also be redesignated as Principal CIT. The total posts of Principal CIT will therefore be 300.

*These posts stand abolished.

#The post comprises the existing grades of Senior Tax Assistant, Office Superintendent, Stenographer Grade-I and DEO which stand merged.

Malpractices by Insurance Companies

2314. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of mis-selling of insurance products by the banks/Insurance companies to the customers in the country have been received by the Government IRDA in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government IRDA thereon during each of the last three years and the current year, bank/insurance company-wise;

(c) the details of policies given by the LIC and other private life insurance companies during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the lapse rate of policies in various insurance companies is on the higher side; and

(e) if so, the details thereof for the said period, company-wise along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that complaints relating to alleged mis-selling of insurance at the point of sale are put under the category of Unfair Business Practices. Primarily, these complaints relate to life insurance policies. The number of such complaints were 1,00,581 during 2010-11, 1,00,770 during 2011-12 and 1,68,482 during the last financial year, i.e. 2012-13.

The details of total number of complaints and Unfair Business Practice complaints as available with IRDA (insurance company-wise) for the last three financial years and the current year till 19th August, 2013 are attached as enclosed Statement-I.

Based on complaints received, follow-up action is taken by the insurer, and based on its own enquiries IRDA levies penalty on insurance companies wherever a case of an unfair business practice is established. Details of such penalties company-wise are given in the enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Details of policies given by the LIC and other private life insurance companies during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) As per information furnished by IRDA, the details of lapse rate for LIC and other private life insurance companies in terms of persistency for 13, 25 and 37 months are enclosed as Statement-IV.

Statement-I

'Unfair Business Practice' complaints for the last four years including Financial Year 2013-14

Sl. No.	Name of Life Insurer	2013-14 (upto 19.08.2013)		2012-13		2011-12		2010-11	
		Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice – Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice – Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice – Complaints	Total Complaints	Unfair Business Practice – Complaints
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	LIC	27722	1001	73034	2538	52300	1672	83917	7
2.	Aegon Religare	2811	2243	7341	6532	3440	2878	4516	1950
3.	Aviva	2862	1569	8948	4570	13520	4203	20312	7069
4.	Bajaj Allianz	23634	19602	37092	21745	22390	4762	24582	2319
5.	Bharti AXA	2331	1591	7402	5216	7310	5199	8780	4443
6.	Birla Sun Life	12370	9218	30430	21651	11911	7685	11367	3936
7.	Canara HSBC	1677	614	5281	1874	5258	1324	2743	606
8.	DLF Pramerica	485	401	1031	825	621	490	478	203
9.	Edelweiss Tokio	53	40	60	48	6	2	0	0
10.	Future Generali	2167	500	7580	869	15667	1035	15449	887
11.	HDFC Standard	23066	18438	50947	33813	35218	17910	34983	15501
12.	ICICI Prudential	8183	7406	19759	16891	22016	15499	47268	31582
13.	IDBI Federal	292	255	823	673	502	397	545	343
14.	India First	672	404	1199	762	738	360	1886	30
15.	ING Vysya	2696	876	8744	1558	10498	1509	12141	1166
16.	Kotak Mahindra	2737	2347	8725	7709	8850	5921	12157	9759
17.	Max New York	6815	2648	15899	5970	10362	2224	25590	4733
18.	PNB Met Life	1880	1414	3832	2906	2940	2032	4532	1182
19.	Reliance	12082	10328	21843	16401	50807	9956	64282	5620
20.	Sahara	12	2	29	6	29	2	20	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	SBI Life	5691	2696	18681	8333	18490	6791	16864	2796
22.	Shriram	130	94	228	157	149	69	117	2
23.	Star Union Dai- ichi	120	95	432	224	284	193	261	65
24.	TATA AIG	03412	1931	11672	7211	16307	8657	15241	6380
Total		144000	85713	341012	168482	309613	100770	408031	100581

Statement-II*Details of Penalties Company-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Amount of Penalty	Date of Penalty	Brief Particulars of the violation committed
1.	Cholamandalam General	Rs. 5 lakh	23rd February, 2011	Failure to comply with the provision of guidelines on licensing of corporate agents
2.	Central Bank of India	Rs. 5 lakh	24th February, 2011	Failure to comply with the guidelines on licensing of corporate agents and violation of Regulation 10(l)(vi)(ii) of IRDA (Insurance Advertisement and Disclosure) Regulations, 2000
3.	Bajaj Allianz Life	Rs. 10 lakh	18th March, 2011	Failure to comply with File and Use guidelines as well as violation of ULIP guidelines

Statement-III*Details of policies given by LIC and other private life insurance companies*

Year	Insurers	Individual Policies	Individual First Year Premium (Rs. in Crs.)	1	2	3	4
					LIC	35724749	42738.36
					Total	44160341	64772.24
				2012-13*	Private	7399847	20321.5
					LIC	36755451	41720.42
					Total	44155298	62041.91
				2013-14*	Private	1113076	4921.49
				(From 1.4.2013 to 30.6.2013)	LIC	5065155	14294.69
					Total	6178231	19216.18
2010-11	Private	11094391	30441.94				
	LIC	37012277	52732.09				
	Total	48140668	83174.03				
2011-12	Private	8435592	22033.88				

*Provisional figure.

Statement-IV*Lapse Rate-Police-wise (in percentage)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	13 months	25 months	37 months
1.	Aegon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	43	46	70
2.	Bajaj Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	48.28	50.86	87.31
3.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co. Ltd.			
4.	Bharti AXA Life Insurance	52.89	52.10	62.79
5.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	54.55	58.66	75.82
6.	India Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	53.62	57.28	69.84
7.	India First Life Insurance Company Ltd.	30.25	28.44	
8.	Birla Sun Life Insurance	41.99	48.04	47.45
9.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Company Ltd.	43	51	66
10.	Shriram Life Insurance Company	64	67	92
11.	Met Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	51	50	36
12.	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Ltd.	47.37	58.09	71.38
13.	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd.	44.07	53.57	76
14.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Ltd.	32	40	79
15.	Max Life Insurance Co. Pvt. Ltd.	31.40	44.01	63.84
16.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	26.59	35.81	77.18
17.	Sahara India Life insurance Co. Ltd.	40.59	45.30	66.90
18.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.	30.61	15.26	31.60
19.	IDBI Federal Life	33.62	35.89	51.13
20.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd.	25.50	34.43	61.15
21.	Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Ltd.	34.22	38.63	75.72
22.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	33	39	47
23.	Reliance Life Insurance Company Ltd.	46.33	51.81	83.42
24.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	41.55	45.14	50.55

Revamp of AWCS

2315. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to overhaul the functioning of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the AWCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS is to take place in all the districts during the period 2012-15. It has already been rolled out in 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13) and additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS inter-alia include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&L) (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision

for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(c) The Government has introduced a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.3.2011. Under these guidelines, State level Committees would inter-alia, monitor and review the overall performance of the ICDS Scheme. These Committees can also suggest steps for improving the functioning of Anganwadi Centres.

World Bank Loan for Cleaning Ganga

2316. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved any credit and loan for cleaning the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount received and utilised for the purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A project titled 'National Ganga River Basin Project' has been signed with the World Bank on 14.06.11 for loan amount of US\$ 801 million and credit amount of US\$ 199 million. The objective of the project is to assist National Ganga River Basin Authority in: (a) building capacity of its nascent operational-level institutions to enable them to manage the long-term Ganga clean-up and conservation program; and (b) implementing a diverse set of investments for purposes of reducing point-source pollution loads in a sustainable manner to priority locations on the Ganga.

(c) As on 31.07.13, an amount of US\$ 2 million has been disbursed from the loan amount and US\$ 44.94 million from the credit amount.

[Translation]

Ban on Gold Processed Drugs in CGHS

2317. SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned distribution of certain costly drugs including gold processed drugs in the Central Government Health Scheme Ayurvedic dispensaries;

(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) to (c) Costly drugs have not been banned, however, those containing heavy metals concentration above the permissible level (as per WHO/ Indian Pharmacopoeia standardization) are not allowed without getting these tested analytically from approved/ NABL accredited laboratories as these are injurious to health. Department of AYUSH has already issued guidelines in this regard.

Inspection of Nursing Colleges

2318. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the policy laid down by the Indian Nursing Council (INS) in respect of inspection of the existing nursing colleges/institutions and recognition to new nursing colleges/ institutions/courses in the country;

(b) the details of the composition of the team of officials indicating their ranks designated to conduct such inspection by INC in the country;

(c) whether there is any rotation system of officials in the council to conduct such inspection, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any instances of approval of certain nursing colleges/institutions/courses by officials in contravention of the established rules and despite their not fulfilling the norms have been reported in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed by the Government/INC thereon 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) The policy laid down by the Indian Nursing Council in respect of inspection of the existing nursing colleges/institutions in the enclosed Statement. The policy as laid down by Indian Nursing Council (INC) 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 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) Two Ad-hoc inspectors are selected under the panel as per eligibility criteria. The ad-hoc inspectors are deputed to conduct inspection by Indian Nursing Council in the Country.

(c) Indian Nursing Council officials are not eligible to conduct inspection.

(d) and (e) No instance have been reported.

Statement

1. Periodic Inspection

Indian Nursing Council conducts periodical inspection of the institution. Once the institution is found suitable by Indian Nursing Council, to monitor the standard of nursing education and the adherence of the norms prescribed by INC periodic inspection is conducted. Institutions are required to pay annual affiliation fee every year. However, if the institution does not comply with the norms prescribed by Indian Nursing Council for teaching, clinical and physical facilities, the institution will be declared unsuitable.

2. Renewal/Validity for Existing Institution

Institution shall submit renewal/validity application form through respective State Nursing Council along with the affidavit. Then only the institutions are issued Validity.

University Related to Oil and Gas Sector

2319. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a national level university in Rajasthan on the subjects related to oil and gas industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to build/create a pool of experts in the oil and gas sector in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal with this Ministry at present.

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

(c) Government has set up an Institute of national importance, i.e., Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) in the State of Uttar Pradesh and has introduced the following programmes :

(i) B. Tech in Petroleum Engineering.

(ii) B. Tech in Chemical Engineering.

(iii) M. Tech in Petroleum Engineering.

(iv) MBA in Petroleum and Energy Management.

Two batches of B. Tech, four batches each of MBA and M. Tech students have passed out and most of them have been engaged by petroleum industry.

[English]

Implementation of DoPT Orders in SIDBI and RBI

2320. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority of a Government servant regularly appointed to a post according to rule is being determined by the order of merit indicated at the time of initial appointment and not according to the date of his confirmation as per orders of Department of Personnel and Training orders dated 4 November, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these orders are also being implemented in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective action taken or proposed by the Government to implement these orders from the date of their issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has informed that the relative seniority of direct recruits is determined in terms of DoPT's OM No.20011/5/90-Estt(D) dated 4.11.1992.

(c) to (e) The employees of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) are governed by their respective Service regulations i.e. RBI (Staff) Regulations, 1948 and SIDBI (Staff) Regulations, 2001. Therefore, this circular of Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) is not applicable to RBI and SIDBI.

[Translation]

Crude Oil Production by IOC

2321. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crude oil production by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the average cost of crude oil produced by the IOC in the country during the said year;

(c) whether the IOC had sold crude oil produced indigenously to the oil refineries at the rate of imported crude oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) does not have any crude oil production in the country.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

Gas from Cauvery Basin

2322. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the production of gas from Cauvery basin by a private company is lesser than the specified agreement signed for the purpose;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the company; and

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government for increasing production of gas from Cauvery basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime gas production from PY-1 field, operated by operator (Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.) HOEC, in the last five years is tabulated below. The production is lesser than the agreement signed:—

Year	Target (MMSCM)	Actual (MMSCM)
2009-10	381.019	134.139
2010-11	473.626	363.829
2011-12	386.342	139.668
2012-13	240.785	118.306
2013-14 (till July 13)	36 604	12.362

(b) The PY-1 basement reservoir is an unconventional, naturally fractured, weathered/altered basement reservoir unlike other conventional reservoirs where many surprises were encountered during drilling and testing of wells and production. Repeated shut-in of the field due to failure of GAIL to off-take gas on a continuous basis has adversely impacted the reservoir performance which has led to production ceasing from wells due to water loading.

(c) and (d) DGH has directed GAIL to offtake gas on a continuous basis and revise the DCQ (Daily Contract Quantity) and amend the GSA accordingly. DGH has directed the operator to carry out a complete review of the reservoir model to increase the understanding of the reservoir and improve the production performance.

Irregularity in setting UP of Gas Cracker Plant

2323. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether any case of Irregularity regarding selection of site and setting up of the Gas Cracker Plant in Assam by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pre-project activities of the Gas Cracker Project were carried out efficiently and effectively;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the location of the project had to be changed from Tenghagat village close to Duliajan (source of feed gas from OIL) to Lepetkata due to non-receipt of clearance from Indian Air Force as the site was close to Chabua Air Force station. This resulted in an additional investment of Rs. 114.65 crore for transportation of gas through pipelines.

(c) to (e) Subsequent to CCEA approval in April 2006, pre-project activities like preparation of tender for selection of Project Management Consultant (PMC), Licensor Selection, Feed stock tie-up, formation of JVC were initiated. The project was scheduled to be completed in 60 months from 9th April, 2007. The project has witnessed cost and time overrun as the actual execution of the project started after appointment of EIL as PMC in September, 2007. CCEA in its meeting held in November, 2011 approved the revised project cost and mechanical completion by July, 2013 and commissioning by December, 2013.

[English]

Allocation of PDS Kerosene

2324. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the criteria for allocation of PDS kerosene to various States/Union Territories (UTs);
- (b) the per capita availability and allocation of PDS kerosene to various States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year; State/UT-wise;
- (c) the reasons for variation in per capita availability of PDS kerosene among various States/UTs; States/UT-wise;

(d) whether certain State/UT Governments have requested for increasing the quota of PDS kerosene to their States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; State/UT-wise along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Quota of PDS Kerosene in respect of States/UTs is rationalized based on various factors, inter alia, increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs, cap on the per capita PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population.

(b) State/UT-wise detail of per capita availability and allocation of PDS kerosene during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) Historical allocations of PDS Kerosene made in the past and other factors inter alia, LPG coverage adjustments and logistic constraints in certain states have a bearing on the allocation resulting in variation in Per Capita PDS Kerosene. The scale of SKO distribution is decided by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) The Government has made the SKO allocation to States rationalization. While the requests of various State Governments for res their Kerosene Quota have not been acceded to, the Government has, taken a considered decision to allow the States/UTs to draw one month PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year w.e.f. 20 special needs.

Statement-I

Per Capita Allocation of PDS Kerosene in States/Union Territories (In Litres)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.19	19.04	19.08	19.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5.50	5.50	6.27	7.04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.30	8.36	8.41	8.49
4.	Assam	10.52	10.53	10.61	10.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	7.84	7.87	7.90	7.95
6.	Chandigarh	3.35	3.75	6.95	8.69
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.05	7.29	7.31	7.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.65	6.65	7.25	8.86
9.	Daman and Diu	3.61	3.75	8.30	9.58
10.	Delhi	3.19	3.22	3.66	8.29
11.	Goa	3.60	3.75	13.57	15.56
12.	Gujarat	11.15	11.16	11.16	15.25
13.	Haryana	3.60	3.75	6.20	6.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.60	3.67	4.74	5.87
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.55	7.55	7.58	7.58
16.	Jharkhand	8.15	8.19	8.20	8.22
17.	Karnataka	8.55	8.55	8.83	9.21
18.	Kerala	3.60	3.75	5.90	6.74
19.	Lakshadweep	15.65	15.65	15.83	15.83
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.62	8.62	8.63	8.63
21.	Maharashtra	6.50	8.42	11.20	13.92
22.	Manipur	9.17	9.31	9.31	9.31
23.	Meghalaya	8.75	8.75	8.79	8.82
24.	Mizoram	7.15	7.18	7.18	7.26
25.	Nagaland	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63
26.	Odisha	9.51	9.53	9.56	9.61
27.	Puducherry	3.57	3.75	8.39	12.64
28.	Punjab	3.25	3.75	9.84	10.30
29.	Rajasthan	7.41	7.45	7.45	7.46
30.	Sikkim	10.45	10.45	10.84	10.86
31.	Tamil Nadu	4.83	6.68	7.64	8.78
32.	Tripura	10.67	10.67	10.70	10.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7.97	7.98	7.98	7.99
34.	Uttarakhand	3.58	3.75	10.63	10.98
35.	West Bengal	10.55	10.56	10.56	10.57
Total		7.51	7.83	8.57	9.30

Statement-II*PDS SKO Allocation to States/UTs in KL*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6912	7236	7248	7248
2.	Andhra Pradesh	465996	465996	530808	595800
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11479	11556	11628	11736
4.	Assam	327966	328152	330708	331176
5.	Bihar	814068	817212	820320	824760
6.	Chandigarh	3528	3960	7332	9168
7.	Chhattisgarh	180072	186240	186600	186972
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2280	2484	3036
9.	Daman and Diu	876	912	2016	2328
10.	Delhi	53424	53904	61380	138900
11.	Goa	5244	5460	19776	22680
12.	Gujarat	673416	673584	673584	920556
13.	Haryana	91260	95076	157260	172632
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24660	25140	32472	40260
15.	Jammu and Kashmir*	94698	94698	95082	95082
16.	Jharkhand	268704	269988	270276	270852
17.	Karnataka	522888	522888	539544	562812
18.	Kerala	120192	125196	197124	225096
19.	Lakshadweep	1008	1008	1020	1020

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	625668	625980	626412	626412
21.	Maharashtra	730464	945720	1258812	1564176
22.	Manipur	24967	25344	25344	25344
23.	Meghalaya	25943	25944	26064	26136
24.	Mizoram	7800	7836	7836	7920
25.	Nagaland	17100	17100	17100	17100
26.	Odisha	398988	399768	400944	403140
27.	Puducherry	4440	4668	10440	15732
28.	Punjab	90132	103884	272556	285396
29.	Rajasthan	508764	510960	511404	511644
30.	Sikkim	6348	6348	6588	6600
31.	Tamil Nadu	348696	482244	551352	633648
32.	Tripura	39179	39180	39264	39300
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1590000	1592148	1592700	1593768
34.	Uttarakhand	36168	37932	107520	111060
35.	West Bengal	963528	964464	964728	965388
Total Allocation		9086856	9480006	10365726	11254878

*Including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Emergency Ambulance Services

2325. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and essential features of emergency medical transport facilities including 108 Emergency Ambulance Services in the country;

(b) the pattern adopted for financing the project along with the funds/financial assistance provided by the Government for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the names of the States which have modified or discontinued the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State/UT Government including Gujarat for financial assistance – for further implementation of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the proposals, States/UTs-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including for emergency medical transport of patients based on the requirement posed by the State/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under the NRHM, Dial 108 ambulance service is primarily designed to transport

patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. requiring emergency response. 102 Ambulance is another patient transport service but not necessarily geared for emergency response. The present status of patient transport including 108 Emergency Ambulance Services supported under NRHM in the country is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) Under NRHM, the capital cost for Dial 108 is fully supported while the operational cost is supported on a diminishing scale of 60% in the first year, 40% in the second year and 20% from third year onwards. The funds/ financial assistance approved for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise has been enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) Public Health is a State subject. The Central Government is not aware of any state which has modified the scheme. However, few States have not branded them as National Ambulance Services.

(d) and (e) Proposals have been received from most States/UTs for implementation of the scheme in their Programme Implementation Plans in the current year. However, Gujarat has not proposed any amount for Emergency Response Services in the current financial year. The details and the current status of the proposals have been enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Present status of Patient transport service supported under NRHM

Sl. No.	State	108 type	102 type
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	802	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	94
4.	Assam	380	450
5.	Bihar	50	504
6.	Chandigarh	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	240	300

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	5	10
10.	Delhi	—	120
11.	Goa	39	—
12.	Gujarat	506	—
13.	Haryana	—	344
14.	Himachal Pradesh	112	—
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	175
16.	Jharkhand	200*	—
17.	Karnataka	517	200
18.	Kerala	346	283*
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	252	—
21.	Maharashtra	200*	2298 (POL supported)
22.	Manipur	—	40
23.	Meghalaya	—	114
24.	Mizoram	—	60
25.	Nagaland	—	86
26.	Odisha	167	—
27.	Puducherry	—	10
28.	Punjab	240	—
29.	Rajasthan	464	400
30.	Sikkim	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	638	—
32.	Tripura	—	—
33.	Uttar Pradesh	988	1972
34.	Uttarakhand	140	90
35.	West Bengal	—	—
Grand Total		6286	7561

Statement-II*Allocations for Ambulances under NRHM for FYs 2010-11 to 2013-14*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11 Amount Approved	2011-12 Amount Approved	2012-13 Amount Approved	2013-14 Amount Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	40.32	700.00	337.80	11176.8
2.	Chhattisgarh	—	3,094.67	3,701.90	*
3.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	156.00	430.40	722.4
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	900.00	—	1,400.00	16.87
5.	Jharkhand	—	500.00	3,572.00	592
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,118.50	525.00	—	*
7.	Odisha	—	—	775.55	*
8.	Rajasthan	2,584.23	5,425.85	—	*
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15,888.16	—	14,347.40	*
10.	Uttarakhand	273.00	877.40	239.50	486.24
Sub-Total		21,404.21	11,278.92	24,804.55	12994.31
B. NE States					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	*
12.	Assam	400.00	795.64	5,606.25	2822.4
13.	Manipur	45.00	50.00	223.50	*
14.	Meghalaya	413.23	—	573.72	*
15.	Mizoram	—	69.60	—	*
16.	Nagaland	63.00	—	103.93	*
17.	Sikkim	28.00	—	—	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tripura	231.00	80.00	484.15	*
Sub-Total		1,180.23	995.24	6,991.55	2822.4
C. Non-High Focus States					
19.	Andhra	7,705.86	1,990.00	—	*
20.	Goa	—	96.00	115.00	*
21.	Gujarat	561.80	185.00	100.00	No proposal
22.	Haryana	300.00	—	1,253.96	*
23.	Karnataka	5,102.00	—	—	*
24.	Kerala	—	—	3,371.18	*
25.	Maharashtra	4,944.50	2,400.00	8,365.72	*
26.	Punjab	—	2,409.60	1,066.40	*
27.	Tamil Nadu	5,012.77	1,052.71	1,729.58	*
28.	West Bengal	800.00	4,393.57	—	No proposal
Sub-Total		24,426.93	12,526.88	16,001.84	0
D. Small States/UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	No proposal
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	118
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	*
32.	Daman	—	—	48.00	*
33.	Delhi	2,684.15	7.85	150.00	3040
34.	Lakshadweep	15.00	—	3.00	*
35.	Puducherry	—	80.00	—	*
Sub-Total		2,699.15	87.85	201.00	3158
Grand Total		49,710.52	24,888.89	47,998.94	18974.71

*Under process.

Statement-III

*State-wise Status of Approvals for Ambulances
under National Rural Health Mission for FY 2013-14
(As on 15th August, 2013)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Total Amount Proposed, (Including supplementary PIPs)	Total Amount Approved (Including supplementary approvals)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	No Proposal	No proposal
Andhra Pradesh	600	*
Arunachal Pradesh	92.08	*
Assam	4434.52	2822.4
Bihar	1525.2	11176.8
Chandigarh	174.82	118
Chhattisgarh	8766.31	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	347.5	*
Daman and Diu	100.57	*
Delhi	5885.09	3040
Goa	511.89	*
Gujarat	0	0
Haryana	3128.36	*
Himachal Pradesh	946.29	722.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1382.39	16.87
Jharkhand	935	592
Karnataka	7746.45	*
Kerala	6611.32	*
Lakshadweep	62.7	*

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	3926.8	*
Maharashtra	9772.69	
Manipur	485.4	*
Meghalaya	626.61	*
Mizoram	367.3	
Nagaland	288.3	*
Odisha	4283	*
Puducherry	90.09	*
Punjab	1017.12	*
Rajasthan	10535.17	*
Sikkim	403.46	*
Tamil Nadu	3830.04	*
Tripura	715.59	*
Uttar Pradesh	32955.62	*
Uttarakhand	2273.19	486.24
West Bengal	No Proposal	No Proposal
Total	114820.87	18974.71

*Under process.

[Translation]

Autonomy of NCW

2326. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the differences between National Commission for Women (NCW) and the Ministry over autonomy of the Commission;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any official guidelines with regard to the relations between NCW and the Ministry;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve the issue at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) to (f) Does not arise.

[English]

**Official Notification with regard to
Business in MCX**

2327. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Multi-Commodity Exchange (MCX) has commenced business in the absence of official notification of the Securities Contract Regulation Rules, 1957; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities Contract Regulation Rules, 1957 (SCRR) prescribes rules pertaining to the operation of stock exchanges. Multi-Commodity Exchange (MCX), not being a stock exchange, is not governed under the provisions of SCRR.

DICGC Agreement with Banks

2328. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (DICGC) has signed any agreement with Scheduled Commercial Banks to the effect that it is bound to pay only a certain fixed amount per depositor in case of default by the banks irrespective of total deposit of each depositor with the bank;

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

- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government, DICGC to safeguard the interest of the depositor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In terms of provisions contained in Sections 10 and 11 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act, 1961, all banks are registered as insured banks. Further, under Section 16 of the DICGC Act, 1961, the depositors of insured banks will get deposit insurance cover up to Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh only) for both principal and interest amount held by them in the same right and same capacity as on the date of liquidation/cancellation of bank's licence or the date on which the scheme of amalgamation/merger/reconstruction comes into force. As such, no agreement is signed between DICGC and Scheduled Commercial Banks to the effect that it is bound to pay only certain fixed amount per depositors in case of default by the bank irrespective of total deposits of each depositor with the bank.

DICGC strives to pay the insured depositors of failed banks within the shortest timeframe possible as per the deposit insurance scheme.

Supply of Liquid Fuel

2329. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of liquid fuel supplied to Maharashtra as compared to other States during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal to the Union Government requesting for the allocation of additional liquid fuel to boost the generating capacity of the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Detail of major petroleum products namely; Motor Spirit (MS), High Speed Diesel (HSD), Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO), Light Diesel

Oil (LDO), Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Furnace Oil/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) supplied to Maharashtra as compared to other States during the last three years and current year (April-June) is given below:—

Fig. in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April-June) (Prov.)
Maharashtra	12815	13241	13104	3376
Other States	86133	89212	91893	24099

(b) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Solar Sector

2330. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Solar Energy plants are being set up in the country through foreign investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the investment made by foreign companies in Solar Energy sector in the country;

(c) whether the Government is considering to take certain other steps on the lines of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Energy Mission to encourage production of Solar Energy in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Solar power generation plants are being set up in the country in mainly the private sector and with largely private investment. The developers of some of these plants have availed funding from foreign sources also.

(b) Solar power generating companies keep on borrowing money from time to time from Indian as well as foreign investors and the investment pattern also keeps on changing from time to time. However as per the details provided by the project developers under JNNSM Phase-I, Batch-I and Batch-II at the time of financial closure, some projects have foreign investment, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. To encourage production of Solar Energy in the country the Government is at present continuing with the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) only, which is to be implemented in three phases: 2010-13, 2013-17 and 2017-22 and has generated great interest at national as well as international levels.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of project developers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) who have availed foreign funding/investment

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Location	Foreign Investment	
				Value	% of project cost
1	Pokaran Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	3.2 million Euro	40%
2	SEI Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	20	Rajasthan	13.5 million US Dollar	30%
3	Fonroche Saaras Energy Pvt. Ltd.	15	Rajasthan	9.49 million Euro	42%
4	Fonroche Raajhans Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan		

[English]

Foreign Investment Policy

2331. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has overhauled/ proposes to overhaul the foreign investment policy and ease the investment norms for Non Resident Indian (NRI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results obtained therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is continually simplifying the foreign investment policy to attract more foreign investment from all foreign investors including Non Resident Indian (NRI). For example, on 01.08.2013, the Government has decided to amend the provisions relating to the FDI caps and routes in various sectors to attract foreign investment including that from NRIs. On 20.08.2013, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Circular No. 29 on the liberalization of policy on Investments by NRIs under Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS).

(b) It is too early to judge the results of measures taken in the recent past.

[Translation]

Private Participation in Renewable Energy Sector

2332. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage private sector participation in the field of renewable energy power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with applications received from private sector, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government is encouraging private sector participation to setup renewable energy based power projects by giving various fiscal and financial incentives and creating conducive policy environment.

(b) So far, 26,700 MW of renewable energy based power projects have been setup by the private sector. State/ UT-wise details of the renewable energy power generation installed capacity created by the private sector is given in the enclosed Statement. The applications for setting up renewable energy based power generation projects are received in respective States except for solar power projects under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Statement**Participation in Renewable Energy Sector.**

State/UT-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 30.06.2013.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Small Hydro (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)
				BM Power/ Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	131.53	508.60	380.75	43.16	33.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					0.03
3.	Assam	4.10				
4.	Bihar			43.30		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.95		249.90		4.00
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	8.60	3231.70	30.50		857.90
8.	Haryana	10.80		45.30		7.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	361.30				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.50				
11.	Jharkhand					16.00
12.	Karnataka	826.50	2162.90	491.38	1.00	14.00
13.	Kerala	45.00	33.00			0.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.20	385.40	16.00	3.90	37.32
15.	Maharashtra	101.70	3285.60	756.90	9.72	160.00
16.	Odisha	57.00		20.00		13.00
17.	Punjab	26.70		124.50	8.25	9.33
18.	Rajasthan		2710.60	91.30		552.90
19.	Sikkim					
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.35	7176.60	538.70	8.05	17.38
21.	Tripura					
22.	Uttar Pradesh			776.50	5.00	17.38
23.	Uttarakhand	107.95		10.00		5.05
24.	West Bengal	6.45		26.00		7.05
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					5.10
26.	Delhi/UT		0.70		16.00	3.35
Total (MW)		1748.63	19495.10	3601.03	95.08	1760.74

MW = Megawatt.

[English]

Duty on Import of Arecanut

2333. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has fixed tariff value for import of areca nut;
- if so, the details and date thereof;
- whether any notification has since been issued

thereafter and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to minimize/counter the adverse impact of the subsequent notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Tariff value has been fixed on imported arecanuts classified under Customs Tariff Heading 080280 vide Notification No. 67/2013 Customs (NT) dated 25.06.2013 to USD 1613 per Metric Tonne.

(c) Thereafter, Notification no. 82/2013 Customs (NT) dated 14.08.2013 was issued fixing the tariff value at US Dollar 1683 per Metric Tonne and Notification No. 85/2013 Customs (NT) dated 21.08.2013 was issued fixing the tariff value at US Dollar 1870 per Metric Tonne. The tariff value is computed and revised based on the contemporaneous import price trends.

(d) The issue of adverse impact of the tariff value does not arise since the tariff values are computed and revised based on the contemporaneous import price trends.

Tribal Artisans Melas by TRIFED

2334. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tribal Artisans Melas (TAM) organized by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides assistance to the NGOs for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the details of assistance provided to NGOs during the said period;

(d) whether some irregularities have been detected/noticed in above TAM, NGO-wise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The details of Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs) organized by Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) during last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No Government assistance has been provided to NGOs for the said purpose.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (b).

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13		Year 2013-14 (as on 19.08.2013)	
		No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places	No. of TAMs	Places
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	2	Bhadrachalam, Khammam	3	Adilabad, Araku, Srisailam	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	Itanagar	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	2	Kokrajhar, Guwahati	—	—	1	Lakhimpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1	Jagdalpur	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Gujarat	2	Vyara, Vansda	2	Tapi, Rajpipla	2	Chhotaudepur, Ambaji	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	Kellong, Reckong Peo	—	—	1	Kullu	—	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1	Ganderbal	—	—
8.	Jharkhand	—	—	2	Ranchi, Deogarh	2	Ranchi, Gumla	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Mandla	2	Dindori, Khargone	2	Sheopur, Kalan, Seoni	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	2	Mumbai, Alibagh	1	Nagpur	—	—
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2	Ukhrul, Imphal	—	—
12.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	Shillong	—	—	—	—
13.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Odisha	—	—	1	Nabarangpur	1	Mayurbhanj	—	—
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	1	Udaipur	2	Banswara, Kota	1	Sirohi
16.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok	—	—	1	Rongli	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1	Coimbatore	1	Coimbatore	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2	Sonbhadra, Lakimpur	1	Behraich	—	—
19.	Uttarakhand	—	—	2	Uttarkashi, Sittarganj	1	Uttarkashi	—	—
20.	West Bengal	—	—	2	Darjeeling, Bardwan	2	Bolepur, Totopara	—	—
Total		7		22		25		2	

G-20 Summit

2335. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Finance Minister attended the G-20 Summit held recently in Moscow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the deliberations held regarding the current status of the Economic situation in our country; and

(d) measures being taken/proposed to be taken by

the Government to bolster the economic growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The G-20 Summit is scheduled to be held on 5-6 September, 2013 in St. Petersburg, Russia. However, Indian delegation led by Finance Minister attended G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting on 19-20 July, 2013 in Moscow, Russia.

(c) There has been no specific discussion on status of Indian Economy. The meeting discussed a range of issues on the G-20 agenda, such as recent developments in the global economy, implementation of the G-20 Framework agreement for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, as well as International Financial Architecture's reform, progress in several issues of the financial regulation reforms and in the sphere of financial inclusion, financing for investment, addressing base erosion and profit shifting and also items on the energy sustainability, commodity markets transparency and climate finance.

(d) 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 liberalization 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 subsidized LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc. The Government has taken several measures to increase exports, contain imports and attract foreign investment in order to reduce the current account deficit and improve the outlook of the external sector. Some of these measures include raising the rate of interest subvention from 2 to 3 per cent that will benefit exporters of small and medium enterprises, hike in import duty on gold, etc.

Clean Energy

2336. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use world's funding mechanism to promote clean energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to launch a knowledge-exchange facility across the world, to enable exchange of knowledge and experience in clean energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for enhancing knowledge exchange with the countries which have rich knowledge and experience in clean energy sector?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy interact with many countries for establishing institutional linkages for knowledge exchange between institutions of India and the respective countries in the area of renewable energy.

Misappropriation of Funds by NGOS

2337. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the misappropriation of funds by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) meant for the welfare of orphans in the country including Assam;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Incentive for Girls

2338. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any scheme to save the girl child and provide incentives to the girls irrespective of caste and creed in the wake of declining sex ratio in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the fund sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments thereunder during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) A Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for Girl Child — "Dhanalakshmi" was launched on 03rd March, 2008 to address declining child sex ratio in following 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis:—

State	District	Block
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Aswaraopeta
	Warangal	Narsampet
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Jagdapur
	Bijapur	Bhopalpattnam
Odisha	Malkangiri	Kalimela
	Koraput	Semiliguda
Jharkhand	Giridih	Tisri
	Kodarma	Markachor

1	2	3
Bihar	Jamoi	Sono
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Shivgarh
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	Sirhind

Under the scheme, cash incentive to the girls irrespective of caste and creed is provided.

(c) and (d) The grant released and number of beneficiaries under 'Dhanalakshmi' are as under:—

Year	Grant Released (in Rupees)	Beneficiaries
2010-11	1,83,01,816/-	97,393
2011-12	Nil*	30,218
2012-13	11,60,92,975/-	56,515
2013-14	Nil**	Nil

*As no complete proposals for release of funds from State Governments were received, funds were not sanctioned in 2011-12.

**As no proposal has been received so far for release of funds from the State Governments for the year 2013-14, funds have not been released.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Tourism Projects

2339. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the irregularities reported in on-going tourism projects sanctioned in various States including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the complaints received/reported in this regard during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise including Rajasthan; and

(c) the mechanism put in place by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c): Promotion,

development and implementation of tourism projects in the country is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to various State Governments/Union Territory Administration for various tourism projects prioritized every year in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

All States/Union Territories have set-up State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs) to review the progress of

tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned to them by the Ministry of Tourism. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of these projects also through field inspections by its own officers. Based on their inspection reports, the deficiencies/irregularities that come to fore in various projects are communicated to the concerned States/Union Territories for taking necessary remedial/corrective action. The details of irregularities communicated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for remedial/corrective action is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Projects where Irregularity/Deficiency noticed during Inspections and Communicated to States/Union Territory Administrations

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of projects		
		Year of projects Sanction	For which inspection reports received	In which Irregularity/deficiency noticed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	2	-
		2007-08	6	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	2	-
		2007-08	2	-
3.	Assam	2006-07	5	-
		2007-08	3	1
4.	Bihar	2006-07	1	1
		2007-08	3	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	2006-07	8	2
		2007-08	3	1
6.	Gujarat	2006-07	1	-
		2007-08	1	-
7.	Haryana	2006-07	2	-
		2007-08	4	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2006-07	3	-
		2007-08	4	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2006-07	2	2
		2007-08	4	—
10.	Jharkhand	2006-07	1	—
		2007-08	2	—
11.	Karnataka	2006-07	3	2
		2007-08	4	2
12.	Kerala	2006-07	10	2
		2007-08	7	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	7	1
		2007-08	10	1
14.	Maharashtra	2006-07	5	1
		2007-08	1	—
15.	Manipur	2006-07	1	1
		2007-08	3	1
16.	Meghalaya	2006-07	—	—
		2007-08	2	—
17.	Mizoram	2006-07	2	2
		2007-08	2	2
18.	Nagaland	2006-07	3	1
		2007-08	3	3
19.	Odisha	2006-07	4	—
		2007-08	6	—
20.	Punjab	2004-05	2	1
		2005-06	3	2
		2008-09	1	1
		2009-10	2	2
21.	Rajasthan	2006-07	1	—
		2007-08	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	2006-07	2	—
		2007-08	8	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	5	4
		2007-08	8	4
24.	Tripura	2006-07	1	—
		2007-08	2	—
25.	Uttarakhand	2006-07	1	—
		2007-08	1	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	2	—
27.	West Bengal	2006-07	5	5
		2007-08	7	5
28.	Delhi	2006-07	1	—
		2007-08	4	—
29.	Puducherry	2007-08	3	—

[English]

MMDR Bill

2340. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MIMES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 is under consideration of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representation against certain provisions of the bill;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the bill is likely to be passed?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) and (b) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2011 (**MMDR Bill**) was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which was then referred to the

Standing Committee on Coal and Steel (**Standing Committee**) for examination and report on 05.1.2012. The Standing Committee submitted its 36th Report on the MMDR Bill on 07.5.2013. The recommendations made by the Standing Committee on the MMDR Bill are under consideration in the Ministry.

The salient features of the MMDR Bill, inter-alia, are as follows:—

- (i) It provides for a simple and transparent mechanism with clear and enforceable timelines for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known.
- (ii) It enables the mining holders to adopt the advanced and sophisticated technologies for exploration of deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits, especially of metals in short supply through a new concession.

- (iii) It enables the Central Government to promote scientific mineral development through Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans enforced by a central technical agency namely the Indian Bureau of Mines, as well as the Regulatory Authorities and Tribunals.
- (iv) It empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concessions in future for preventing illegal and irregular mining.
- (v) It empowers the Central and State Government to levy and collect cess.
- (vi) Establishment of the Mineral Funds, at National and State level for funding activities pertaining to capacity building of regulatory bodies like Indian Bureau of Mines and for research and development issues in the mining areas.
- (vii) It provides for reservation of mineral bearing areas for the purpose of conservation of minerals.
- (viii) It enables the registered co-operatives for obtaining mineral concessions on small deposits in order to encourage tribals and small miners to enter into mining activities.
- (ix) It empowers the Central Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socio-economic issues in the mining areas, through a National Sustainable Development Framework.
- (x) It provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority which consists of a Chairperson and not more than nine members to advise Government on rates of royalty, dead rent, benefit sharing with District Mineral Foundation, quality standards, and also conduct investigation and launch prosecution in cases of large scale illegal mining.
- (xi) It provides for establishment of the State Mining Regulatory Authority consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government to exercise the powers and functions in respect of minor minerals.

- (xii) It provides for establishment of a National Mining Tribunal and State Mining Tribunals to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it under the proposed legislation.
- (xiii) It empowers the State Governments to constitute Special Courts for purpose of providing speedy trial of the offences relating to illegal mining, and
- (xiv) 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.
- (xv) It provides for stringent punishments for contravention of provisions of the proposed legislation.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has sought comments of various Central Ministries/Departments, and of all State Governments and Union Territories on the Report of the Standing Committee on the MMDR Bill. The Government will move an official amendment(s) to the Bill after considering the recommendations of the Committee. The Government, however, cannot comment on the time by which the MMDR Bill is likely to be passed by the Parliament.

[Translation]

Implementation of Schemes

2341. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain Centrally Sponsored schemes are being formulated and implemented through Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has issued any advisory to the Ministries regarding role and responsibilities of Panchayats; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) Policy and guidelines of relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Additional Central Assistance

(ACA) of certain Ministries/Departments meant for economic and social development at grassroots level, envisage for providing role and responsibilities to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in planning, implementation and monitoring. Some schemes which envisage central role and responsibilities to PRIs in their planning, implementation and monitoring are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (LAY), National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP), and Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been taking up with various Ministries for assignment of specific roles and responsibilities to Panchayats and Gram Sabha in schemes relating to socio-economic sectors for rural areas. A Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Panchayati Raj has been constituted for "Enhancing the role of Panchayats in Centrally Sponsored Schemes." The first meeting of the Committee was held on 26.7.2013.

[English]

More Power to RBI and SEBI

2342. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with powers presently assigned to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more powers to the RBI and SEBI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the same is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The powers to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) are enshrined in the statutes passed by the Parliament. In order to strengthen the regulatory powers of RBI and to further develop the Indian banking sector, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 have been amended in

December, 2012. The amended Act empowers RBI to remove any director or other directors of a banking company and to supersede the Board of Directors of a company for a total period not exceeding 12 months and appoint an administrator to manage the banking company during the said period and also confer power upon the RBI to order an special audit of co-operative banks in public interest for a more effective supervision.

Further, The SEBI Act was enacted for the establishment of the SEBI with the object of protecting the interest of investors in the securities market, to promote the development of and regulate the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The SEBI Act was amended in the years 1995, 1999, 2002 and 2010 to meet the requirements of the changing needs of the securities market. Further, consequent to the approval of the Cabinet, the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated by the President on 18.07.2013. The Ordinance seeks to amend SEBI Act and related Acts for providing more powers to the capital markets regulator for enforcement against illegal Collective Investment Schemes and to curb insider trading.

[Translation]

Reservation in AIIMS

2343. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the admissions in various categories of courses including Master of Dental Surgery are not being granted under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make any changes in the admission process for students of reserved categories including Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Admissions in various categories of courses including Master of Dental Surgery in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi are being granted as per provisions of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal.

Compensation Paid by ONGC

2344. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) provides more compensation to farmers/people for acquisition of fertile land in comparison to waste land after discovery of oil and natural gas therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints regarding discrimination in compensation paid by the ONGC to people for acquiring waste and fertile land has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) pays compensation to affected farmers/people as approved by Revenue Authorities of the concerned District of the State/ Union Territory as per provisions of Land Acquisition Act considering various factors including fertility of soil/land.

(c) No such complaint has come to the notice of ONGC as annual compensation is fixed after tripartite negotiations between land owners, Revenue Authorities and ONGC.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

[English]

Study on Healthcare

2345. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has seen a recent joint study by the University of Edinburgh and World Health Organisation (WHO) on healthcare in India which revealed that boys receive better medical care than girls;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to introduce new measures or strengthen existing norms to ensure equitable healthcare for both boys and girls, especially at the primary healthcare level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) An Article titled 'Global and regional burden of hospital admissions for severe acute lower respiratory infections in young children in 2010: a systematic analysis' by Dr. Harish Nair, Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh and several others, and based on funding support from the WHO has been published in the Lancet of 20th April, 2013. This reviews the findings from a number of global studies and concludes that incidence of hospital admissions for acute lower respiratory infections is higher in boys than girls, the sex disparity being greatest in South Asia. These findings are based on 89 studies including 28 unpublished studies from the region. The article is not specifically on healthcare in India. The Government is aware that there are gender based differences in health seeking behavior due to socio-cultural and economic factors that often undermine the social status of girls and women. However, Government provides equitable access to healthcare services, irrespective of gender, and across all age groups in the country.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps to ensure equitable health care for boys and girls, especially at the primary healthcare level:—

- Introduction of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under which there is provision of free of cost healthcare at all levels of Government health facilities to pregnant women and children up to one year of age, including boys and girls. This eliminates out-of-pocket expenditure related to healthcare which is a major barrier in seeking health care for the female children.
- Universal Immunisation Programme makes provision for vaccination against 7 childhood vaccine preventable diseases free of cost for all children, irrespective of gender.
- Home visitation by ASHA worker to all newborns irrespective of gender of the child has been initiated for improving the childcare practices and to identify and refer sick newborns to health facilities.
- Recently the Government has launched the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) as an initiative to improve child survival and development in the country. It is a systematic approach for early identification of defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and developmental delays including disabilities in children from 0 to 18 years of age.

Forest Village

2346. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters of deciding/declaring an area as forest village and the infrastructural facilities covered thereunder for their development; and

(b) the minimum or maximum number of habitants who are given/provided financial assistance and the procedure adopted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per information received from Ministry of Environment and Forests, in the mid 19th Century to mid 20th Century, people from rural areas including tribals were brought to different forest areas for working in various forestry operations viz., harvesting of timber and other forest produce, logging, construction of forest roads, demarcation

of boundaries of forests etc. These workers were accommodated near the activity site within or near such forest area. Over a period of time, these habitations became permanent settlements known as forest villages and in most cases have not been included in the revenue records. The basic amenities were provided by the concerned forest departments for meeting their livelihood needs. Therefore, there are no specific parameters including minimum or maximum number of inhabitants for declaring an area as forest village.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs under the programme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) considers sanction of funds for the Development of Forest Villages for integrated development of Forest Villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the Forest Villages and to provide basic facilities and services such as approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water sanitation, community halls etc. Funds under the programme are provided to the State Governments and not to the inhabitants of such Forest Villages.

Reversal of Forex Relaxation for SEZ

2347. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reversed forex relaxation for Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

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

(c) the likely impact of the said move on the value of rupee as well as overall economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by RBI, in terms of para 11(c) of AP (DIR Series) Circular No. 28 dated 30th March, 2001, units situated in Special Economic Zones were permitted to realize and repatriate to India the full value of goods or software within a period of twelve months from the date of export. Subsequently, it was decided to remove the stipulation of twelve months or extended period thereof for realization of export proceeds. Accordingly, there was to be no prescription of any time limit for realization. This relaxation was done away with the issue of AP (DIR Series)

Circular No. 108 dated 11th June, 2013 and extant position is that the units located in SEZs shall realize and repatriate, full value of goods/software/services, to India within a period of twelve months from the date of export. Any extension of time beyond the above stipulated period may be granted by Reserve Bank of India, on case to case basis.

(c) Special Economic Zones (SEZ) is bound to get export realization within a time period of twelve (12) months. This restriction is likely to boost forex inflow and may help in maintaining external value of India's currency vis-à-vis permitted currencies.

Withdrawal of Subsidy to OMCs

2348. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the subsidy being given to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs):

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for reducing the operational losses of OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present, there is no such proposal before the Government.

(c) The Government has taken the following reform measures:—

(i) The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 26.06.2010;

(ii) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been authorized to 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 to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price since 18.01.2013; and

(iii) Restrict the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to each consumer to 9 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg.) per annum.

Besides, to reduce their administrative expenditure and non-productive expenditure, OMCs have been following the guidelines issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas from time to time on 'Expenditure Management — Economy measures and rationalization of Expenditure'.

[Translation]

Non-Utilisation of Budgetary Allocation

2349. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocations made for solar energy projects are not fully utilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the capacity expansion of Solar projects remain low and falling short of targets; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. The budgetary allocations for solar energy projects are fully utilised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The targets set for Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been fully met.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Surrender Indian Banking Licence

2350. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign bank has decided to surrender its banking licence and close its units in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, along with the reasons attributed by these banks in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to safeguard the interest/welfare of the employees of the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the accelerated implementation of UBS's Group strategy to increase focus on core strengths in each country and exit capital intensive businesses, the UBS AG bank has decided to reposition its forex, Rates and Credit business globally and has consequently decided to wind down its bank branch at Mumbai in India. While India remains an attractive market, UBS has come to a conclusion that as it continues in its efforts to optimize capital and balance sheet consumption, it will be difficult to implement its business plan for the bank branch in Mumbai in the form originally planned. However, UBS AG has stated that while the bank would be exiting the bank branch in India, it remains committed to India in the areas of its core strength. UBS would also seek to re-establish a representative office in India to maintain its ties with corporate clients and local banks which UBS services globally as part of its trade finance business run out of Switzerland.

(c) UBS AG has indicated to ensure that the winding down of business is done in an orderly manner and in the best interests of its clients and employees as well as the Indian market.

Linkage of Mines to Mineral Based Industries

2351. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to link the mines to mineral based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total budgetary allocation for the purpose during the last three years; and

(d) the details of projects completed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Mineral Concessions in notified areas are granted by the State Governments after examining the applications in terms of the criterion set in Section 11(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 wherein one of the criteria, inter alia, is the investment which the applicant proposes to make in the mines and in the industry based on the minerals. Further, in cases where

the State Government invites applications for grant of mineral concessions in virgin areas, as per Rule 35 of Mineral Concession Rules 1960, one of the criteria, inter alia, is the end use of the mineral by the applicant.

The National Mineral Policy, 2008 enunciates that in order to be assured of uninterrupted supply of the minerals from domestic sources the user industry will be encouraged to develop long-term linkages with the mineral producing units including equity participation in such mining companies, so that the mineral processing units not only get an assured supply of the minerals but should also have close links with the production and marketing agencies of the mineral based end products.

Accordingly, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Parliament on 12.12.2011 wherein as per Clause 13(6), provisions have been incorporated to examine the bids received at the time of competitive bidding for award of mineral concessions with reference to, inter alia, the following criteria:—

- (i) investments in value addition such as mineral processing and beneficiation;
- (ii) having industrial capacity based on the mineral or having set up industry based on the mineral, and achieved financial closure for such project;
- (iii) providing ore-linkage through long-term agreements with domestic industry;
- (iv) in the case of iron ore, bauxite and limestone, having finished products production capacity at the time of commencement of this Act and captive ore resources which are likely to be exhausted in the near future.

The Central Government administers the MMDR Act, 1957 through which mining regulation and mineral development is governed in the country which, inter alia, has the provisions mentioned above. The Central Government does not provide any budgetary allocation for the purpose.

Arbitration under BIPA

2352. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received notice of arbitration from any foreign investor under any of the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPA);

(b) if so, the details of such notices received from 1 January, 2001 to 31 July, 2013, entity-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government of India has received Notices of Arbitration from M/s White Industries Australia Ltd. (White Industries); CC/Devas (Mauritius) Ltd., Devas Employee Mauritius Pvt. Ltd. and Telecom Devas (Mauritius) Ltd. (Collectively M/s Devas); and Mr. Maxim Naumchenko, Mr. Andrey Polouektov and Tenoch Holdings Limited, Cyprus (Collectively M/s Tenoch) during 1.1.2001 to 31.07.2013.

(b) M/s White Industries had claimed damages against M/s Coal India Limited and M/s Tenoch has claimed damages against cancellation of Foreign Collaboration agreement by Department of Economic Affairs. In case of M/s Devas, the claims have been made against Antrix/ Indian Space Research Organization.

(c) While M/s White Industries case was concluded through an arbitration award against Government of India, the Notices of arbitration served by M/s Tenoch and M/s Devas are being handled through the mechanism of Inter-Ministerial Group set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the administrative Department concerned.

Schemes for Empowerment of Girls

2353. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of corruption/irregularities under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam, the Government has not received complaints of corruption/irregularities under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) — SABLA.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Development of Tribals

2354. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKESH HEDGE:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements various developmental programmes for tribals in the Left Wing Extremist Affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tribals in such areas are unable to reap the benefits of the schemes due to the slow pace of implementation of the programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of programmes in such areas and bring tribals to the mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) Planning Commission implements Additional Central Assistance (ACA) scheme earlier known as Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts which now cover 88 districts with an allocation of Rs. 30 crore per district per annum for 2013-2014 and 2014-15. As per information received from Planning Commission, an amount of Rs. 6090.00 crore has been released till date out of which expenditure of Rs. 4797.39 crore has been incurred. Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) is being implemented by Ministry of Road Transfer and Highway for development of 5477 kms. of roads in 8 LWE affected States at an estimated cost of Rs. 7300 crore. As on 01.08.2013 out of the total approved length of 5477 kms, a total of 2610 kms. have been completed and the total expenditure incurred is Rs. 3252 crore.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes for the integrated socio economic development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribe in the country including Left Wing Extremist affected areas. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of ST. State Governments are eligible for 100% central share for construction of Hostel of Girls'/Boys' in naxal affected areas and construction of Ashram Schools in TSP areas, which is otherwise on 50-50 basis. These schemes/programmes are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Group of Officers under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Planning Commission with powers to over-ride or modify the existing instructions on the implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes in LWE affected areas for accelerated development of these areas.

Statement

Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
- (ii) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-

employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.

- (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students.
- (viii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students.
- (ix) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (xi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (xii) Top class Education for ST students.
- (xiii) Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving and handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)

Guidelines for Education Loans

2355. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI PREM CHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of education loans Sanctioned/ disbursed and interest rate charged by public/private sector banks particularly State Bank of India (SBI) for education loans, higher education and diploma courses in the country during the last three years and current year, State/UT, year and bank-wise;
- (b) whether any instructions/guidelines have been issued/laid down by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks for granting education loans for pursuing higher education/AICTE approved diploma courses;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the complaints received by the RBI against banks for violating the said guidelines and action taken by the Government/ RBI thereon, bank-wise;
- (d) whether instances of exploitation of students particularly those belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs and weaker sections by the private banks have been reported during the recent past by charging higher interest rates;
- (e) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Education Loans are disbursed by Banks as per Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Bank Association (IBA). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates charged by Banks, linking up with their base rates. The interest rate on education loan accordingly varies depending upon the base rate and the quantum of loan. The interest rate charged by State Bank of India (SBI) on education loans during the last

three years has varied from 10.25% to 15.25% per annum. State-wise and year-wise data of outstanding education loan against Public Sector Banks including SBI as obtained from RBI is enclosed given in the Statement-I.

(c) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that on receipt of complaints regarding education loans, the matter is taken up with the Head Office of the concerned Bank for redressal. Indian Bank Association (IBA) has advised the banks to give wide publicity to their grievance redressal mechanism on education loans and to make effective use of the mechanism.

Statement

PSBs Data of Education Loan Bank-wise — Outstanding as on last reporting Friday of March

(No. of A/cs in lakh) (Amount in Rs. crore)

Bank Name	As on 31.03.2010		As on 31.03.2011		As on 31.03.2012	
	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State of India	4.20	8711.00	5.31	10367.00	5.58	11488.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0.19	367.89	0.20	435.04	0.20	405.47
State Bank of Hdyderabad	0.51	1009.48	0.52	1055.94	0.51	1098.26
State Bank of Indore	0.11	210.03		merged with SBI		
State Bank of Mysore	0.26	489.39	0.29	533.70	0.29	566.15
State Bank of Patiala	0.51	304.43	0.13	340.00	0.14	369.90
State Bank of Travancore	0.47	1682.00	1.06	1719.00	1.09	1800.39
Total 'A'	6.25	12774.22	7.51	14450.68	7.82	15728.17
Allahabad Bank	0.39	818.82	0.43	1030.64	0.46	1163.68
Andhra Bank	0.79	1647.81	0.74	1629.34	0.68	1507.81
Bank of Baroda	0.70	1466.36	0.81	1685.11	0.82	1780.59
Bank of India	0.90	1716.00	1.03	1917.64	1.16	2184.25
Bank of Maharashtra	0.21	379.21	0.23	409.41	0.25	499.18
Canara Bank	1.71	2896.00	1.93	3503.00	2.09	3948.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Bank	0.68	1161.69	0.83	1515.89	0.98	2051.29
Corporation Bank	0.46	814.39	0.43	926.17	0.50	1049.46
Dena Bank	0.13	288.56	0.15	286.02	0.15	292.53
Indian Bank	1.61	2160.98	1.80	2635.19	1.99	3065.81
Indian Overseas Bank	1.12	1447.45	1.56	1970.92	1.86	2455.22
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.41	938.52	0.46	1070.96	0.48	1147.27
Punjab National Bank	1.14	2131.69	1.35	2642.01	1.48	3087.06
Punjab & Sind Bank	0.07	204.23	0.07	218.28	0.07	226.56
Syndicate Bank	0.95	1459.68	1.02	1889.03	1.14	2268.13
Union Bank	0.67	1289.05	0.75	1536.76	0.84	1731.59
United Bank	0.22	421.80	0.21	457.19	0.22	520.03
UCO Bank	0.35	659.00	0.47	856.79	0.48	1059.24
Vijaya Bank	0.30	534.47	0.31	602.90	0.20	647.84
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0.04	82.18	0.05	109.88	0.06	326.51
Total 'B'	12.86	22517.89	14.62	26893.13	15.90	31012.29
Total 'A'+ 'B'	19.12	35292.11	22.13	41343.81	23.72	46740.46

Source: RBI.

PSBs Data of Education Loan State-wise — Outstanding as on last reporting Friday of March

(Amount in Rs. crores) (No. of A/Cs in lacs)

1	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s	No. of A/cs	Amt. O/s
2	3	4	5	6	7	
North Eastern Region	0.16	375.10	0.18	431.48	0.20	513.12
Assam	0.11	267.60	0.13	303.82	0.15	365.05
Meghalaya	0.01	22.22	0.01	29.51	0.01	34.72
Mizoram	0.00	16.37	0.01	21.22	0.01	23.92
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	10.03	0.00	8.29	0.00	10.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	0.00	6.38	0.00	8.54	0.00	9.87
Manipur	0.01	31.86	0.01	35.28	0.01	36.69
Tripura	0.01	20.64	0.01	24.82	0.02	32.34
Eastern Region	1.88	3841.58	2.39	5064.19	2.61	5946.23
Bihar	0.43	939.44	0.63	1380.69	0.79	1800.56
Jharkhand	0.32	687.61	0.38	927.45	0.42	1089.20
West Bengal	0.60	1195.03	0.73	1373.54	0.72	1528.77
Odisha	0.52	1002.88	0.65	1363.94	0.67	1477.94
Sikkim	0.00	9.25	0.00	8.53	0.00	16.59
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.37	0.00	10.05	0.01	33.17
Central Region	2.13	4127.73	2.40	4863.77	2.54	5481.73
Uttar Pradesh	1.09	2287.80	1.26	2790.72	1.37	3113.01
Uttarakhand	0.20	396.69	0.23	502.06	0.25	570.70
Madhya Pradesh	0.72	1195.17	0.77	1289.16	0.77	1484.15
Chhattisgarh	0.12	248.07	0.15	281.83	0.15	313.88
Northern Region	1.60	3962.40	1.74	4239.92	1.93	4739.63
Delhi	0.36	1155.04	0.36	1096.20	0.38	1171.09
Punjab	0.30	774.18	0.33	831.35	0.33	903.21
Haryana	0.30	693.54	0.34	769.41	0.37	844.28
Chandigarh	0.06	178.02	0.06	182.81	0.06	197.71
Jammu and Kashmir	0.04	91.32	0.04	93.26	0.10	206.67
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	194.60	0.12	248.81	0.14	280.05
Rajasthan	0.43	875.71	0.50	1018.09	0.54	1136.61
Western Region	1.70	4146.68	1.86	4325.97	2.04	5191.25
Gujarat	0.41	1166.44	0.44	1108.43	0.45	1219.17
Maharashtra	1.25	2882.58	1.38	3122.21	1.55	3873.35
Daman and Diu	0.00	13.57	0.00	4.11	0.00	3.06
Goa	0.03	80.57	0.03	84.31	0.04	89.97
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	3.52	0.01	6.90	0.00	5.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Region	11.65	19401.18	13.53	22416.50	15.32	26348.37
Andhra Pradesh	2.16	4761.77	2.18	5008.10	2.16	5058.56
Karnataka	1.56	2814.70	1.67	3103.71	1.73	3518.39
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.36
Tamil Nadu	5.55	7111.79	6.89	9234.20	8.23	11709.03
Kerala	2.28	4576.67	2.68	4903.62	3.08	5854.58
Puducherry	0.10	136.09	0.11	166.64	0.12	207.45

Source: RBI.

[Translation]

Allocation of Land

2356. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large tract of land between Udyan Marg New Delhi and Mandir Marg, in front of Birla Mandir was allotted to the Ministry of Tourism;

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof;

(c) the funds provided by the Government for accomplishing the purpose for which the said land was allotted;

(d) whether the said land is currently under some illegal/unauthorized possession;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government for removal of illegal possession and develop shopping complex, parking and other facilities for tourists on the said tract of land along with the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) A plot of land measuring 3.5749 hectares was allotted to the then Ministry of Tourism and Culture by the Land and Development Office (L&DO), Ministry of Urban Development on 7.10.2003 for developing complex for Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Library, opposite Birla Mandir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.94 crores was paid to the Ministry of Urban Development in 2003 towards the cost of

land. An amount of Rs. 91,543.00 was paid to NDMC for approval of lay out plan for Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Library Complex. In 2004, an amount of Rs. 2.47 crores was paid to CPWD for execution/development of Tourist Complex at the allotted land. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has also paid Rs. 2.23 Crores to the CPWD for construction of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Memorial Library.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) The Ministry of Tourism is currently in the process of drawing up the road map for the development of the green area and construction of the parking lot, LNJP Memorial Library and office accommodation for the Ministry in consultation with other agencies.

[English]

Fuels Derived from Non-Edible Oil Seeds

2357. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated for development of alternative to fossil fuel derived from non-edible oil seeds in the country;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

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

(d) the time by which such fuels are likely to be made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The National Policy on

Biofuels notified by the Government of India in December, 2009, has, *inter-alia*, laid down guidelines for promotion of production and utilization of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. The main components of the Biofuels Policy regarding bio-diesel are as follows:—

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds grown on waste/degraded/marginal lands;
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production; and

- Minimum Purchase Price for purchase of Bio-diesel with periodic revision to be fixed.

(b) and (c) An assessment study on status of Jatropha/Pongamia Plantations in 11 States of India was got carried out by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, in the year 2012, State-wise details of the main findings are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Various Ministries and Departments of the Government continue to support intensive research on development of improved varieties of non-edible oil seeds namely Jatropha and Pongamia for production of bio-diesel.

Statement

State-wise Details of Status of Jatropha/Pongamia Plantations in eleven States as per the Assessment study got varied out by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development

Sl. No.	State	Jatropha/Pongamia Total area Covered	Plantation Species	Year of Plantation	Percent Mortality	Estimated Existing Plantation Area
1.	Odisha	4,345 ha.	Jatropha	2008-11	30%	3,042 ha.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54,927 ha.	Pongamia, Jatropha	2006-11	75%	13,732 ha.
3.	Tamil Nadu	16,499 ha.	Jatropha	2007-11	75%	4,125 ha.
4.	Karnataka	21,435 ha.*	Pongamia, Jatropha	2008-10	60%	8,574 ha.
5.	Uttarakhand	20,596 ha.	Jatropha	2004-08	80%	4,119 ha.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1,249 ha.	Jatropha	2009-10	65%	437 ha.
7.	Gujarat	10,049 ha.	Jatropha	2009-10	80%	2,010 ha.
8.	Rajasthan	256.5 lakh Seedlings** (10,260 ha.)	Jatropha	2006-11	65%	3,591 ha.
9.	Chhattisgarh	1,15,812 ha. + 1,49,635 ha.***	Jatropha	2005-09	60%	46,325 ha.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,35,211 ha.	Jatropha	2005-10	60%	1,74,084 ha.
11.	Assam	215 ha.	Jatropha	2007-11	65%	75 ha.

* Plantation dated before 2008 is not available with the State Nodal Agencies.

** Plantation data is not documented informed in terms of land coverage by the State Nodal Agencies. The area covered under plantation from Jatropha is estimated to be 10,260 Ha.; if the planted seedlings are converted into acreage @ 2x2m plant spacing.

*** Some seedlings have been distributed to beneficiary farmers by Nodal Agencies but these seedlings have been planted in the fields or not are unknown to the Nodal Agencies. Therefore, the acreage counted for distributed seedlings is not incorporated. The distributed seedlings have been converted into acreage @ 2x2 plant spacing by Nodal Agency.

[Translation]

Rights to Forest Dwellers

2358. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal people in the country including Bihar/Jharkhand, State/UT-wise;

(b) the salient features of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the modalities worked out to grant rights to forest dwellers; and

(c) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to bring tribal people into the mainstream of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Details of tribal people in the country including Bihar and Jharkhand is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The salient features of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Area Programmes for the integrated socio economic development and welfare of the Scheduled Tribe in the country. The main objective of the schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as other Ministries of Government of India is to retain unique and special identity of tribal people and bring them to nationally accepted standards of education, health, income generating activities etc.

Statement-I

*Tribal Population of India State/UT-wise
as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	States	ST Population
1	2	3
00.	India	104281034
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	1493299

1	2	3
02.	Himachal Pradesh	392126
03.	Punjab	0
04.	Chandigarh	0
05.	Uttarakhand	291903
06.	Haryana	0
07.	NCT of Delhi	0
08.	Rajasthan	9238534
09.	Uttar Pradesh	1134273
10.	Bihar	1336573
11.	Sikkim	206360
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	951821
13.	Nagaland	1710973
14.	Manipur	902740
15.	Mizoram	1036115
16.	Tripura	1166813
17.	Meghalaya	2555861
18.	Assam	3884371
19.	West Bengal	5296953
20.	Jharkhand	8645042
21.	Odisha	9590756
22.	Chhattisgarh	7822902
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15316784
24.	Gujarat	8917174
25.	Daman and Diu	15363
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	178564
27.	Maharashtra	10510213
28.	Andhra Pradesh	5918073
29.	Karnataka	4248987

1	2	3
30.	Goa	149275
31.	Lakshadweep	61120
32.	Kerala	484839
33.	Tamil Nadu	794697
34.	Puducherry	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28530

Source: Census 2011, ORGI.

Statement-II

The salient features of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

- (i) The Act seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded.
- (ii) Some of the major forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers recognized under the Act relate to (a) right to hold and live in the forests for habitation or self-cultivation for livelihood; (b) right of ownership, access, use or dispose of minor forest produce; (c) community rights of uses or entitlements, such as, fish and other products of water bodies or grazing etc.; (d) rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities; (e) conversion of forest villages into revenue villages; (f) right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use; (g) any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwellers etc.
- (iii) The Act lays down a three tier system of verification/ adjudication of claims for issue of titles, namely, by the Gram Sabha, Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee.
- (iv) The Act provides for giving adequate representation to persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and women on the various Committees constituted for processing and adjudicating the claims filed for recognition of forest rights under the Act.
- (v) The Act provides for recognition and vesting of forest rights subject to the condition that the forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers had occupied forest land before the 13th day of December, 2005.
- (vi) The rights conferred under the Act are heritable but not alienable or transferable and are required to be registered jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of the single head in the case of a household headed by a single person.
- (vii) The Act provides that no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (viii) In the case of forest rights recognized and vested in respect of forest land for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood, the Act provides for restriction of the land to the area under actual occupation and in no case exceeding an area of four hectares.
- (ix) The Act lays down an elaborate appellate mechanism for preferring petitions by the claimants to forest rights who are aggrieved by the decisions of the Gram Sabha and Sub-Divisional Level Committee.
- (x) The Act empowers the holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right to protect the wildlife, forest, bio-diversity, adjoining catchment areas, water sources and other ecological sensitive areas etc.
- (xi) As regards the modalities for granting rights to forest dwellers, the Ministry has notified the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 on 1.1.2008, as amended on 6.9.2012, for implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and other

Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. These Rules inter-alia lay down (i) the functions/composition of the Gram Sabha, Sub-Divisional Level Committee, District Level Committee and the State Level Monitoring Committees constituted under the Act; (ii) the procedure for filing, determination and verification of claims by the Gram Sabha; (iii) the process of verifying claims by the Forest Rights Committee set up by the Gram Sabha; (iv) the evidences to be submitted by the claimants in support of their claims for recognition of rights; (v) the procedure for filing petitions to Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee etc. The claims of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers for recognition of forest rights under the Act are adjudicated as per the procedure laid down in these Rules.

[English]

Wind Power Producers

2359. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make forecasting of power output mandatory for wind power producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to impose fines on wind power producers that do not provide daily forecasts of power output; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) Regulation, 2010 (known as Grid Code) notified by CERC has mandated all wind generators, connected to the pooling stations, commissioned on or after 3.5.2010 and with collective capacity of 10 MW and above at connection point of 33 kV level and above, either to the transmission or distribution system of the State or to the inter-State transmission System, to make forecasting and scheduling of wind generated w.e.f. 15.7.2013.

The Grid Code provides that the wind generators shall be responsible for forecasting their generation upto an accuracy of 70%. If the actual generation is beyond $\pm 30\%$ of the schedule, wind generator would have to bear the Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges.

For actual generation within $\pm 70\%$ of the schedule, no UI would be payable/receivable by Generator, The host State, shall bear the UI charges for variation, within $\pm 30\%$. However, the UI charges borne by the host State due to the wind generation, shall be shared among all the States of the country in the ratio of their peak demands in the previous month based on the data published by CEA, in the form of a regulatory charge known as the Renewable Regulatory Charge operated through the Renewable Regulatory Fund (RRF).

(c) and (d) There is no specific penalty, but there are commercial disincentives for not providing daily forecasts of output power. For instance, if the wind power producer does not provide daily forecasts of power output (schedule), it would be considered as zero schedule given to the State Load Despatch Centre. In such cases, wind generators would have to bear UI charges if the actual generation is beyond $\pm 30\%$ of the zero schedule.

[Translation]

Share Capital of IFCI

2360. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date of establishment of Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Limited along with the date when it was decided to turn it into public sector enterprise;

(b) the percentage of the share capital of the IFCI Limited fixed for holding by Government institutions after its registration under the Companies Act;

(c) whether the Ministry had issued any directions to the Chairmen and Managing Directors of financial institutions/companies/banks to desist from diluting the share capital available as on 30 June, 1993, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the entity-wise response thereto including IFCI; and

(e) the action taken for dilution of share capital without holding consultations with the Government or taking its permission, entity-wise including IFCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) was set up on 1st July, 1948 as a Statutory Corporation under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. The Act has since been repealed by the Industrial Finance Corporation (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993. Thereafter the IFCI Ltd. was registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 31.03.1993.

(b) Share holding by Government Institutions in IFCI was to be maintained at the level of above 51%.

(c) and (d) The then Banking Secretary had written a DO letter on 28.01.1994 to Chairmen of IDBI, LIC, GIC, State Bank of India and other concerned nationalized banks to ensure that the shareholding by their organizations does not go below the level held by them as on 30.06.1993.

(e) The following banks have been found to have diluted their holding in IFCI as against the said Government directive:—

1. Andhra Bank
2. Bank of India
3. Indian Overseas Bank
4. IDBI Bank
5. State Bank of India
6. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
7. State Bank of Patiala
8. State Bank of Travancore

The said organizations were advised to fix responsibilities on the officials responsible for diluting the equity in IFCI against the directives of the Government. Further, IDBI Bank has been advised to call for explanation of all the officers who were involved in the decision for dilution of stake of IDBI in IFCI.

[English]

**Stake Acquired in Violation of SEBI
Guidelines**

2361. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer companies which have acquired stake in companies in violation of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) guidelines during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the reaction of the Government/SEBI thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) during the last three years and the current year.

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

GDP of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2362. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during each of the last three years in comparison to that of the whole country; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India over the past three years is given in the Table below:—

**Table: ANI GSDP vis-a-vis All India GDP
(Rs. in crore at constant 2004-05 prices)
and Growth Rates (Per cent)**

Year	GSDP of ANI	% Growth over previous year	All India GDP	% Growth over previous year
2010-11	3460	7.9	4937006	9.3
2011-12	3734	7.9	5243582	6.2
2012-13	4025	7.8	5505437	5.0

Source: Central Statistics Office website as on 01.08.2013.

(b) During the current Annual Plan, the outlay for Agriculture and Allied Activities has been increased

substantially for rapid agricultural growth in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Recognizing the fact that a large section of the population is dependent on horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries, these sectors are being given due importance and measures have been taken to improve productivity of coconut, with the launch of the Coconut Mission. Support is also provided to encourage fisheries in terms of deep-sea fishing through the supply of bigger fishing trawlers, cargo transportation, packaging and marketing.

Various steps have been taken for identifying new tourist destinations, construction of resorts under PPP mode, and for extending better transportation facilities to tourists. The Government is also providing incentives/subsidies, training/skill up-gradation and capacity building of small entrepreneurs, artisans and craftsmen.

Skill Development

2363. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI A. GANESHMURTHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted/proposed to constitute the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA);

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th May, 2013, the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) has been notified vide Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Notification dated 6th June, 2013.

(b) and (c) The NSDA will discharge the following functions:—

- (i) Take all possible steps to meet skilling targets as envisaged in the 12th five year plan and beyond;
- (ii) Coordinate and harmonize the approach to skill development among various central ministries/departments, State Governments, and NSDC and the private sector;
- (iii) Anchor and operationalize the national skills qualifications framework (NSQF) to ensure that quality and standards meet sector specific requirements;
- (iv) Be the nodal agency for state skill development missions;
- (v) Raise extra-budgetary resources for skill development from various sources such as international agencies, including multilateral agencies, and the private sector;
- (vi) Evaluate existing skill development schemes with a view to assessing their efficacy and suggest corrective action to make them more effective;
- (vii) Create and maintain a national data base related to skill development of 2 dynamic Labour Market Information System (LMIS);
- (viii) Take affirmative action for advocacy;
- (ix) Ensure that the skilling needs of the disadvantaged and the marginalized groups like SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, women and differently-abled persons are taken care of; and
- (x) Discharge any other function as may be assigned to it by the Government of India.

Measures to Instill Confidence in Industries

2364. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored any mechanism/undertaken any specific measures to instill confidence in the industries during the recent time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the recent past, the Government has announced a number of policy measures to increase the overall business confidence. These policy initiatives are targeted to remove investment bottlenecks and revive the economy. The key policy measure, inter alia, include setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects, strengthening of financial and banking sector, liberalizing FDI norms in several other sectors etc. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that inter alia include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising of corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. The Government has also taken several measures to increase exports, contain imports and attract foreign investment in order to reduce the current account deficit and improve the outlook of the external sector.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities in Tribal Areas

2365. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water, education, health, etc. in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special package of financial assistance provided to the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar thereunder 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) and (b) The Government is committed to providing infrastructural facilities in all areas including the tribal areas. Besides the efforts towards provision of infrastructural facilities of other Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments under the Tribal Sub-Plan, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements such efforts through the Special Area Programme viz. 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India', under which grants are released to 26 States having ST population for raising the level of Administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes by bridging the gap in critical infrastructure in sectors like roads, bridges, education, health, irrigation, drinking water etc. and also for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools. In addition, two education-oriented schemes viz 'Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas' and 'Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys' seek to create infrastructure for the promotion of education in tribal areas. Support for infrastructure development is also provided under the Central Sector Scheme viz. 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)'.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not provide any special package of financial assistance under its programmes/schemes. However, allocation of funds under two Special Area Programmes including 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India', amongst different States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is made in proportion to the ST population in respective States.

[English]

Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Colleges

2366. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges in the country along with the number of seats therein at various levels, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in the existing medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the norms/criteria being complied for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set any target to establish new medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges, particularly in the unserved remote, tribal and backward areas of the country during the next few years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The state/UT-wise details of number of Government and private medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges indicating intake capacity are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) To mitigate the shortage of allopathic doctors in the country, the government is keen to increase the intake capacity in existing medical colleges of the country. However, there is no such proposal in respect of dental and pharmacy colleges. The norms/criteria laid down in relevant statutes are adhered to while granting permission for increase in the intake capacity in these colleges.

(d) and (e) No specific targets have been set for establishment of new medical, dental and pharmacy degree colleges in next few years.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of Medical Colleges and MBBS Seats

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
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, Puducherry*	1	127	0	0	1	127
Total		181	24774	206	27205	387	51979

*Outside the ambit of MCI.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Dental Colleges and BDS Seats

Sl. No.	State-wise	Number of Dental Colleges in the Country			Number of Sanctioned BDS Seats		
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	21	24	240	1800	2040

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	1	0	1	40	0	40
3.	Bihar	1	6	7	40	340	380
4.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	100	0	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	6	100	500	600
6.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0	1	1	0	100	100
7.	Delhi	3	0	3	140	0	140
8.	Goa	1	0	1	40	0	40
9.	Gujarat	3	10	13	300	940	1240
10.	Haryana	1	10	11	60	900	960
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	5	60	280	340
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3	100	100	200
13.	Jharkhand	0	3	3	0	300	300
14.	Karnataka	2	43	45	110	3080	3190
15.	Kerala	3	21	24	140	1380	1520
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	14	15	40	1320	1360
17.	Maharashtra	4	32	36	250	2940	3190
18.	Odisha	1	4	5	50	360	410
19.	Puducherry	1	2	3	40	200	240
20.	Punjab	2	14	16	80	1250	1330
21.	Rajasthan	1	13	14	40	1260	1300
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	28	29	100	2660	2760
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3	25	28	190	2500	2690
24.	Uttarakhand	0	2	2	0	200	200
25.	West Bengal	3	2	5	250	200	450
26.	Manipur	1	0	1	50	0	50
Total		41	261	302	2560	22610	25170

Statement-III*State-wise details of Pharmacy Colleges and Seats*

Sl. No.	State	Government Institute		Private Institute		Total	
		No. of Institute	Admission	No. of Institute	Admission	No. of Institute	Admission
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	269	19865	269	19865
2.	Assam	0	0	4	200	4	200
3.	Bihar	1	60	2	90	3	150
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	55	1	55
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	13	780	13	780
6.	Delhi	1	60	4	240	5	300
7.	Goa	0	0	2	120	2	120
8.	Gujarat	1	60	86	5490	87	5550
9.	Haryana	0	0	31	1860	31	1860
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	60	15	940	16	1000
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	60	1	60
12.	Karnataka	1	60	72	4623	73	4683
13.	Kerala	3	140	31	2140	34	2280
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	81	5350	81	5350
15.	Maharashtra	4	240	137	8970	141	9210
16.	Mizoram	1	38	0	0	1	38
17.	Odisha	0	0	18	1120	18	1120
18.	Puducherry	0	0	1	60	1	60
19.	Punjab	3	110	33	1980	36	2090
20.	Rajasthan	0	0	45	2749	45	2749
21.	Sikkim	0	0	2	120	2	120
22.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	45	2870	45	2870
23.	Tripura	1	30	0	0	1	30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	110	7115	110	7115
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	18	1150	18	1150
26.	West Bengal	1	60	11	710	12	770
Total		18	918	1032	68657	1050	69575

[Translation]

Contents of Skimmed Milk Powder

2367. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether mixing of skimmed milk powder and white butter in packaged milk is allowed as per the standards fixed by the Food Safety Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such information is provided on the milk packets by the respective private/cooperative dairies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the action taken by the FSSAI against the defaulting dairies; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the matter and also to check adulteration of milk?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Regulation 1.2 and 2.1.1 (1) Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives), Regulations, 2011, milk solids (skimmed milk powder and white butter) are allowed independently in Standardised Milk, Recombined Milk, Toned Milk. Double Toned Milk and Full Cream Milk. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Every pre-packaged food is required to follow the labelling requirements laid down as per clause 2.2.2 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling), Regulations, 2011.

(d) The State/UT. Governments are responsible for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations, 2011. They have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on quality/adulteration of food products including milk and milk products for presence of adulterants and take necessary action against such unscrupulous traders. To curb the menace of food adulteration regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products is undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Statement

Extracts from the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives), Regulations, 2011

1.2.3 Double Toned Milk means the product prepared by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both with fresh skimmed milk, or by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage given in the table below, by adjustment of milk solids. It shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test. When fat or dry non-fat milk solids are used, it shall be ensured that the product remains homogeneous and no deposition of solids takes place on standing.

1.2.6 Full Cream Milk means milk or a combination of buffalo or cow milk or a product prepared by combination of both that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage, given in the table below, by adjustment/addition of milk solids, Full Cream Milk shall be pasteurised. It shall show a negative phosphatase test. It shall be packed in clean, sound and sanitary containers properly sealed so as to prevent contamination.

1.2.16 Recombined Milk means the homogenised product prepared from milk fat, non-milk solids and water. Recombined milk shall be pasteurized and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test.

1.2.21 Standardised Milk means cow milk or buffalo milk or sheep milk or goat milk or a combination of any of these milk that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage given in the table below by the adjustment of milk solids. Standardised milk shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test.

1.2.24 Toned Milk means the product prepared by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both with fresh skimmed milk; or by admixture of cow or buffalo milk or both that has been standardised to fat and solids-not-fat percentage given in the table below, by adjustment of milk solids. It shall be pasteurised and shall show a negative Phosphatase Test. When fat or dry non-fat-milk solids are used, it shall be ensured that the product remains homogeneous and no deposition of solids takes place on standing.

2.1.1: (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives), Regulations 2011

Class of Milk	Locality	Minimum Milk Fat (percent, m/m)	Minimum Milk Solids not Fat (percent, m/m)
Double Toned Milk	All India	1.5	9.0
Full Cream Milk	All India	6.0	9.0
Recombined Milk	All India	3.0	8.5
Standardized milk	All India	4.5	8.5
Toned Milk	All India	3.0	8.5

[English]

Scams in Cooperative Banks

2368. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of scams in public sector/cooperative banks have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, bank, State/UT-wise along with the names of banks and the loss of revenue suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government/Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is conducting inquiry in such bank scams;

(d) if so, the details thereof scam-wise and the outcome of the inquiry as on date; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such scams in future safeguard the interest of depositors along with the action taken against the officials found to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As informed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), there is no cases of scam in public sector/cooperative banks in the recent past. However, the bank-wise incidents of frauds along with the amount involved therein since

financial year 2010-2011 is furnished in the enclosed Statement. The amount involved in the frauds is not total loss to the banks as recovery also takes place in such cases.

(c) and (d) CBI has registered, 479 cases related to bank frauds during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (till 31.07.2013).

(e) RBI has issued detailed instructions vide Master Circular dated July, 01, 2013 on "Frauds-Classification and Reporting" containing all the details/aspects relating to frauds. On receipt of fraud related reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO; examine staff accountability; complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously; take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process also takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:—

(i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.

(ii) Issues caution advises in respect of borrowers who have defaulted the banks. In the past considering various concerns arising out of bank's operations, including incidence of frauds, RBI has advised banks to:—

(a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit;

- (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors;
- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board to exclusively monitor frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
- (d) In order to make third parties and

professionals accountable, who have played a vital role in credit sanction disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised vide circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Bank's Association (IBA). IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Statement

Bank-wise incidents of frauds alongwith amount involved

Banks	For the period 2010-11		For the period 2011-12		For the period 2012-13		For current period		Grand Total	
	Total No. of frauds	Total amount involved in crore	Total No. of frauds	Total amount involved in crore	Total No. of frauds	Total amount involved in crore	Total No. of frauds	Total amount involved in crore	Grand Total no. of frauds	Total amount involved in crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
SBI Group	2070	1014.42	1818	1900.90	1558	2766.28	428	329.14	5874	6010.74
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	126	16.70	72	11.92	114	288.71	30	113.69	342	431.02
State Bank of Hyderabad	96	102.97	118	39.32	76	867.94	20	54.27	310	1064.50
State Bank of India	1568	596.97	1390	1308.69	1186	1082.89	348	101.60	4492	3090.16
State Bank of Indore	10	0.54	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	10	0.54
State Bank of Mysore	72	266.45	54	225.23	52	7.00		0.00	178	498.68
State Bank of Patiala	164	21.97	104	175.18	70	408.10	20	5846	358	663.71
State Bank of Travancore	34	8.82	80	140.56	60	111.63	10	1.12	184	262.13
Nationalised Banks	5366	4123.59	4966	6149.74	5192	13561.59	1008	1889.48	16532	25724.39
Allahabad Bank	220	80.51	212	242.43	266	789.10	58	309.16	756	1421.20
Andhra Bank	118	49.42	194	138.04	170	247.11	30	15.63	512	450.19
Bank of Baroda	502	114.53	368	114.61	270	929.18		0.00	1140	1158.32
Bank of India	498	233.67	456	1005.22	696	1046.02	56	23.04	1706	2307.95
Bank of Maharashtra	190	130.60	110	26.55	82	77.73	10	1.90	392	236.78
Canara Bank	236	244.86	250	772.88	156	1166.22	50	135.81	692	2319.77
Central Bank of India	270	617.66	234	66.68	270	273.72	52	16.04	826	974.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
Corporation Bank	166	150.97	214	114.11	292	285.89	64	42.30	736	593.26
Dena Bank	84	14.16	76	99.04	56	443.88	16	3.01	232	560.08
IDBI Bank Limited	274	551.81	532	223.78	366	171.25	68	163.58	1240	1110.42
Indian Bank	208	77.18	188	115.87	214	539.75	30	19.06	640	751.87
Indian Overseas Bank	230	778.97	268	1038.06	266	993.55	60	114.47	824	2925.05
Oriental Bank of Commerce	178	239.67	154	454.05	136	1270.41	38	40.52	506	2004.65
Punjab & Sind Bank	74	14.80	46	82.22	68	205.88	26	9505	214	397.95
Punjab National Bank	716	197.14	562	391.24	626	1374.82	138	134.68	2042	2097.88
Syndicate Bank	294	116.96	234	69.83	324	435.94	58	101.51	910	724.23
UCO Bank	494	278.75	322	205.73	154	705.31	44	265.83	1014	1455.62
Union Bank of India	282	107.06	180	250.92	246	1422.28	56	104.35	764	1884.61
United Bank of India	190	62.23	232	427.29	458	373.60	130	291.50	1010	1154.62
Vijaya Bank	142	62.65	134	311.20	76	809.95	24	12.04	376	1195.84
Grand Total	7436	5138.01	6784	8050.64	6750	16327.87	1436	2218.62	22406	31735.13

[Translation]

Female Foeticide

2369. CAPT. JAI NARIAN PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has seen a recent report in an international medical journal, which states that a large number of rich and educated Indian women/families go for selective abortion of the second girl child, if their first born too was girl;

(b) if so, the details of the report and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of cases of female foeticide reported in the country during each of the last three years and

current year along with the action taken against people found guilty in such cases, States/UTs-wise; and

(d) the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to check female foeticide including inculcating awareness amongst the people against the female foeticide?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A report pertaining to the prevalence of sex selective abortions in rich and educated Indian families was published in 'The Lancet', a medical journal, on 4th June, 2011. According to the report which is based on review of data of three rounds of the nationally representative surveys (National Family Health Survey — 1, 2 and 3) carried out during the years 1990 to 2005, it was found that the conditional sex ratio for second-order births when the firstborn was a girl child, fell from 906 per 1000 boys in 1990 to 836 in 2005. However, as stated in the report, decline was much greater in the case of mothers with 10 or more years of education than in mothers with no education, and in wealthier households compared with poorer households but there was no

significant decline in the sex ratio for second-order births if the firstborn was a boy child, or for firstborns.

The Government is implementing a comprehensive legislation; the Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and the Rules framed thereunder, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide. Both the Act as well as the Rules were amended in 2003 and the Rules were further amended in 2011 and 2012 with a view to make the provisions more stringent to act as deterrent.

(c) The Government does not maintain gender-wise data of foeticide. However, State/UT-wise cases of foeticide reported during 2010, 2011 and 2012, as maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), is enclosed as Statement.

(d) 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 of employees, place, address or equipment.
- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and to

ensure timely steps to stop illegal sex determination.

- The Prime Minister has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has intensified efforts to exhort the States and UTs to pay utmost attention to serious implementation of the Act.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.
- 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.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, capacity building, orientation and sensitization workshops, 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&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.

21. Punjab	15	2	0	1	4	0	15	1	1	0	5	2	25	2	0	0	5	0
22. Rajasthan	18	5	0	8	8	0	13	1	0	1	1	0	37	5	0	9	9	0
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	18	5	1	15	8	2	12	5	1	23	13	1	11	7	1	25	11	3
27. Uttarakhnad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total State	101	33	5	56	51	9	127	28	7	63	49	11	207	47	5	82	68	8
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	7	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	0	7	7	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	10	1	0	4	1	0	5	2	0	7	9	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
Total All India	111	34	5	60	52	9	132	30	7	70	58	11	210	48	5	83	69	8

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV)

Source: Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Economic Reforms

2370. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN

SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic reforms undertaken by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year along with the positive effects noticed therefrom; and

(b) the details of the other measures proposed to be taken by the Government in the country to boost the ongoing economic reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) During 2010-11, the major reforms measures, include, among others, the announcement of setting up of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) with a view to rewriting and cleaning up financial-sector laws to bring them in tune with current requirement; setting up of an apex level body — the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC); modifying the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) Policy to enable low cost foreign borrowings by Indian companies and Non-Bank Finance Companies (NBFCs) Reforms.

In 2011-12, the major economic reforms initiated include change in the FDI policy to include exemption of construction development activities in the education sector and in old-age homes, from the general conditionalities in the construction development sector and notification of the revised limit of 26 per cent for foreign investment in Terrestrial Broadcasting/FM radio.

In 2012-13, the Government has taken reform measures to address the slowdown in growth and to strengthen the investment climate which among others, include liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail; civil aviation and broadcasting; rationalizing diesel prices and capping

subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers with Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through AADHAR; introducing the Competition Commission of India (Amendment) Bill 2012 in Parliament; reducing the rate of withholding tax to enable low cost foreign borrowing by Indian companies; legislative measures in the Banking Sector paving the way for granting of new bank licences by the RBI; setting up the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) for fast-tracking mega projects of over Rs. 1,000 crore; boosting infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancing credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to MSMEs and approving the scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Distribution Companies (DISCOM) by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

Recently in the year 2013-14, further reform measures related to FDI have been taken in sectors/areas like single brand retail trading, air transports, teleports, cable networks and basic and cellular services, etc.

Besides the above, other reforms are also being taken which include the following. The Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Committee is examining the laws governing the financial sector with a remit to suggest ways of modernizing them. The recommendation of Kelkar committee on roadmap for fiscal consolidation has been accepted by the Government. The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill has been cleared by the Cabinet, to bring greater clarity, reduce uncertainty, and thereby aid investments.

[English]

Anti-Tobacco Campaign

2371. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has directed the States/UTs to ban the sale of gutka, pan masala and other such smokeless tobacco products which contain nicotine and cause cancer;

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

(c) whether the Government has launched/proposed a nationwide campaign 'Tears you apart' featuring people

suffering from horrific cancers and disfigurements due to consumption of smokeless tobacco products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by the Government to educate people about the ill effects of tobacco consumption?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which prohibit the use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in any food products. 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".

So far 33 States/Union Territories have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of food products including Gutka and, Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Puducherry).

(c) and (d) The Government has launched a nationwide campaign "Tears You Apart", to raise public awareness about the dangers of smokeless tobacco.

The campaign public service announcement (PSA) was filmed in B. Barooah Cancer Institute in Guwahati, Assam and at the Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The PSA features real victims who are suffering from horrific cancers and disfigurements as a result of their chewing addiction. It also includes comments from relatives of victims, who describe how tobacco-related illnesses have destroyed careers, family life, and added to financial burdens. The PSA graphically warns the public that tobacco can literally tear lives and families apart, and urges smokeless tobacco users to quit the habit.

(e) The Ministry, under the National Level Public Awareness Campaign, has launched other media campaigns both in national as well as regional electronic channels (both TV and Radio/FM), outdoor media and print media focusing on the harmful effects of smokeless tobacco use.

The Ministry has notified the new graphic health warnings which have come into effect from 1st April 2013. Three sets of graphic health 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.

[Translation]

NRI Deposits in Banks

2372. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign inward remittances received from the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during each of the last three years and the current year till date, bank-wise;

(b) the interest rate paid on such remittances during the said period;

(c) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has laid down any guidelines/fixed any terms and conditions for remittances from NRIs working abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Receipt and payment of cross-border inward/outward remittances in/from India is governed by relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Beneficiaries/remitters in India can receive/send cross-border inward/outward remittances through official channels, such as, the banking and postal channels. There

are two more official channels for receiving inward remittances in India viz. Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA) and Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS). The amount of remittances received through RDA and MTSS from 2010 to 2012, as reported by Authorised persons, is as follows:—

(in USD millions)

Year	MTSS	RDA	Total
2010	8101.97	18756.45	26858.42
2011	9439.63	21601.45	31041.08
2012	10539.55	27572.20	38111.75

RBI monitors inward remittances through RDA and MTSS channels only. No interest is paid on any remittances received through these channels.

(c) and (d) Guidelines with respect to permissible credits in NRI deposits are laid down in terms of Schedule 1, 2 and 3 of Notification No. FEMA 5/2000-RB dated 03.05.2000 by the RBI which are available at their website www.rbi.org.in.

Fertility Clinics/Agencies

2373. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to lack of enough legal provisions to safeguard the interests of poor surrogate mothers they are being exploited by the fertility clinics/agencies in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is also aware that a surrogate mother receive only a paltry sum for being a surrogate mother, while the clinics/agencies involved take huge amount of money from the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) parents from western countries;

(c) if so, the details of such cases reported so far during each of the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to evolve and formulate a regulatory mechanism for fertility clinics/surrogacy industry with the provision to safeguard the

interests of surrogate mother and children and also fix a payment structure for surrogate mother?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government is aware through media reports that surrogate mothers are exploited by fertility clinics/agencies in the absence of legal safeguards.

(c) No such data is maintained.

(d) A draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill is under consideration of the Government to regulate fertility clinics and banks and to safeguard the interest of the stakeholders.

[English]

Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy

2374. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Institutes of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at national and State level in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring the ayurvedic and homoeopathic treatment expenses under the mediclaim insurance policies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b) National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy at Kolkata have been already established by the Government for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy respectively. Further, the Government has approved All India Institute of Ayurveda at New Delhi and North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong. In addition, Rs. 50.00 crore has been provided for All India Institute of Homoeopathy during the 12th Plan.

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the IRDA Health Insurance Regulations 2013 [Regulation No. 5(1)], has already provided provisions for coverage of AYUSH which

includes Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic cover in the Health Insurance policies.

According to this provision, insurers may provide coverage to non-allopathic treatments provided the treatment has been undergone in a government hospital or in any institute recognized by Government and/or accredited by Quality Council of India/National Accreditation Board on Health or any other suitable institution.

Release of Debt Waiver

2375. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from State Governments for releasing of debt waiver;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite releasing of debt waiver to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Debt waiver is sanctioned to State Governments under recommendations of the Finance Commissions. However, the amount of waiver is not released to State Governments in cash. Instead, it is adjusted against their outstanding Central loans due to Government of India.

The recent most comprehensive debt restructuring exercise was undertaken under the award of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). To ameliorate the debt position of the States, TFC had recommended Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) to be extended to the States. This involved (i) consolidation of central loans from Ministry of Finance for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% p.a. and (ii) waiver of repayment due against consolidated debt based on fiscal performance of States each year.

As recommended by TFC, debt waiver under DCRF in aggregate amounting to Rs. 19,726 crore has been provided to eligible States, including to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, which had in the last three years requested for waiver of debt. State-wise details of debt waiver extended to the eligible States under DCRF are given in the enclosed Statement-I. As recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), the debt waiver under DCRF is not continued any further to any State.

Similarly, FC-XIII has recommended write-off of central loans extended to States by ministries other than MoF. As recommended by FC-XIII, loans for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Central Plan Schemes (CPS) to the extent of Rs. 2,050.10 crore were written off in 2011-12. Further, an amount of Rs. 220.83 crore of outstanding central loans against CSS/CPS has been adjusted against outstanding central loans from Ministry of Finance in 2012-13. State-wise details of debt written off is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Debt Waiver under the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483.23	703.08	703.08	0.00	0.00	703.08	0.00	2592.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	20.21	20.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	105.41	105.41	105.41	105.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	421.64
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	384.93	384.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	769.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	93.26	93.26	93.26	93.26	0.00	0.00	466.30
6.	Goa	0.00	20.21	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.41
7.	Gujarat	315.89	471.87	471.87	471.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1731.50
8.	Haryana	96.67	96.67	96.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.20	45.29	45.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.78
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	104.96	104.96	104.96	0.00	0.00	314.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	358.33	358.33	358.31	0.00	358.32	0.00	0.00	1433.29
13.	Kerala	0.00	102.40	147.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	363.06	363.06	363.06	363.06	363.06	0.00	0.00	1815.30
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	339.97	339.97	339.97	339.97	0.00	0.00	1359.88
16.	Manipur	37.54	37.54	37.54	37.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.16
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	14.90	14.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.90	44.70
18.	Mizoram	0.00	12.93	0.00	12.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.85
19.	Nagaland	0.00	15.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.87	31.74
20.	Odisha	381.90	381.90	381.90	381.90	0.00	374.67	7.23	1909.50
21.	Punjab	63.92	153.39	153.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.70
22.	Rajasthan	308.70	308.70	308.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	926.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	263.28	263.28	263.27	263.27	263.28	0.00	0.00	1316.38
24.	Tripura	22.25	22.25	22.25	0.00	0.00	22.25	0.00	89.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	13.08	13.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1063.71	1063.91	1063.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3191.53
Total		3984.35	5007.51	5514.02	2559.09	1522.85	1100.00	38.00	19725.82

Statement-II

*Outstanding Loans under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Central Plan Schemes (CPS)
Written off during 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Loan written off during 2011-12	Adjustment of repayment of loan and interest 2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.13	13.92	102.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.65	2.85	19.50
3.	Assam	306.02	0.00	306.02
4.	Bihar	24.65	3.47	28.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.50	3.29	29.80
6.	Goa	6.63	0.00	6.63
7.	Gujarat	79.89	10.73	90.62
8.	Haryana	35.90	5.11	41.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34.65	9.79	44.44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	57.06	0.00	57.06
11.	Jharkhand	14.59	1.76	16.35
12.	Karnataka	144.89	17.31	162.20
13.	Kerala	51.18	9.35	60.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97.22	9.74	106.97
15.	Maharashtra	181.76	22.62	204.38
16.	Manipur	20.56	2.44	23.00
17.	Meghalaya	12.32	3.05	15.37
18.	Mizoram	27.89	0.00	27.89
19.	Nagaland	23.16	3.08	26.24
20.	Odisha	117.43	20.19	137.62
21.	Punjab	32.68	2.07	34.75
22.	Rajasthan	139.63	22.38	162.01

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	15.95	1.85	17.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	107.89	13.22	121.11
25.	Tripura	18.44	2.30	20.74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	229.81	23.59	253.40
27.	Uttarakhand	28.07	3.10	31.17
28.	West Bengal	110.55	13.61	124.16
Total		2050.10	220.83	2270.94

[Translation]

Stock Exchanges

2376. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received reports of cyber attacks on the stock exchanges of the country and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the quantum of losses suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government/SEBI to ensure security of stock exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such reports of cyber-attacks on the stock exchanges have been received by Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the last three years.

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

(c) The market regulator, SEBI, has taken various steps over the years to ensure security and integrity of the trading systems of the stock exchanges. Some of the important measures are mentioned hereunder:—

(i) A framework for annual system audit of Stock Exchanges were provided

(ii) Prescribed guidelines for Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery (DR) for depositories, stock exchanges having nationwide terminals and stock exchanges having trading on their own platforms

(iii) Specified operational and system requirements for the stock brokers to start Internet Based Services

(iv) Additional requirements for Internet Based Trading (IBT) and Securities Trading using Wireless Technology (STWT) were mandated which included capturing of the IP (Internet Protocol) address (from where the orders are originating), secure end-to-end encryption for all data transmission between the client and the broker through a Secure Standardized Protocol, procedure of mutual authentication between the client and the broker server, adequate safety features to ensure it is not susceptible to internal/external attacks etc

(v) Specified requirements with regard to Direct Market Access (DMA) and algorithmic trading/High Frequency Trading

(vi) Stock exchanges were advised to set up a standing Committee to investigate the problems of computerised trading systems, such as hanging/slowdown/breakdown etc.

[English]

Rising Assets

2377. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the assessment/findings of Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) regarding increase in the assets of the representatives of the people, Chief Executive Officers of blue-chip companies in India etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The report released by Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) in respect of elected representatives of the Parliament and State Legislatures, as available on their website www.adrindia.org, has been seen.

(b) The said report comprises of, inter alia, an asset comparison analysis of the candidates based on affidavits filed by them with the Election Commission. It surmises that out of the 4181 re-contesting candidates, whose assets positions were analyzed, 3173 showed increase and that on an average the increase from the year 2004 to the year 2009 amounted to Rs. 2.85 crore. Some of them showed increase of over 1000%.

(c) The said study was not sponsored by the Government. Moreover, there is no specific information/allegation of tax evasion in the report. The government has not taken up investigation/enquiry into the financial affairs/assets of candidates for Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies as a separate class. However, whenever specific cases of tax evasion are noticed, the same are looked into for appropriate action as per law.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Medical Colleges

2378. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the details of proposals received from the States/UTs for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges during each of the last three years and the current year, proposal and State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals approved and the funds released to the medical colleges for the purpose during the said period, proposal and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the proposals disapproved and still pending for clearance indicating the reasons and the time by which pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the network of medical colleges in the country through public-private partnership; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the financial and operational modalities worked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The details of state-wise proposals received under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and the centrally sponsored Scheme for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The state-wise details of proposals approved and funds released under these schemes during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

(d) and (e) Medical Council of India has recently allowed setting up of a medical college in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands under PPP mode.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise details of proposals received*

Sl. No.	Name of State	PMSSY				Strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	7
2.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	6
3.	Odisha	—	—	2	—	3
4.	Assam	—	—	—	—	3
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	5
8.	Punjab	1	—	—	—	2
9.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	6
10.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	1
11.	Kerala	—	1	—	—	2
12.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	9
13.	Goa	—	—	—	—	1
14.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	1
15.	Tripura	—	—	1	—	1
16.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Maharashtra	7	—	—	—	13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	10
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	2
20.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	1
22.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	1
23.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	1
24.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	10
Total		8	1	3	1	93

Statement-II

Details of funds released for upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)						Total
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
1st Phase									
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	36.00	8.09					44.09
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	13.51	0.20	1.91				15.62
2	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	11.46	18.25	5.82				35.53
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu	35.56	25.27	13.69	7.16	2.19		83.87
		Government Medical College, Srinagar	28.65	5.65	18.83	16.96	19.30		89.39
4	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	38.08	12.20	14.92				65.20
5	Karnataka	Government Medical College, Bangalore	42.08	4.96	3.64				50.68
6	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	14.43	0.11	2.23				16.77
7	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	39.84	4.27	5.61				49.72
8	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	19.96						19.96
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32.27	12.30	25.85				70.42
9	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	16.64	12.42			2.07		31.13
10	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	21.76	13.95	1.91		0.24		37.86
2nd Phase									
1	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur	40.00						40.00
2	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar		42.83	2.72	11.77	1.04		58.36
3	Himachal Pradesh	RP Government Medical College, Tanda			21.96	12.00	10.00		43.96
4	Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh			6.80	47.00	3.52		57.32
5	Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak			17.75	20.00	2.02		39.77
Total year-wise			390.24	160.50	143.64	114.89	40.38		849.65

Statement-III

Details of approved medical colleges and funds released during the last three years and current year under the scheme for strengthening and upgradation of state government medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Medical colleges funded	Amount released as 1st/2nd instalment
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh	07	38.53
2.	Bihar	06	29.06
3.	Odisha	03	5.54
4.	Assam	03	17.71
5.	Chandigarh	01	17.09
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	10.05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	04	26.91
8.	Punjab	02	13.08
9.	Rajasthan	06	103.54
10.	Uttarakhand	01	2.65
11.	Kerala	02	21.455
12.	West Bengal	08	112.77
13.	Goa	01	16.07
14.	Gujarat	01	22.22
15.	Tripura	01	7.29
16.	Chhattisgarh	01	12.275
17.	Maharashtra	11	129.57
18.	Andhra Pradesh	10	69.64
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	14.08
20.	Jharkhand	02	16.49
21.	Tamil Nadu	00	00

1	2	3	4
22.	Haryana	00	00
23.	Delhi	00	00
24.	Karnataka	00	00
Total		72	686.02

[English]

Policy on Pricing of Natural Resources

2379. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has any policy with regard to the fixing of prices of natural resources like coal, gas, petroleum, etc. to the producers, private as well as public sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of recommendations of the Ashok Chawla Committee and action taken thereon, point-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to move towards a transparent system of allocation and pricing of identified natural resources?

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

Fixation of Royalty

2380. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether there is no time-frame for fixation of royalty as per Oilfields (Regulation and development) Act 1948;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The rates of royalty are fixed by the Government through a Notification under Section 6A(4) of Oil fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA). The Section 6(A)(4) of ORDA specifies the statutory provisions for fixation of royalty which is reproduced below:—

Quote

The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral oil with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification and different rates may be notified in the respect of same mineral oil mined, quarried, excavated or collected from the areas covered by different classes of mining leases:

Provided that the Central Government shall not fix the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil so as to exceed twenty percent of the sale price of the mineral oil at the oilfields or the oil well-head, as the case may be.

Unquote

In accordance with the above provision, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) brings out notifications regarding rate and payment of royalty from time to time.

Last revision in rates of royalty was made by Government vide Notification dated 16th December, 2004. Subsequently, certain amendments have also been made in provisions of royalty vide notifications dated 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009.

As per the provision Under Section 10(1) of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, the royalty shall be payable on monthly basis, as may be provided for in the lease and shall be paid by the last day of the month succeeding the period in respect of which it is payable.

Import of Oil

2381. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to curb oil imports to reduce the US dollar demand and shore up the rupee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cut oil inventories from the current thirty day level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Various measures such as reduction in LPG consumption by blocking ghost/duplicate connections, capping of cylinders, ethanol blended petrol programme, permission to import crude on Cost and Freight (CFR) on a case-to-case basis etc, are being taken to reduce oil import bill by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

Play schools

2382. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep rise in number of play school in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to recognize these play schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Government of India does not maintain information regarding the number of play-Schools in the country as there is no mechanism to capture such data. At present, there are no regulation by Government of India to recognize play schools.

[Translation]

Monitoring of Funds under BRGF

2383. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government monitors the utilisation of funds by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been reported in the utilisation of funds under BRGF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the appropriate action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is being implemented in all the States of the country except Goa. The Union Territories are not covered under the BRGF Programme. The utilization of BRGF funds is monitored by MoPR through various documents viz. periodical Physical and Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports of Statutory Auditors etc. submitted by the State Governments. BRGF funds are released in two instalments during a financial year and the essential condition for release of each instalment is 60% utilization of the earlier releases and furnishing of the aforesaid documents by the State Governments. The BRGF Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and Vigilance at the Panchayat levels.

(c) and (d) BRGF is a process oriented and demand driven programme implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies. Non-receipt of

proposals in time and non-submission of prescribed documents by the State Governments are the main reasons for which some State Governments are unable to claim their full entitlements. To ensure utilisation of budgetary allocation, MoPR regularly follows up with the State Governments for early submission of District Plans along with the requisite documents for timely release of entitlements. Review meetings and video conferences with the State/District level officials and visits by the officials of the Ministry to the States are some of the other measures for ensuring timely utilisation of funds. To facilitate that the funds get transferred to the State Governments the sanctions are also uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

[English]

Issuance of Blood Sugar Level Testing Strips

2384. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether blood sugar level testing strips are not issued to the diabetic patients to the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the name of other such devices which are not issued to the CGHS beneficiaries;

(c) the reasons for not issuing such devices keeping in view that these devices are very costly and poor/middle class patients cannot afford them; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for issuance of such devices including blood sugar level testing strips to the CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the existing guidelines, the competent authority grants permission for reimbursement of expenses on glucostrips to CGHS beneficiaries in the following categories related to diabetic mellitus, on the advice of specialists of Government Hospitals:—

1. Diabetic Cellulitis
2. Diabetic foot/Diabetic Gangrene
3. Diabetes Mellitus with CRF stage-III and above
4. Diabetes Mellitus type-I

5. Brittle Diabetes Mellitus
6. Diabetes Mellitus Type-II during initiation of Insulin (one month only).

The maximum limit of glucostrips to be reimbursed has been kept as 25 per month limited to the rate of Rs. 25/- per strip.

(b) to (d) Glucometer is issued to the CGHS beneficiaries suffering from diabetic gangrene to monitor the sugar level on regular basis. However, the cost of the Glucometer to be used in the Glucometer would have to be borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

Production of Minerals

2385. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of reporting mines in the country, mineral and State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of minerals production in the country along with their commercial value during each of the last three years and the current year mineral and State/UT-wise;
- (c) the performance status of mining sector in the country along with the steps taken to make it profitable;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the production of minerals and exploit their growth potential;
- (e) whether the National Mineral Policy, 2008 has been able to streamline and simplify the procedure for grant of mineral concessions, for optimum utilisation of mineral resources and to improve the life of people living in the surroundings of the mining area; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):
(a) and (b) The number of reporting mines in the country, mineral and State/UT-wise is given in enclosed Statement-I. The details of minerals production in the country along with their commercial value during each of the last three years, mineral and State/UT-wise, is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Mineral rights vest with States, and royalties also accrue solely to State Governments. The mining sector

has been liberalized since the year 1993 and private participation has been facilitated. Growth in mineral production is driven by market demand. In order to incentivize and encourage exploration and mining activities, the Government enunciated the National Mineral Policy, 2008 for non-coal and non-fuel mineral sector which provides for policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow to the mining sector in India.

(e) and (f) National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008 enunciates that the mineral concession system would be streamlined so as to minimize delays. The NMP, 2008 lays down that for grant of mineral concessions, eligibility conditions will be clearly defined and strictly enforced to ensure that the right person is selected. Every concession holder shall be assured security of tenure, whereby he can develop the resources optimally. Accordingly, the Government has introduced the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (Bill) in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011. The Bill, inter alia, provides for a simple and transparent mechanism for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known.

NMP, 2008 also 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. Accordingly, the Bill have provisions for sharing of benefits with the local population which would enable monetary benefit to families affected by mining related activities and creation, management and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations. The Bill also has provisions for:—

- (i) all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector

companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level:—

- a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal);
 - a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals; and
 - in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Governments.
- (ii) a portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.
- (iii) all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy.

Statement-I

State/Mineral-wise Number of Reporting Mines during 2011-12

States	Mineral	No of Mines
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Apatite	1
Andhra Pradesh	Asbestos	3
Andhra Pradesh	Ball Clay	13
Andhra Pradesh	Barytes	6
Andhra Pradesh	Clay (others)	10
Andhra Pradesh	Dolomite	29
Andhra Pradesh	Felspar	14
Andhra Pradesh	Fireclay	9
Andhra Pradesh	Garnet (abrasive)	2
Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	39
Andhra Pradesh	Kaolin	8
Andhra Pradesh	Laterite	16
Andhra Pradesh	Lime Kankar	2

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	84
Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	36
Andhra Pradesh	Mica (crude)	28
Andhra Pradesh	Ochre	5
Andhra Pradesh	Quartz	39
Andhra Pradesh	Quartzite	3
Andhra Pradesh	Sand (others)	7
Andhra Pradesh	Shale	2
Andhra Pradesh	Silica Sand	54
Andhra Pradesh	Steatite	28
Andhra Pradesh	Vermiculite	4
Assam	Limestone	3
Bihar	Limestone	2
Bihar	Mica (crude)	1
Bihar	Quartzite	3
Chhattisgarh	Bauxite	12
Chhattisgarh	Dolomite	38
Chhattisgarh	Graphite (r.o.m.)	1
Chhattisgarh	Iron Ore	11
Chhattisgarh	Limestone	49
Chhattisgarh	Quartz	3
Chhattisgarh	Quartzite	3
Chhattisgarh	Steatite	3
Chhattisgarh	Tin	6
Goa	Bauxite	1
Goa	Iron Ore	68
Goa	Manganese Ore	4
Gujarat	Agate	1
Gujarat	Ball Clay	3

1	2	3	1	2	3
Gujarat	Bauxite	77	Jharkhand	Pyroxenite	3
Gujarat	Chalk	127	Jharkhand	Quartz	9
Gujarat	Clay (others)	3	Jharkhand	Quartzite	2
Gujarat	Dolomite	12	Jharkhand	Silica Sand	1
Gujarat	Fireclay	6	Jharkhand	Steatite	1
Gujarat	Fluorite (graded)	1	Karnataka	Bauxite	1
Gujarat	Gypsum	1	Karnataka	Chromite	2
Gujarat	Kaolin	17	Karnataka	Dolomite	17
Gujarat	Laterite	2	Karnataka	Dunite	1
Gujarat	Limestone	103	Karnataka	Felsite	3
Gujarat	Ochre	1	Karnataka	Felspar	2
Gujarat	Quartz	5	Karnataka	Fireclay	1
Gujarat	Silica Sand	13	Karnataka	Gold	3
Gujarat	Steatite	1	Karnataka	Graphite (r.o.m.)	0
Himachal Pradesh	Limestone	24	Karnataka	Iron Ore	55
Jammu and Kashmir	Gypsum	2	Karnataka	Kaolin	1
Jammu and Kashmir	Limestone	1	Karnataka	Laterite	1
Jharkhand	Bauxite	28	Karnataka	Limeshell	2
Jharkhand	Copper Ore	1	Karnataka	Limestone	66
Jharkhand	Dolomite	1	Karnataka	Magnesite	3
Jharkhand	Felspar	3	Karnataka	Manganese Ore	19
Jharkhand	Fireclay	7	Karnataka	Quartz	1
Jharkhand	Gold	1	Karnataka	Quartzite	1
Jharkhand	Graphite (r.o.m.)	11	Karnataka	Silica Sand	6
Jharkhand	Iron Ore	19	Kerala	Kaolin	14
Jharkhand	Kaolin	8	Kerala	Laterite	3
Jharkhand	Kyanite	1	Kerala	Limeshell	3
Jharkhand	Limestone	19	Kerala	Limestone	1
Jharkhand	Manganese Ore	2	Kerala	Silica Sand	17

1	2	3	1	2	3
Kerala	Sillimanite	1	Meghalaya	Limestone	12
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite	18	Odisha	Bauxite	3
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Ore	1	Odisha	Chromite	18
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond	2	Odisha	Dolomite	4
Madhya Pradesh	Dolomite	57	Odisha	Graphite (r.o.m.)	5
Madhya Pradesh	Fireclay	11	Odisha	Iolite	0
Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore	13	Odisha	Iron Ore	74
Madhya Pradesh	Kaolin	2	Odisha	Limestone	10
Madhya Pradesh	Laterite	14	Odisha	Manganese Ore	28
Madhya Pradesh	Limestone	103	Odisha	Quartz	1
Madhya Pradesh	Manganese Ore	35	Odisha	Quartzite	2
Madhya Pradesh	Ochre	13	Odisha	Sillimanite	1
Madhya Pradesh	Phosphorite	3	Rajasthan	Asbestos	2
Madhya Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	20	Rajasthan	Ball Clay	36
Madhya Pradesh	Quartz	2	Rajasthan	Barytes	1
Madhya Pradesh	Shale	2	Rajasthan	Calcite	3
Maharashtra	Bauxite	13	Rajasthan	Clay (others)	5
Maharashtra	Dolomite	6	Rajasthan	Copper Ore	2
Maharashtra	Fireclay	2	Rajasthan	Dolomite	1
Maharashtra	Fluorite (graded)	1	Rajasthan	Felspar	83
Maharashtra	Iron Ore	14	Rajasthan	Fireclay	11
Maharashtra	Kyanite	1	Rajasthan	Fluorite (graded)	1
Maharashtra	Laterite	1	Rajasthan	Gypsum	32
Maharashtra	Limestone	19	Rajasthan	Iron Ore	1
Maharashtra	Manganese Ore	19	Rajasthan	Kaolin	16
Maharashtra	Quartz	4	Rajasthan	Laterite	1
Maharashtra	Sand (others)	3	Rajasthan	Lead and Zinc Ore	6
Maharashtra	Silica Sand	12	Rajasthan	Limestone	25
Maharashtra	Sillimanite	2	Rajasthan	Manganese Ore	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
Rajasthan	Mica (crude)	5	Tamil Nadu	Limestone	137
Rajasthan	Ochre	16	Tamil Nadu	Magnesite	6
Rajasthan	Phosphorite	2	Tamil Nadu	Quartz	38
Rajasthan	Quartz	47	Tamil Nadu	Silica Sand	7
Rajasthan	Quartzite	1	Tamil Nadu	Vermiculite	1
Rajasthan	Selenite	3	Uttar Pradesh	Limestone	1
Rajasthan	Silica Sand	16	Uttar Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	13
Rajasthan	Steatite	52	Uttar Pradesh	Silica Sand	5
Rajasthan	Wollastonite	4	Uttarakhand	Magnesite	2
Tamil Nadu	Ball Clay	1	Uttarakhand	Steatite	33
Tamil Nadu	Bauxite	2	West Bengal	Apatite	1
Tamil Nadu	Felspar	1	West Bengal	Fireclay	6
Tamil Nadu	Fireclay	12	West Bengal	Kaolin	5
Tamil Nadu	Garnet (abrasive)	65	West Bengal	Quartz	4
Tamil Nadu	Graphite (r.o.m.)	2	West Bengal	Silica Sand	1
Tamil Nadu	Lime Kankar	2			
Tamil Nadu	Limeshell	1			

(P): Provisional.
Source: MCDR returns.
Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Statement-II*State/Mineral-wise Production of MCDR minerals*

(Value in Rs. '000)

States	Mineral	Unit	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Bauxite	t	12722820	5122151	12877394	5520032	15325749	7082224
Chhattisgarh	Bauxite	t	2109949	777273	2365304	1268221	1818168	1047213
Goa	Bauxite	t	100900	10090	84700	8470	87200	9422
Gujarat	Bauxite	t	938574	570664	843497	430400	3018251	1424797
Jharkhand	Bauxite	t	1855993	627327	1830850	692085	2008367	848769

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	Bauxite	t	64643	11348	83019	20157	81200	28420
Kerala	Bauxite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite	t	616319	262437	617146	205571	822165	370060
Maharashtra	Bauxite	t	2133736	549201	1937898	505268	1334586	639743
Odisha	Bauxite	t	4856808	2305022	5045888	2372555	5460035	2675535
Tamil Nadu	Bauxite	t	45898	8789	69092	17305	95777	38264
India	Chromite	t	4325699	25964208	3764120	26523121	2970348	24667796
Karnataka	Chromite	t	8540	33223	9827	40336	6828	28170
Maharashtra	Chromite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Chromite	t	4317159	25930985	3754293	26482785	2963520	24639626
India	Copper Ore	t	3601984	0	3478189	0	3638751	0
Jharkhand	Copper Ore	t	396841	0	395745	0	398537	0
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Ore	t	2233523	0	2081959	0	2257288	0
Rajasthan	Copper Ore	t	971620	0	1000485	0	982926	0
Sikkim	Copper Ore	t						
India	Copper Cone.	t	136856	4733515	130458	6167138	123655	6307618
Jharkhand	Copper Cone.	t	12904	445678	13768	460321	12770	428477
Madhya Pradesh	Copper Cone.	t	78778	2477950	75240	2959609	67640	3002631
Rajasthan	Copper Cone.	t	45174	1809887	41450	2747208	43245	2876511
Sikkim	Copper Cone.	t						
India	Gold Ore	t	741522	0	492192	0	470561	0
Jharkhand	Gold Ore	t	4618	0	7754	0	3770	0
Karnataka	Gold Ore	t	736904	0	484438	0	466791	0
India	Gold	kg.	2399	4345197	2192	5496037	1588	4607379
Jharkhand	Gold	kg.	14	28137	11	28532	5	14322
Karnataka	Gold	kg.	2385	4317060	2181	5467505	1583	4593057
India	Gold (by-product)	kg.	0	0				
Jharkhand	Gold (by-product)	kg.	0	0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Iron Ore	'000t	207157	396141714	167289	379651367	135852	330392689
Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	'000t	1560	478212	1714	571872	1118	598833
Chhattisgarh	Iron Ore	'000t	29320	71712050	30455	96429439	27940	87674159
Goa	Iron Ore	'000t	35564	74912294	33372	69492708	10575	21067530
Jharkhand	Iron Ore	'000t	22288	16907241	18942	19132126	17975	20928629
Karnataka	Iron Ore	'000t	38983	79098120	13189	29821352	11225	35811649
Madhya Pradesh	Iron Ore	'000t	1762	785316	1102	719850	1395	833369
Maharashtra	Iron Ore	'000t	1525	1332628	1470	1302353	1194	1186211
Odisha	Iron Ore	'000t	76128	150907681	67013	162172471	64195	162094312
Rajasthan	Iron Ore	'000t	27	8172	32	9196	235	197997
India	Lead and Zinc Ore	t	7539999	0	8041881	0	8582015	0
Rajasthan	Lead and Zinc Ore	t	7539999	0	8041881	0	8582015	0
Sikkim	Lead and Zinc Ore	t						
India	Lead Cone.	t	147625	2000435	161157	2464159	184485	3291429
Rajasthan	Lead Cone.	t	147625	2000435	161157	2464159	184485	3291429
Sikkim	Lead Cone.	t						
India	Zinc Cone.	t	1427231	17930226	1412291	19893051	1492781	23958034
Rajasthan	Zinc Cone.	t	1427231	17930226	1412291	19893051	1492781	23958034
Sikkim	Zinc Cone.	t						
India	Manganese Ore	t	3056385	14684000	2349300	11712864	2324236	12652295
Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	t	290785	526834	322087	535816	369396	526397
Goa	Manganese Ore	t	440	1684	1550	2423	50	110
Gujarat	Manganese Ore	t	245240	121639	0	0		
Jharkhand	Manganese Ore	t	44898	62094	18265	32766	4266	25444
Karnataka	Manganese Ore	t	413287	929734	136072	297422	31547	156324
Madhya Pradesh	Manganese Ore	t	716285	4226787	648283	4030020	705982	4788777
Maharashtra	Manganese Ore	t	672828	4984603	649898	4347624	674628	4775282
Odisha	Manganese Ore	t	655984	3805668	565662	2451830	533380	2367226
Rajasthan	Manganese Ore	t	16638	24957	7483	14963	4987	12736

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Silver	kg.	148303	5438695	207142	11561651	145	7986
Jharkhand	Silver	kg.	0	0	0	0		
Karnataka	Silver	kg.	221	8627	200	11374	145	7986
Rajasthan	Silver	kg.	148082	5430068	206942	11550277		
India	Tin Cone.	kg.	60643	27799	48971	26742	47776	25920
Chhattisgarh	Tin Cone.	kg.	60643	27799	48971	26742	47776	25920
India	Agate	t	19	10	476	238	493	247
Gujarat	Agate	t	19	10	476	238	493	247
India	Apatite	t	3846	8345	3053	6401	572	1208
Andhra Pradesh	Apatite	t	2585	6134	2917	6163	572	1208
West Bengal	Apatite	t	1261	2211	136	238	0	0
India	Phosphorite	t	2097490	5014699	2326876	6429734	2124326	7733072
Madhya Pradesh	Phosphorite	t	133378	76946	243960	151284	257097	224442
Rajasthan	Phosphorite	t	1964112	4937753	2082916	6278450	1867229	7508630
India	Asbestos	t	268	13341	280	12827	387	17900
Andhra Pradesh	Asbestos	t	268	13341	280	12827	387	17900
Rajasthan	Asbestos	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Ball Clay	t	1086714	390238	1594634	635665	1826661	917169
Andhra Pradesh	Ball Clay	t	259380	70384	252892	51277	181870	92596
Gujarat	Ball Clay	t	31140	2025	15523	1708	11402	1254
Rajasthan	Ball Clay	t	776193	301368	1321734	578182	1620055	809967
Tamil Nadu	Ball Clay	t	20001	16461	4485	4498	13334	13352
India	Barytes	t	2338806	2698279	1722804	1651573	1738524	5619569
Andhra Pradesh	Barytes	t	2332701	2695846	1714749	1647156	1731172	5614898
Himachal Pradesh	Barytes	t					0	0
Rajasthan	Barytes	t	6105	2433	8055	4417	7352	4672
India	Calcite	t	38826	14104	51499	18342	72076	25003
Madhya Pradesh	Calcite	t					0	0
Rajasthan	Calcite	t	38826	14104	51499	18342	72076	25003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Chalk	t	177197	65799	176010	66612	167615	74701
Gujarat	Chalk	t	177197	65799	176010	66612	167615	74701
India	Clay (others)	t	730752	70342	744561	51117	1963085	220874
Andhra Pradesh	Clay (others)	t	84875	8402	84127	6478	149461	15524
Chhattisgarh	Clay (others)	t	0	0	0	0	1251565	124450
Gujarat	Clay (others)	t	203291	12775	238731	14569	0	0
Karnataka	Clay (others)	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Clay (others)	t	434722	48025	421653	30058	402567	33701
Maharashtra	Clay (others)	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Clay (others)	t	7864	1140	50	12	150572	45968
Tamil Nadu	Clay (others)	t					8920	1231
West Bengal	Clay (others)	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Corundum	kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Corundum	kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Corundum	kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Diamond	crt	11222	106776	18489	198242	32065	368456
Madhya Pradesh	Diamond	crt	11222	106776	18489	198242	32065	368456
India	Diaspore	t	26082	32003	24124	28519	16064	24943
Madhya Pradesh	Diaspore	t	11165	9251	12399	11660	7275	10827
Uttar Pradesh	Diaspore	t	14917	22752	11725	16859	8789	14116
India	Dolomite	t	5839710	1870047	5416817	1521320	6607390	2092926
Andhra Pradesh	Dolomite	t	1216373	363958	981800	282084	1544995	445116
Chhattisgarh	Dolomite	t	1592838	363551	1628165	394952	1818970	493489
Gujarat	Dolomite	t	244218	45935	169235	23768	259592	40930
Jharkhand	Dolomite	t	429866	386879	190769	171692	299723	269751
Karnataka	Dolomite	t	442941	71522	548694	90517	721919	183962
Madhya Pradesh	Dolomite	t	279859	41788	360907	51785	569919	95034
Maharashtra	Dolomite	t	64865	13867	127857	29095	273733	67144
Odisha	Dolomite	t	1358156	551985	1174594	437571	891054	449550

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	Dolomite	t	210498	30553	234709	39848	227485	47951
Uttarakhand	Dolomite	t	96	9	87	8		
India	Dunite	t	23716	6879	39223	25386	86495	75776
Karnataka	Dunite	t	1971	360	3846	513	8750	1173
Tamil Nadu	Dunite	t	21745	6519	35377	24873	77745	74604
India	Emerald	crt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Emerald	crt	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Felspar	t	546472	154676	660371	212294	1285896	381915
Andhra Pradesh	Felspar	t	208740	57878	196928	54018	448795	135101
Jharkhand	Felspar	t	13315	2297	15648	2902	7088	1820
Karnataka	Felspar	t	1034	285	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Felspar	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Felspar	t	306126	89127	415170	143878	780277	229804
Tamil Nadu	Felspar	t	14555	3768	27594	9551	36176	12728
West Bengal	Felspar	t	2^02	1321	5031	1945	13560	2462
India	Fireclay	t	856741	136668	759746	130654	805892	150051
Andhra Pradesh	Fireclay	t	26423	5871	29754	5713	28028	6204
Chhattisgarh	Fireclay	t					2570	643
Gujarat	Fireclay	t	145961	12484	62295	5171	37513	2670
Jharkhand	Fireclay	t	24305	3156	69143	11329	111871	17752
Karnataka	Fireclay	t	15330	4431	7684	2256	16307	10000
Madhya Pradesh	Fireclay	t	44519	4199	64158	7303	51983	6834
Maharashtra	Fireclay	t	3334	391	9512	1284	7547	1073
Odisha	Fireclay	t					0	0
Rajasthan	Fireclay	t	507381	91472	396490	80505	312525	72202
Tamil Nadu	Fireclay	t	52620	9948	61641	11716	143815	18898
West Bengal	Fireclay	t	36868	4716	59069	5377	93733	13775
India	Felsite	t	1670	2420	1018	1854	1196	1346
Karnataka	Felsite	t	1670	2420	1018	1854	1196	1346

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Fluorite (graded)	t	59954	50147	4856	11782	2618	10923
Gujarat	Fluorite (graded)	t	52920	15876	1920	576	0	0
Maharashtra	Fluorite (graded)	t	6469	32456	2740	10645	2618	10923
Rajasthan	Fluorite (graded)	t	565	1815	196	561	0	0
India	Fluorite (conc.)	t	4394	66412	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Fluorite (conc.)	t	4394	66412	0	0	0	0
India	Garnet (abrasive)	t	2126337	1274864	1824648	1354920	1278559	1264557
Andhra Pradesh	Garnet (abrasive)	t	153574	183821	62325	263256	85581	474141
Odisha	Garnet (abrasive)	t	18474	65620	19889	84813	23898	128038
Tamil Nadu	Garnet (abrasive)	t	1954289	1025423	1742434	1006851	1169080	662378
India	Garnet (gem)	kg.	0	0	0	0	180	166
Rajasthan	Garnet (gem)	kg.	0	0	0	0	180	166
India	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	115697	50380	148974	66451	132156	68052
Chhattisgarh	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t			0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	45146	14995	71810	29251	53276	24129
Karnataka	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t					3241	3889
Odisha	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	20472	10394	18859	8497	6530	3719
Tamil Nadu	Graphite (r.o.m.)	t	50079	24991	58305	28703	69109	36315
India	Gypsum	t	4918170	1475454	3189229	1315174	3539842	1714652
Gujarat	Gypsum	t	37	14	20	6	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	Gypsum	t	38143	11443	29505	8852	41830	12599
Rajasthan	Gypsum	t	4879990	1463997	3159704	1306316	3498012	1702053
Tamil Nadu	Gypsum	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	lolite	kg.	4	40			0	0
Odisha	lolite	kg.	4	40			0	0
India	Jasper	t	0	0	0	0		
Rajasthan	Jasper	t	0	0	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Kaolin	t	2727946	737101	2734349	634795	2484767	767594
Andhra Pradesh	Kaolin	t	10431	1440	72371	11287	49850	8293
Chhattisgarh	Kaolin	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Kaolin	t	1251890	204177	1318937	234918	1445825	272872
Jharkhand	Kaolin	t	93001	84327	141527	79714	66235	31369
Karnataka	Kaolin	t	9785	8796	3214	7697	2836	7657
Kerala	Kaolin	t	704360	228105	641203	153755	398371	133293
Madhya Pradesh	Kaolin	t	6106	484	6950	426	11200	672
Maharashtra	Kaolin	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Kaolin	t	2601	2692	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Kaolin	t	559927	169143	463310	109239	498998	309292
West Bengal	Kaolin	t	89845	37937	86837	37759	11452	4147
India	Kyanite	t	5954	6291	4064	4802	1066	1249
Jharkhand	Kyanite	t	3547	4207	4011	4757	1015	1204
Karnataka	Kyanite	t					0	0
Maharashtra	Kyanite	t	2407	2084	53	45	51	45
India	Sillimanite	t	48784	407406	58043	521094	43736	360411
Andhra Pradesh	Sillimanite	t	17849	136438	31992	280136	23896	204341
Kerala	Sillimanite	t	8243	89981	7578	83028	4936	45194
Maharashtra	Sillimanite	t	4653	3652	984	1754	2590	3856
Odisha	Sillimanite	t	17889	175742	17489	156176	12314	107020
Tamil Nadu	Sillimanite	t	150	1593	0	0	0	0
India	Laterite	t	1220304	147948	1665820	226797	3369136	545151
Andhra Pradesh	Laterite	t	633253	70005	1022873	133828	2610853	368734
Gujarat	Laterite	t	234548	15733	208058	19151	117830	10036
Jharkhand	Laterite	t	1220	183	1550	310	0	0
Karnataka	Laterite	t	130300	17119	149600	21111	163200	58312
Kerala	Laterite	t	88444	34913	110992	41210	97909	36707
Madhya Pradesh	Laterite	t	132539	9995	166247	10634	375344	70810

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	Laterite	t	0	0	6500	553	4000	552
Rajasthan	Laterite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Limestone	'000t	246336	36349567	256669	36529857	279440	42981936
Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	'000t	52633	7375266	53882	7190524	62124	8644869
Assam	Limestone	'000t	350	82772	242	59900	296	77363
Bihar	Limestone	'000t	872	292511	528	175742	567	172447
Chhattisgarh	Limestone	'000t	19241	2997759	20124	3127956	20147	3542788
Gujarat	Limestone	'000t	22500	2773002	24224	2863977	25549	3010671
Himachal Pradesh	Limestone	'000t	11927	1437928	10766	1155493	13055	1572244
Jammu and Kashmir	Limestone	'000t	154	26991	225	34141	192	26917
Jharkhand	Limestone	'000t	1996	453107	2164	448199	1859	533534
Karnataka	Limestone	'000t	18595	1933439	20228	2340902	21072	3102381
Kerala	Limestone	'000t	530	115506	539	122185	495	119709
Meghalaya	Limestone	'000t	1783	374170	3606	1427008	3893	1962575
Madhya Pradesh	Limestone	'000t	33276	4785685	32658	3940056	33761	4169636
Maharashtra	Limestone	'000t	9905	1120117	11330	1347140	11927	1639506
Odisha	Limestone	'000t	3923	1102597	3157	976930	4058	1309996
Rajasthan	Limestone	'000t	44773	7212296	47930	6923163	52065	7931464
Tamil Nadu	Limestone	'000t	20566	3765907	21736	3963613	25075	4720712
Uttar Pradesh	Limestone	'000t	3312	500514	3330	432928	3304	445122
India	Lime Kankar	t	383817	84903	311218	62847	217918	38529
Andhra Pradesh	Lime Kankar	t	615	215	830	355	275	138
Tamil Nadu	Lime Kankar	t	383202	84688	310388	62492	217643	38391
India	Limeshell	t	30410	32159	33226	39832	23228	38391
Andhra Pradesh	Limeshell	t						
Karnataka	Limeshell	t	11578	8865	9689	7543	0	0
Kerala	Limeshell	t	18467	23020	23451	32203	23123	39696
Tamil Nadu	Limeshell	t	365	274	86	86	105	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Magnesite	t	235762	378217	217662	340948	213377	362696
Karnataka	Magnesite	t	11820	26839	8331	24120	11949	43579
Tamil Nadu	Magnesite	t	165601	276628	147207	232760	149059	251179
Uttarakhand	Magnesite	t	58341	74750	62124	79068	52369	67939
India	Marl	t	4399379	307556	4143975	269024	4360302	263336
Gujarat	Marl	t	3738693	224314	3920395	247086	4262682	249339
Tamil Nadu	Marl	t	660686	83242	223580	21938	97620	13998
India	Mica (crude)	t	1333	44505	1807	61934	1254914	39628
Andhra Pradesh	Mica (crude)	t	1317	44124	1694	59101	1175754	37649
Bihar	Mica (crude)	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Mica (crude)	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Mica (crude)	t	16	381	113	2833	79160	1979
India	Mica (Waste and Scrap)	t	7311	0	13690	0	14668644	0
Andhra Pradesh	Mica (Waste and Scrap)	t	4648	0	6918	0	6944588	0
Bihar	Mica (Waste and Scrap)	t	1459	0	4632	0	2534700	0
Jharkhand	Mica (Waste and Scrap)	t	0	0	0	0	1311700	0
Rajasthan	Mica (Waste and Scrap)	t	1204	0	2140	0	3877656	0
India	Ochre	t	1218261	240374	1352812	217588	1790705	451899
Andhra Pradesh	Ochre	t	39376	6194	47407	6607	94726	13582
Gujarat	Ochre	t	2719	299	5275	580	4690	516
Jharkhand	Ochre	t	1200	205	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	Ochre	t	34157	29063	1126	5067	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Ochre	t	44897	5593	35060	4397	29961	5643
Rajasthan	Ochre	t	1095912	199020	1263944	200937	1661328	432152
India	Perlite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Perlite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Pyrites	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Pyrites	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Pyrophyllite	t	240082	83123	239811	72720	245618	149152
Andhra Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Pyrophyllite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	207521	73945	209421	65384	205990	138952
Maharashtra	Pyrophyllite	t	1485	368	1054	337	705	245
Odisha	Pyrophyllite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Pyrophyllite	t	0	0	0	0	7518	1124
Uttar Pradesh	Pyrophyllite	t	31076	8810	29336	6999	31405	8831
India	Pyroxenite	t	253205	126179	87310	29150	54257	16817
Jharkhand	Pyroxenite	t	54986	14978	62747	19060	54257	16817
Odisha	Pyroxenite	t	198219	111201	24563	10090	0	0
India	Quartz	t	497546	112108	520146	117074	1038323	258384
Andhra Pradesh	Quartz	t	214626	40845	239325	44895	616738	144688
Bihar	Quartz	t					8997	2555
Chhattisgarh	Quartz	t	655	92	731	144	9600	3826
Gujarat	Quartz	t	37540	4889	33061	4548	134521	20284
Haryana	Quartz	t						
Jharkhand	Quartz	t	61665	10196	87221	16393	37671	7528
Karnataka	Quartz	t	10	3	0	0	6431	2085
Madhya Pradesh	Quartz	t	1754	173	435	43	340	31
Maharashtra	Quartz	t	10505	2363	30694	10557	10722	8667
Odisha	Quartz	t	11414	5262	6241	2088	7138	3934
Rajasthan	Quartz	t	133797	26046	91953	18911	162438	37996
Tamil Nadu	Quartz	t	8674	18045	14423	14653	13470	17296
West Bengal	Quartz	t	16906	4194	16062	4842	30258	9495
India	Quartzite	t	118117	45750	181065	91790	364894	206951

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Quartzite	t	7717	4275	61599	39531	180485	73101
Bihar	Quartzite	t	62767	26855	36024	16632	21147	16393
Chhattisgarh	Quartzite	t	60	29	16086	18422	41861	45913
Jharkhand	Quartzite	t	24810	5458	44726	10992	30771	7316
Karnataka	Quartzite	t	11450	3607	10434	2902	10000	4380
Maharashtra	Quartzite	t	2455	614	1944	588	50035	37302
Odisha	Quartzite	t	4608	3063	3064	1860	25806	21788
Rajasthan	Quartzite	t	4250	1849	7188	863	4489	669
West Bengal	Quartzite	t					300	90
India	Silica Sand	t	3380968	444684	433492	689115	3690016	823822
Andhra Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	1239896	82650	1270309	98804	1649138	235335
Gujarat	Silica Sand	t	1247949	94933	1757376	144790	844789	72163
Jharkhand	Silica Sand	t	97560	30733	112140	36493	81088	20971
Karnataka	Silica Sand	t	43988	6384	33937	8469	70234	26143
Kerala	Silica Sand	t	30975	26188	58732	78838	59502	89493
Madhya Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	Silica Sand	t	256817	65828	281043	96396	243156	88953
Odisha	Silica Sand	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Silica Sand	t	232788	74016	707160	185176	617677	238348
Tamil Nadu	Silica Sand	t	8886	5466	4502	6517	10609	13182
Uttar Pradesh	Silica Sand	t	167109	36486	58596	11971	42051	8322
West Bengal	Silica Sand	t	55000	22000	51130	21661	71772	30911
India	Sand (others)	t	2057119	109682	2625329	162809	2628935	186154
Andhra Pradesh	Sand (others)	t	1673153	91014	2156059	133823	1871036	150235
Meghalaya	Sand (others)	t	10220	1635	34111	5337	7022	1148
Maharashtra	Sand (others)	t	373746	17033	435159	23649	750877	34771
India	Salt (rock)	t	1200	2971	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Salt (rock)	t	1200	2971	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	Shale	t	3081622	103993	3338919	128416	3048461	155654
Andhra Pradesh	Shale	t	123106	794!	97574	6427	124025	8789
Himachal Pradesh	Shale	t	1502873	55393	1535493	50066	1512507	69659
Karnataka	Shale	t	559356	25710	809926	42234	546026	37749
Meghalaya	Shale	t						
Madhya Pradesh	Shale	t	598912	5349	543054	5270	519444	5476
Maharashtra	Shale	t	297375	9600	352872	24419	346459	33981
India	Slate	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	Slate	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Slate	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	Steatite	t	902686	618286	958746	788833	941707	82009!
Andhra Pradesh	Steatite	t	59336	25684	75831	28027	79606	25507
Bihar	Steatite	t	2948	513	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Steatite	t	5	2	316	95	440	132
Gujarat	Steatite	t	2316	289	2981	425	2626	784
Jharkhand	Steatite	t	0	0	4041	1131	1400	532
Karnataka	Steatite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Steatite	t	0	0	66	7	140	56
Odisha	Steatite	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Steatite	t	664649	420656	730501	593740	759582	656572
Tamil Nadu	Steatite	t	1295	259	0	0	282	76
Uttarakhand	Steatite	t	172137	170883	145010	165408	97631	136433
India	Selenite	t	6736	5726	12852	14547	7577	9968
Rajasthan	Selenite	t	6736	5726	12852	14547	7577	9968
India	Sulphur	t	236998	0	381146	0	449004	0
Assam	Sulphur	t	3328	0	4968	0	3706	0
Bihar	Sulphur	t	8353	0	9329	0	12345	0
Gujarat	Sulphur	t	22436	0	65923	0	74697	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	Sulphur	t	136622	0	174915	0	218633	0
Maharashtra	Sulphur	t			54850	0	46991	0
Punjab	Sulphur	t	2111	0	3407	0	12676	0
Tamil Nadu	Sulphur	t	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Sulphur	t	38856	0	36005	0	43574	0
West Bengal	Sulphur	t	25292	0	31749	0	36382	0
India	Vermiculite	t	19234	13132	9746	6690	7471	5410
Andhra Pradesh	Vermiculite	t	17081	8314	8239	3665	5979	2047
Rajasthan	Vermiculite	t					0	0
Tamil Nadu	Vermiculite	t	2153	4818	1507	3025	1492	3363
India	Wollastonite	t	183381	145958	184445	159931	141550	127033
Rajasthan	Wollastonite	t	183381	145958	184445	159931	141550	127033

(P): Provisional.

Source: MCDR returns.

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

[Translation]

**Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/
Programmes**

2386. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding proper implementation of various centrally sponsored health schemes/programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made under these schemes/programmes, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received some proposals from the States/UTs for allocation of more funds under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposals and the action taken by the Government on each proposal, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government assesses and reviews the progress and achievements made under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes from time to time through periodic review meetings, visits and monthly/quarterly progress report etc. for the proper implementation and monitoring of these schemes/programmes. The details of such Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes along with the achievements and proposals received for more funds are being collected.

(c) and (d) 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.

[English]

IT Refund Scam

2387. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge scam in refund of income tax has been detected in Income Tax (IT) Department by using login IDs and passwords of retired officials of Income Tax Department by the present officials;

(b) if so, the details of officials found involved in this scam;

(c) whether the Government has inquired into the scam and has fixed responsibility/taken action against guilty officials of IT Department;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of measures proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such scams in IT Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes, Madam, unauthorised issue of refund has been revealed through inquiry wherein it was detected that user ID of one retired officer was misused to issue fraudulent refunds.

(b) to (d) The matter was referred to CBI for detailed investigation.

(e) Not applicable.

(f) The measures taken to curb the above problem are:—

(i) Auto PAN transfer has been disabled and now due diligence on the part of Assessing Officer is must for PAN transfer.

(ii) User ID of the employee are automatically disabled on the date of superannuation of the employee as per the database.

(iii) Dummy user ID has been deleted wherein such misuse was noticed. Role assignment for such IDs has been made more stringent.

(iv) Strict password policy has been implemented imposing compulsion on users to change their passwords periodically and ensure its security.

(v) Network security token has been integrated with software application and login procedure has been improved to Single Sign On Screen.

Distribution of Nutritional Meals

2388. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether cases of alleged corruption/irregularities/black marketing in the distribution of nutritional meal under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the norms for distribution of nutritional meals received from various sources;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake any study to review the existing system of distribution of nutritional meal through Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs. The States/UTs are responsible for procurement, preparation and management/distribution of supplementary nutrition. Any complaint of corruption/irregularity/black marketing in the distribution of nutritional meal received by the Government of India is referred to the concerned State/UT for action and report.

During the last one year, 27 complaints have been received containing allegations of irregularities in

distribution/management of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS Scheme. These complaints pertain to State Government of Chhattisgarh (2), Delhi (1), Rajasthan (3), Assam (1), Maharashtra (4), Haryana (1), Bihar (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Odisha (1), Uttar Pradesh (11). All these complaints have been forwarded to the respective State Governments for action and report. Report in one case has since been received.

(c) Under the Scheme children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are provided supplementary nutrition, in accordance with guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.2.2009 and duly endorsed by the Apex Court vide its Order dated 22.4.2009. The details of the norms for distribution of nutritional meals under SNP prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is given below:—

Feeding and nutritional norms:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (Kcal)	Protein (gm)
6 months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	Morning snack and Hot cooked meal	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	Morning snack, Hot cooked meal and Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR	800	20-25
Pregnant and Lactating mothers	Take Home Ration (THR)	600	18-20

To meet the requirements of the guidelines, the States provide the supplementary nutrition as per the recipes developed by them in consultation with the experts, the local preferences, availability etc.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration to undertake any specific study to review the existing system of distribution of nutritional meals through Anganwadi Centres under ICDS Scheme.

Cooperation with UK on Health

2389. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India and United Kingdom have agreed to work together on Evidence Informed Healthcare Policy and Practice;

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

(c) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Institute of Health and Care Excellence, United Kingdom;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said MoU; and

(e) the time by which the said MoU will be implemented and the manner in which Indian Health sector will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, UK on 14th June, 2013 to work together on a Strategic and technical cooperation with regard to evidence - informed healthcare policy and practice.

The MoU confirms the intention of the two Parties to share their experience of the development and use of evidence to inform clinical policy and practice in the context of universal healthcare coverage. Department of Health Research and NICE will exchange, institutional expertise and experiences concerning the application of Health Technology Assessment (HTA), including topic selection and prioritization of technologies for evaluation, evidence assessment and appraisal, governance and oversight arrangements and consultation processes, and the implementation of HTA – based decisions into clinical policy and practice.

(e) The initial period of validity of the MoU is for five years from the date of signing. Further, there is a provision for renewal of the MoU subject to mutual agreement. Steps have already been initiated towards the implementation of the MoU. The mechanism of implementation of the MoU includes setting up of Joint Steering Committee to translate the commitments of the MoU to a real, mutually — beneficial partnership and to steer the expertise and enthusiasm of the two countries to create better quality healthcare for the people. The collaboration is likely to benefit the Indian Health sector by bringing modern health technology to people.

[Translation]

LPG Portability Scheme

2390. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) the present status of LPG portability scheme being implemented in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any new scheme named 'Lakshya' for providing better services to LPG consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has started the facility of booking of LPG cylinders online through internet; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on rural areas where there is no internet facility available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) To provide customer greater choice to select his distributor and to encourage distributors to improve customer service, portability has been started on a pilot basis in Chandigarh.

(b) and (c) Project "Lakshya" was conceived and launched by the three OMCs covering, inter alia, the following initiatives:—

(i) Detection and blocking of duplicate/bogus connections.

(ii) Improvement in customer service through

(a) Robust customer relationship management through mobile platform

(b) Reduction in delivery time by rating of distributors on the website based on his delivery pattern.

(c) Inter-company competition through portability of LPG connections

(iii) Enabling transparency through social audit of the entire LPG supply chain — by hosting real time LPG delivery data of each customer of each OMC on the transparency portal hosted at: http://www.bharatpetroleum.com/Transparency_portal/LPG_portal.html.

(d) and (e) The internet refill booking of LPG cylinders can be done through OMC websites hosted at www.indane.co.in, www.ebharatgas.com. and www.hindustanpetroleum.com. This facility is available for consumers in select distributors with good internet connectivity across the country. The facility is optional and not mandatory. Consumers in rural areas can book the refill through alternate modes by approaching distributors, through telephone etc.

Illegal Mining

2391. SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of illegal mining, particularly of sand and iron ore are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the cases of illegal mining, particularly of sand and iron ore detected/reported in the country during the last one year and till date indicating the officials and companies found involved in such activities and the action taken/being taken against them, State/UT-wise;

(c) the estimated amount of excess and illegal ore that has been mined and estimated loss of revenue to the Union and State Governments thereby along with the mechanism evolved to recover the losses indicating the penalties imposed in this regard;

(d) the stringent measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in co-ordination with State Governments to curb illegal mining and activities of mining mafia, particularly constitution of separate police force to prevent it along with the success achieved therefrom; and

(e) the present status in regard to constitution of State Level Empowered Committees by State Governments along with the review of position by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) to (d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals. State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining therefore specific details is not centrally maintained in the Ministry.

However, as per information compiled by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) (a subordinate office under the Ministry) based on information provided by the State Governments in the quarterly returns on illegal mining, year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments for the last three years period from 2010-11 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement. This information indicates that incidents of illegal mining have increased/during last three years period.

Where there is a loss of revenue to the State Government from royalty, rents or taxes and the actual loss of mineral on account of illegal mining, the MMDR Act,

1957 provides a penalty of imprisonment for a term upto two years or a fine extending to Rs. 25,000 or with both. The MMDR Act, 1957 also provides that the State Governments may recover not only the price of mined out mineral, in case the mineral is disposed off, but also the royalty and rent or taxes, as may be payable for the mineral mined illegally from an area.

The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has also taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:—

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (20 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 23 State Governments have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) State Governments were advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) having representation of major mineral bearing states and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments on 4.3.2009. The Committee is holding regular meetings to consider all mining related issues including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vi) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State

- Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (vii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (viii) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (ix) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.
- (xi) The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The extended tenure of the Commission is till 16th October, 2013.
- (e) As per information compiled by IBM, thirteen State Governments viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal have set up a Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee. The Central Government, in the meetings of the Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee held periodically, reviews the position of constitution of State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee by the important mineral producing State Governments.

Statement

(for all minerals excluding atomic and fuel minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Illegal mining cases				Action taken from 2010-11 to 2012-13			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	FIR Lodged (Nos.)	Court Cases Filed (Nos.)	Vehicle Seized (No.)	Fine realized by State Government (Rs. Lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.05	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13939	19913	16592	0	0	0	9601.099	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	2017	2946	3238	87	8198	1	2349.2047	
5.	Goa	13	1	0	0	0	1	1.91	
6.	Gujarat	2184	3485	6023	192	5	5146	41944.80	
7.	Haryana	3446	2022	3517	512	0	0	1148.05	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	1289	0	186	700	0	71.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jharkhand	199	364	663	486	30	337	199.58
10.	Karnataka	6476	6691	6677	396	236	10517	5509.2
11.	Kerala	2028	3175	4550	0	0	0	1067.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4245	7147	7169	2737	18297	0	9129.909
13.	Maharashtra	34265	40642	42918	0	0	101744	12672.62
14.	Mizoram	0	2	16	0	0	0	0.805
15.	Odisha	420	309	314	8	4	687	3354.83
16.	Punjab	754	314	19	86	0	61	144.88
17.	Rajasthan	1833	1201	2861	1319	60	195	1884.328
18.	Tamil Nadu	277	123	295	1504	13	27040	2841.07
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4641	4708	3266	0	0	0	2433.03
20.	West Bengal	239	269	479	929	93	815	0
Grand Total		78189	94604	98597	8442	27636	146544	94354.2457

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India)

[English]

Recovery of IT

2392. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population paying income tax;

(b) the number of cases and amount of direct and indirect taxes locked up for one year, three years, five years and more than five years separately due to non-payment/litigation, category-wise along with the percentage of such cases granted stay by the courts;

(c) whether the Government has made assessment of such cases and the revenue lost annually and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to bring about a stable, fool proof and efficient tax regime in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The number of income tax assesseees in individual category, as on 31.03.2012, is 3,31,89,567 which is 2.742% of the Provisional Population Totals of 1,21,01,93,422, as per India Census 2011.

(b) The data is not available in the format as asked for. Further data of number of cases in which direct tax demand where recovery is pending is also not maintained centrally. However Tax Revenue raised but not realized' for more than one year, as on 31st May, 2013, in the format maintained is given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, data on number of cases in which Courts have

granted stay is not maintained. However, total direct tax demand pending collection/recovery, as on 31st May 2013, is Rs 5,82,834 crores; out of which direct tax demand of Rs 49,612 crores has been stayed by Courts/ITAT, and of Rs 34,064 crores is stayed by the Income tax authorities.

(c) Tax demand collection/recovery is constantly monitored. Interest is charged on delay in payment of demand. There is no question of loss of revenue.

(d) Taking into account the changes in economic environment, the tax policy is periodically reviewed by the Government and legislative and administrative measures are taken to provide for stable and efficient tax regime.

Information in respect of reply to part (b) to (d) pertaining to indirect taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

"Tax Revenue raised but not realized" for more than one year, as on 31st May, 2013

(Rs in crores)

Amount of direct taxes locked up for the period more than 1 year and upto 2 years		Amount of taxes locked up for more than 2 years and upto 5 years		Amount of direct taxes locked up for more than 5 years and upto 10 years		Amount of direct taxes locked up for more than ten years		Total amount of direct taxes raised but not realized for the period more than 1 year	
Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Income Tax	Corporate Tax	Income Tax	Corporate Tax
1,72,901	1,85,057	1,04,690	44,217	21,173	13,762	2,559	3,613	3,01,323	2,46,648

Service Provided by CGHS

2393. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether a large number of complaints/reports have been received about the dissatisfaction of Central Government employees with the services provided by the Government under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the financial Resources/assistance to improve the health facilities so as to meet the requirements of the CGHS patients in getting proper treatment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further measures taken by the Government to improve the healthcare services to the people all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) This Ministry has been receiving complaints/grievances in respect of the following major aspects:—

1. **Administrative:** Misbehavior by medical and paramedical staff, Shortage of staff, Punctuality etc.
2. **Technical:** Delay in settlement of medical reimbursement claims (MRCs), Supply of substitute medicines instead of the prescribed by the Govt. specialists, Delay in supply of indented medicines, etc.
3. **Related to empanelled hospitals:** Denial of credit facility, Misbehavior of hospital doctors/ staff, overcharging, etc.

4. **Related to Internet accessibility:** Disruption in services due to breakdown in internet connectivity, etc.

(c) To redress the grievances/complaints, the following steps have been taken:—

Administrative: Instructions have been issued to the doctors/para-medical staff working in CGHS to be polite and courteous in their behaviour with the patients. In specific cases transfers have also been made and disciplinary actions initiated. Contractual doctors are appointed to meet the requirement of Medical Officers, Regular inspections are carried out.

Technical: The time limit for clearance of MRC bills has been fixed. CGHS doctors are advised to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent. The indented medicines are supplied through various local chemists to avoid the delay.

Related to empanelled hospitals: Penalty is imposed and suitable action is initiated against the erring empanelled private hospitals.

Related to Internet accessibility: Medical Officers have been instructed not to stop to provide the consultation/treatment in case of failure of internet connection.

Apart from the above, SMS Alert system has been introduced aiming at bringing transparency in delivery of services as major initiative. Redressal Committees have also been formed by CGHS.

(d) and (e) The allocation of financial resources is based on the evaluation of specific requirements/demands projected by the CGHS units and availability of resources.

Gas Pipeline by GAIL

2394. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has declared that the proposed Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline is unviable and has put the job on hold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with steps proposed to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, GAIL has proposed to commence laying of Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline (JHPL) after execution of agreements with fertilizer units considered for revival en-route this pipeline.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

2395. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:
SHRI M. SREENVASULU REDDY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has been able to achieve the goals to provide a healthy and balanced food to women and children under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP);

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to review the contents of nutrition under the SNP;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon along with the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State under SNP during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and is not a substitute to any meals to be given to children at home. Beneficiaries under the ICDS are required to be provided with

supplementary nutrition in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and

endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009.

The type of food and the nutritional norms as per above guidelines are as follows

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR	800	20-25
Pregnant and Nurshing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR)	600	18-20

The Government of India does not specify the food items to be distributed under SNP. To meet the requirements of the guidelines, the States provide the supplementary nutrition as per the recipes developed by them in consultation with the experts, the local preferences, availability etc.

In addition, **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) — 'Sabla'** which is a Centrally sponsored scheme was also introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present, it is being implemented in 205 districts from all the States/UTs. **Sabla** aims at all-round development of adolescent girls (AGs) of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) by making them 'self reliant'.

The scheme has two major components: **Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component**. Under the Nutrition component of the scheme, the out of school AGs in the age group of 11-14 years attending AWCs and all the girls in the age group of 14-18 years are provided supplementary nutrition containing 600 calories, 18-20

grams of protein and micronutrients per day for 300 days in a year. The nutrition is in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals. Nearly 100 lakhs adolescent girls per annum are expected to be benefited under the scheme.

(c) to (e) SNP food samples are also collected by the field units of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) located in 29 States/UTs of the country for quality assessment and also for checking the fulfillment of energy and protein as per ICDS nutrition norms. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to improve the deficiencies and the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure and facilities at the AWCs.

The details of the funds, released and utilised by the State Governments under SNP during each of the last three years and current year for some of the schemes implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development namely, the ICDS Scheme and SABLA Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I*State-wise Position of Funds Released under SNP during years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds released	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Funds release (31.7.13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	37662.72	72278.17	21730.6
2.	Bihar	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	77217.2	46532.02	102710.29	33931.58
3.	Chhattisgarh	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63	14092.83	11127.56	10149.26
4.	Goa	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32	372.55	327.45
5.	Gujarat	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	47957.78	23377.77	34732.2	13654.69
6.	Haryana	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3	7365.95	15301.1	4681.74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	2966.00	5905.9	1899.95
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1949.78		1949.76	5132.94	2677.56	266.67	1484.56
9.	Jharkhand	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	18786.19	34214.16	12621.72
10.	Karnataka	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82	24787.96	67708.24	17911.62
11.	Kerala	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	4503.83	12902.64	36.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76	57573.72	77006.71	32310.91
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	54568.47	48306.74	28013.88
14.	Odisha	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92	27463.28	56667.06	16477.97
15.	Punjab	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44	4475.86	9900.85	4856.31
16.	Rajasthan	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	22656.26	56630.74	15993.95
17.	Tamil Nadu	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23	17979.70	346.94	10753.19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	117953.04	239629.62	89630.1
19.	Uttarakhand	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34	1041.80	2458.35	1309.71
20.	West Bengal	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	33100.13	43349.15	29314.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16	130.34	498.98	83.23
22.	Chandigarh	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55	253.72	342.14	224.41
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.9	84.35	53.1	0	83.44		83.44
24.	Daman and Diu	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	93.42	156.24	44.21
25.	Lakshadweep	29.69	78.69	29.69	151.48	44.53	113.91	25.29
26.	Delhi	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140	7355.75	11102.52	3554.99
27.	Puducherry	395.95	643.34	1016.39	663.22	0.00	781.45	177.71
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	3454.97	2746.72	1964.43	1674.34
29.	Assam	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	33709.63	28459.27	25981.62
30.	Manipur	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3	2946.24		2646.12
31.	Meghalaya	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	5778.26	6341.46	3466.94
32.	Mizoram	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	2483.49	2798.49	1374.29
33.	Nagaland	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4855.6	3893.84	3893.84	2336.3
34.	Sikkim	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	650.54	849.55	494.16
35.	Tripura	3464.4	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	2127.24	1575.52	2713.33
Grand Total		496870.51	1018602.55	630250.79	1117615.07	582176.57	985040.5	395576.42

Statement-II

Position of funds released/utilised under SNP during years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Year	Rupees in crore	
	Released	Utilised
2010-11	210.17	49.44
2011-12	517.81	458.92
2012-13	456.59	556.46
2013-14 (as on 30.06.2013 as reported by States/UTs)	154.65	36.06

Drug Testing

2396. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the number of drug testing laboratories to examine spurious and substandard drugs in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of drug samples tested under the Drug Alert System for checking spurious drugs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of samples found to be spurious and substandard; and

(d) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the erring drug manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Statement indicating the details of the Central/State Government Drug Testing Laboratories for testing drugs samples is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Drug Alert Notices are put on the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) website 'www.cdsc.nic.in' in respect of drugs declared as 'Not of Standard Quality' by the Central Drug Testing Laboratories for the information of State Drug Control Authorities as well as other concerned agencies, so that the specific batches are not further distributed for the purpose of patients safety. The system was initiated in November 2012 only. The number of cases put on the website are as under:—

2012 (November-December) — 10 Cases

2013 (January-July) — 88 Cases

(d) As the provisions relating to manufacture and sale of the drugs are enforced by the State Drugs Control Authorities, necessary action is taken on the basis of investigations conducted in each case by the said authorities under Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940.

Statement

A. Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories

Sl. No.	Name
1.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata.
2.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai.
3.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai.
4.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad.
5.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
6.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam.
7.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh.
8.	National Institute of Biologicals, Noida.

B. Government Drug Testing Laboratories set up by States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Drug Testing laboratories
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	3
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1
14.	Maharashtra	2
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Odisha	2
17.	Puducherry	1
18.	Punjab	1
19.	Rajasthan	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	2
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Uttarakhand	1
24.	West Bengal	1
Total		31

Procurement of Foodgrains under ICDS Scheme

2397. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for supply of food supplements under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was awarded to private firms in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Supreme Court has directed the State Governments to award the contract under ICDS Scheme to self-help groups, mahila mandals and village communities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has issued any direction to State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and the compliance status thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the States/UTs. 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). The States/UTs responsible for implementation of ICDS Scheme are expected to follow the direction issued by the Union Government in this regard.

Treatment from CGHS Empanelled Hospitals

2398. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiary can avail treatment at the nearest CGHS empanelled private hospital without permission from the appropriate authority;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any representations/requests from various quarters to permit CGHS beneficiaries for treatment in CGHS empanelled hospitals without permission from appropriate authority for speedy treatment and also provide cashless facilities in these empanelled hospitals in this regard;

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

(e) the steps proposed by the Government to provide comprehensive and hassle free healthcare services to the CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the existing guidelines, a CGHS beneficiary is required to obtain permission from his administrative Department/Office or CMO in charge (in case of pensioner beneficiary) to avail medical treatment in a CGHS empanelled private hospital. However, in case of emergency he can go to any hospital whether empanelled or not, to avail medical treatment. This provision is necessary to ensure proper medical treatment of a CGHS beneficiary in consultation with the Government specialists. This is also a measure of 'checks and balances' to ensure financial propriety and optimum utilization of public money.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has been receiving representations from the individuals. Pensioners Associations etc. to allow the CGHS beneficiaries to take treatment from the CGHS empanelled private hospitals without obtaining the requisite permission. However, their requests have not been acceded to as the present referral

system is considered necessary in the interest of the beneficiaries and it is also necessary as a check and balance measure to ensure financial propriety.

(e) CGHS is already providing comprehensive and hassle free healthcare services to its beneficiaries through its large network of Wellness Centres and empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic/imaging centres. With a view to further simplify and liberalize the procedures in CGHS to make its services more hassle free, the requirement of mandatory permission for undertaking diagnostic tests and investigations has been done away with w.e.f. 1st January, 2013. In addition, 'Continuous Empanelment Scheme' has also been revived at all CGHS locations to empanel more number of eligible private hospitals to enhance accessibility and availability of medical services to the beneficiaries in a hassle free manner.

[Translation]

Production of Oil Wells

2399. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of oil wells are producing less than their actual installed capacity as they have been operating on old and obsolete technology;

(b) if so, the number of such oil wells till date, location and State-wise;

(c) whether the use of newly developed technology can be beneficial to increase production from these oil wells; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The oil wells are designed to produce oil at optimum levels based on several factors, such as reservoir and surface pressures, well productivity, fluid qualities and reservoir characteristics like porosity, permeability, size, age depth, drive mechanism etc which are field specific. The latest technologies are incorporated

in well completion design by the Contractors to achieve the desired flow potential over a longer period and avoid incurring costs in frequent well workover/intervention jobs.

However, during the life of the well, the oil production rate from an oil well may decline for various reasons, such as natural decline in reservoir pressure, water/sand ingress and wellbore mechanical problems etc. Such sick wells are revived through well workover/intervention jobs, if economically viable. Accordingly, production rate of any well varies from field to field and also within the field because of the heterogeneity of the field/reservoir.

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) companies are undertaking various measures to increase oil production from the oil wells, such as periodical well intervention and workover jobs, well stimulation, installation of suitable artificial lift systems and adoption of various Improved Oil Recovery (IOR)/Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques etc.

[English]

FDI in Mining Sector

2400. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total inflows of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and private sector investment into the mining sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of such investments, vis-a-vis domestic investment in mining sector; and

(c) the benefits accrued to the local population of mining areas through such investments?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The total FDI equity inflow in the mining sector for the last three years upto May, 2013 is Rs. 1,329.02 crore equivalent to US\$ 282.48 million. The amount includes the inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only. (Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

(b) The details of such investment, in mining sector during the last three years are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year (April to March)	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million
1.	2010-11	357.42	79.51
2.	2011-12	644.73	142.65
3.	2012-13	313.54	57.89
4.	2013-14 (April to May)	13.33	2.43
Grand Total		1,329.02	282.48

(Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

FDI approval granted is only for equity participation in a Company incorporated in India. The companies are required to apply to the concerned State Governments, which are the owners of minerals in their respective territorial jurisdictions, for mineral concessions. The domestic investment in the mining sector is not centrally maintained by Ministry of Mines. Therefore comparison between FDI and domestic investment and their deliverable benefits are not available.

(c) Deliverable benefits to local population from investments are in terms of direct and indirect employment, besides economic activity in local areas. Investment-wise benefits are not maintained centrally.

Cost of Solar Energy

2401. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of solar energy is cheaper than the conventional energy in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to encourage the use of solar energy among the common people; and

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

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

(b) The solar plants are capital intensive. The cost of maintenance is negligible. Therefore, cost of energy produced appears to be high in initial years after installation.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Measures taken to encourage the use of solar energy among the common people are as under:—

(i) Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases.

(ii) Grant of subsidy on off-grid applications.

(iii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.

(iv) Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.

(v) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time.

(vi) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.

(vii) Several R&D efforts have been initiated for new technologies and improvement in efficiency.

Irregularities in Red Cross Society

2402. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding regularities, malpractices and contravention of rules in the Indian Red Cross Society and some of its branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The complaints as and when received in the Ministry are forwarded for comments/appropriate action to Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) which is an autonomous body created under the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920.

As per Section 1-2 of the IRCS Act, 1920 (as amended in 1992), all the branch committees of IRCS are independent entities empowered to receive, hold and expend all monies received by them as per the First Schedule (Section 7) of the Act. Further, as per the Rules (Chapter-III) for the States/UTs/District Branches of IRCS, the branches of IRCS function independently with regard to administrative and financial matters and the National Headquarters of the Red Cross Society has no administrative and financial control over the branches of IRCS.

[Translation]

Indecent Representation of Women

2403. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of advertisements depicting women indecently has increased in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the National Commission for Women has suggested to amend the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government so far to prevent the violation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Instances of obscene and vulgar programmes/advertisement on private satellite TV channels are brought to the notice of the Government from time to time and action is taken against the channels on case to case basis.

(c) to (e) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 containing certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions has been introduced in Rajya Sabha and Rajya Sabha has referred the Bill to Parliamentary Standing Committee for consideration.

[English]

OFS Issuances

2404. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have bailed out a majority of Government Offer-for-Sale (OFS) issuances during the last two years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company and price-wise of OFS as on date?

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 participated in the Offer for Sale through normal operations of secondary market and has taken investment decisions on commercial consideration based on fundamentals and appropriateness of an investment in each case.

- (b) The details of OFS participated during last 2 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of participation in OFS during last 2 years*

Name of the Company	Issue size			Promoter's Offloading %	Date of Issue	Floor Price (Rs.)	Issue Price per share Including Brokerage and STT (Rs.)	Allotment to LIC	
	No. of Shares (in crore)	Amount (Rs. crore)	Face Value (Rs.)					No. of Shares (in crore)	Market Price per share on 17.8.13 (in Rs.)
ONGC Ltd.	42.78	12,406.20	10	5%	01.03.2012	290	304.25	40.03	271.90
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	5.16	799.86	10	5.58%	23.11.2012	155	155.24	2.65	55.65
NMDC Ltd.	39.65	5,828.13	1	10.00%	12.12.2012	147	149.23	1.86	109.50
NTPC Ltd.	78.33	11,358.13	10	9.50%	07.02.2013	145	147.07	12.00	139.60
Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. (RCF)	6.90	310.32	10	12.50%	08.03.2013	45	45.07	3.16	29.50
National Aluminium Co. Ltd. (NALCO)	15.69	627.76	5	6.09%	14.03.2013	40	40.06	7.22	26.10
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	24.04	1,514.50	10	5.82%	22.03.2013	63	63.10	12.45	40.95
MMTC Ltd.	9.33	559.80	1	9.33%	13.06.2013	60	60.09	4.81	49.70
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	3.71	259.70	5	4.01%	03.07.2013	70	70.10	2.53	55.65
National Fertilisers Ltd.	3.75	101.25	10	7.64%	31.07.2013	27	27.04	2.04	19.95
The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	0.06	4.44	10	1.02%	02.08.2013	74	74.11	0.05	133.65
India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	0.43	30.02	10	5.00%	02.08.2013	70	70.11	0.30	773.90

NABARD Loans

2405. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States for various projects in the country, project and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether most of the State Governments owe money to NABARD;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the amount outstanding against each State as on date, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government/NABARD for expeditious recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides loans to States under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for irrigation, agri-related projects, rural connectivity, social and power sector as well as for warehousing etc. State-wise/Sector-wise details of such loans provided as on 31.7.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Besides RIDF, NABARD has also disbursed loans to State Governments under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) and Watershed Development Programme, the details of which, as on 31.7.2013, are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV respectively.

(b) to (d) Yes, Madam. The details of State-wise loans outstanding under RIDF, as on 30.6.2013, are given in the enclosed Statement-V. RIDF loans are to be repaid by State Governments in 7 years including a grace period of 2 years. All the RIDF instalments (half yearly) due for repayment upto 31st July, 2013 and interest due have been received by NABARD from all State Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise details of loans provided by NABARD for Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

(Rs. crore)

Name of State	RIDF
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	11503.71

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	670.94
Assam	1749.88
Bihar	4133.75
Chhattisgarh	1747.07
Goa	491.5
Gujarat	9938.54
Haryana	2633.99
Himachal Pradesh	2831.99
Jammu Kashmir	3401.26
Jharkhand	3165.81
Karnataka	5810.24
Kerala	3160.97
Madhya Pradesh	7717.01
Maharashtra	7098
Manipur	148.6
Meghalaya	450.87
Mizoram	300.55
Nagaland	386.56
Odisha	5140.66
Puducherry	158.67
Punjab	4065.19
Rajasthan	7476.66
Sikkim	299.17
Tamil Nadu	8799.09
Tripura	615.7
Uttar Pradesh	10617.38
Uttarakhand	2251.47
West Bengal	6181.39
RIDF Total	112946.62
Bharat Nirman	18500.00
Grand Total	131446.62

Source: NABARD.

Statement-II

RIDF: State-wise/Project (Sector)-wise Disbursement as on 31.07.2013

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Sector							Total
		Irrigation	Rural Roads	Connectivity Bridges	Agriculture Related	Power	Social Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,095.38	4,098.01	610.01	2,058.83	0.00	1,641.48	11,503.71	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	383.40	105.00	15.00	104.54	63.00	670.94	
3.	Assam	46.68	254.62	1,069.03	330.93	46.14	2.48	1,749.88	
4.	Bihar	565.00	1,107.00	1,751.00	280.00	135.00	295.75	4,133.75	
5.	Chhattisgarh	960.35	578.58	198.53	0.00	0.00	9.61	1,747.07	
6.	Goa	314.21	12.32	121.53	35.21	0.00	8.23	491.501	
7.	Gujarat	4,619.41	2,240.70	12.25	22.00	0.00	3,044.18	9,938.54	
8.	Haryana	1,159.29	615.49	75.02	95.25	82.31	606.63	2,633.99	
9.	Himachal	762.37	1,500.15		54.89	0.00	514.58	2,831.99	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	267.85	2,380.27	311.83	121.88	0.00	319.43	3,401.26	
11.	Jharkhand	329.55	1,495.43	864.06	186.17	0.00	290.60	3,165.81	
12.	Karnataka	1,386.24	2,783.23	361.76	462.84	0.00	816.17	5,810.24	
13.	Kerala	535.36	659.61	667.07	595.90	8.54	694.49	3,160.971	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5,206.82	1,531.14	392.57	140.861	136.00	309.62	7,717.01	
15.	Maharashtra	2,796.58	2,940.46	617.81	337.78	0.00	405.37	7,098.00	
16.	Manipur	27.88	0.00	0.00	91.02	0.00	29.70	148.60	
17.	Meghalaya	44.45	197.62	90.00	70.00	0.00	48.80	450.87	
18.	Mizoram	19.96	146.25	0.00	26.16	40.22	67.96	300.55	
19.	Nagaland	13.82	165.63	45.02	117.11	44.98	0.00	386.56	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Odisha	2,293.28	1,388.17	1,403.17	49.40	0.00	6.64	5,140.66
21.	Puducherry	14.32	53.31	10.98	12.91	0.00	67.15	158.67
22.	Punjab	1,420.16	1,336.28	233.48	92.72	0.00	982.55	4,065.19
23.	Rajasthan	1,564.49	3,419.51	21.26	287.50	0.00	2,183.90	7,476.66
24.	Sikkim	5.00	177.00	1.00	34.17	0.00	82.00	299.17
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,438.75	3,496.15	957.25	559.33	149.38	2,198.23	8,799.09
26.	Tripura	43.72	6.43	545.20	10.81	0.00	9.54	615.70
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4,756.83	2,251.49	1,069.79	2,492.69	0.00	46.58	10,617.38
28.	Uttarakhand	856.76	1,060.04	220.64	0.00	114.03	0.00	2,251.47
29.	West Bengal	858.21	3,087.14	405.40	1,221.05	431.89	177.70	6,181.39
	Total	35,402.72	39,365.43	12,160.66	9,802.41	1,293.03	14,922.37	112,946.62

Source: NABARD.

Statement-III

Details of Projects sanctioned under NIDA (Position as on 31st July, 2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Agency	Purpose	Year of Sanction	Term loan Sanctioned	Term loan disbursed/ outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Financing construction of Warehouses	Karnataka	KSWC	Warehousing	2010-11	4212.00	4212.00
2.	Establishment of a 220/132/33 kV substation and its associated transmission system	West Bengal	WBSETCL	Transmission	2011-12	9264.76	3003.35
3.	Establishment of five 132/33 kV Substations	Andhra Pradesh	APTRANSCO	Transmission	2011-12	14000.00	2000.00
4.	2 MW solar Power projects	Gujarat	GSECL	Solar Power	2011-12	1697.89	1595.70
5.	5 MW solar Power project	Gujarat	GPCL	Solar Power	2011-12	4275.00	3400.00
6.	Thimmapur LIS	Karnataka	KBJNL	Irrigation	2011-12	10638.00	0.00
7.	Ramtahl (Marol) LIS	Karnataka	KBJNL	Irrigation	2011-12	13770.00	0.00

(Rs. in lakh)

8.	Rehabilitation of Distribution network affected by cyclone Thane	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Distribution	2011-12	11885.00	11885.00
9.	Rehabilitation of Distribution network affected by cyclone Thane	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Distribution	2011-12	11769.00	11769.00
10.	Rehabilitation of Distribution network affected by cyclone Thane	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Distribution	2011-12	11785.00	11785.00
11.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Haryana	HVPNL	Transmission	2012-13	3618.18	678.15
12.	Rehabilitation of Distribution network affected by cyclone Thane	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	Distribution	2012-13	70886.00	70886.00
13.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Gujarat	GETCO	Transmission	2012-13	38028.00	5700.00
14.	Strengthening and Improvements to Roads	Rajasthan	RSRDCC	Road	2012-13	31550.00	10000.00
15.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Rajasthan	RRVNL	Transmission	2012-13	48154.00	2500.00
16.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	West Bengal	WEBSETCL	Transmission	2012-13	11159.00	379.00
17.	Warehousing	Bihar	BSWC	Warehouse	2012-13	29520.00	
18.	Mini hydro Power projects	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	Hydro Power	2012-13	14574.00	
19.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Chhattisgarh	CSPTCL	Transmission	2012-13	8320.00	731.00
20.	Strengthening and Improvements to Roads	Rajasthan	RSRDCC	Road	2012-13	6037.00	
21.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Andhra Pradesh	APTRASCO	Transmission	2012-13	20000.00	
22.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	West Bengal	WBSETCL	Transmission	2013-14	10000.00	
23.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Haryana	HVPNL	Transmission	2013-14	9520.00	
24.	Establishment of a substation and its associated transmission system	Gujarat	GETCO	Transmission	2013-14	30000.00	
Total						424662.83	140524.20

Statement-IV

*Loan Disbursement to the State Government under
Watershed Development Programme
(As on 31 July, 2013)*

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan Disbursed	Amount Outstanding
1.	Tamil Nadu	20.38	16.74
2.	Karnataka	20.28	18.61
3.	West Bengal	2.03	72.16

Source: NABARD.

Statement-V

*RIDF — State-wise Loan Outstanding
(as on 30.06.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5198.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	359.91
3.	Assam	928.64
4.	Bihar	3161.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	740.96
6.	Goa	398.21
7.	Gujarat	5367.71
8.	Haryana	1299.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1534.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2014.96
11.	Jharkhand	2337.86
12.	Karnataka	3117.86
13.	Kerala	1775.54
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4229.15

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	3795.22
16.	Manipur	133.89
17.	Meghalaya	290.21
18.	Mizoram	179.55
19.	Nagaland	233.03
20.	Odisha	3259.70
21.	Puducherry	153.99
22.	Punjab	1919.69
23.	Rajasthan	4593.19
24.	Sikkim	206.51
25.	Tamil nadu	4880.06
26.	Tripura	407.23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6248.98
28.	Uttarakhand	1520.02
29.	West Bengal	3231.59
Total		63517.52

Source : NABARD.

Black Money Deposited in Switzerland

2406. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested the Government of Switzerland to ascertain the quantum of black money deposited by Indians in the Swiss Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Swiss Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and the Swiss Confederation (DTAA) was amended through a Protocol which came into force on 7th October, 2011 to enable exchange of banking information as well as information without domestic interest, in specific cases, that relate to fiscal year beginning on or after 1st April, 2011. Government has also signed a Mutual Agreement with Government of Swiss Confederation for liberal interpretation of the identity requirements for providing information under Article 26 of the DTAA. India has been requesting Switzerland to provide information in specific cases where tax evasion may be suspected.

[English]

Organ Retrieval Banking Organizations

2407. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Organ Retrieval Banking Organizations (ORBOs) currently operational in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to set up more ORBOs in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose. State/UT-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally. It is for the states to set up ORBOs in the states concerned.

However, one Organ Retrieval Banking Organization is functional at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi.

Further, work for setting up of a National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organization including National Bio-material Centre has already been initiated at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women

2408. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the said Scheme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) as a Central Sector Scheme (providing 90% of assistance of the approved amount) for skill up-gradation of marginalized and assetless women to ensure sustainable employment and income generation across the country. The scheme aims to make significant impact on women by upgrading skills for employment on self-sustainable basis by mobilizing women in viable groups, arranging for marketing linkages, access to credit and support services in the form of health check-ups, elementary education and gender sensitization. The scheme covers 10 defined sectors of employment viz., i.e. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Handlooms, Handicrafts, etc. The scheme should cover beneficiaries in the range of 200 — 10,000. The scheme is implemented through legal entities with status as a society registered under the societies Registration Act of 1860 or under the Corresponding State Acts with at least 3 years experience/existence in the sector concerned at the time of approaching for assistance.

(b) The details of number of projects sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries therefrom and during each of the last three years and current year State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The funds released to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the scheme during the last three year and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	1	4000	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1800	—	—	2	900	2	800
26.	West Bengal	1	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		27	31300	10	14050	16	15970	5	4000

Statement-II*State-wise details of Fund Released under STEP Scheme*

Sl. No.	States	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
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	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
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

*Note: The total fund released also includes the payments made to evaluating agencies towards mid term evaluations.

Utilisation of Funds

2409. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and utilization of funds during each of the last three years, Ministry/Department-wise;

(b) the reasons for partial utilization, if any, Ministry/Department-wise; and

(c) the mechanism put in place for ensuring optimum utilization of the funds by the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Allocation and Expenditure for the last three years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 in respect of Civil Ministries is enclosed as Statement-I. As regards the

Ministry of Defence, Railways and the Department of Posts details are enclosed as Statement-II.

The reasons for partial utilization of Funds (Civil Ministries) are available in Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 which have already been laid in the Parliament. In addition, the reasons in respect of Ministry of Defence, Railways and the Department of Posts is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) **In Civil Ministries**, A Cash Management System — Modified Exchequer Control based Expenditure Management System is in operation in the Central Government Ministries/Departments applicable in 23 Demands for Grants w.e.f. 1st April, 2006. The system seeks to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:—

(i) Obtain greater evenness in the budgeted expenditure within the financial year, especially in respect of items entailing large sums of advance releases and transfers to corpus funds;

- (ii) Reduce rush of expenditure during the last quarter, especially the last month of the financial year;
- (iii) Reduce tendency of parking of funds;
- (iv) Effectively monitor the expenditure pattern;
- (v) Better planning of Indicative Market Borrowing Calendar of the Central Government.

On the basis of recommendations of Fourteenth Report of Second ARC titled 'Strengthening Financial Management System' a decision has been taken by the Group of Ministers (GoM) that the Modified Cash Management System should be strictly adhered to and extended to all Demands for Grants. From 1st April, 2012 Modified Cash Management System was further extended to 23 more High Spending Demand for Grants.

Further, based on the recommendation of 51st Report of the Standing Committee on Finance Demands for Grants (2012-13) of MoF, it has been decided that henceforth, all the Demands for Grants irrespective of whether they are covered under Cash Management System or not, are required to prepare and send their Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and Quarterly Expenditure Allocations (QEA) to Cash Management Cell for better monitoring and compliance of the guidelines of MoF regarding the expenditure management. However, the Ministries/ Departments have been provided with the flexibility for designing the MEP, taking in consideration factors like seasonability or any other factor relevant while preparing the same. In case of savings in a QEA, the Ministry/ Department is allowed to utilize the same in the next quarter. Similarly, if the expenditure is anticipated to be more than

the projected in a quarter MoF may be approached for approval.

As per the extant guidelines of D/o Expenditure, in order to avoid the rush of expenditure in the last quarter of the financial year and in the month of March, the ceiling of 33% and 15% of the Budget Estimates is applicable during these periods.

Department of Posts conducts video conferences with the heads of circles on monthly basis and issue necessary instructions to Circles/Divisions of the Directorate to monitor plan funds at the various levels for maximum utilizations of the funds.

As regards the Defence Budget, utilization is monitored through the mechanism of financial compilation prepared by CGDA. These capture Expenditure incurred under various budget heads against the available allotment. These are periodically reviewed at various levels in the Ministry and Service Headquarters to identify any areas whereas expenditure may be exhibiting a pace below the normal trend and areas where expenditure may be higher than normal trend.

Ministry of Railways has a well established mechanism both at the ministry level and in the filed units for regular monitoring of progress of expenditure vis-a-vis the allotments so as to ensure optimum utilisation of funds. The Budgetary provisions are reviewed at budgetary review stages like August Review, Revised Estimates, Final Modifications etc. during the course of the year. There are regular interactions with the General Managers and Financial Advisors of the Railways with Board in General Managers' and FAs' meetings to monitor the financial position and ensure corrective actions wherever necessary.

Statement-I

Total Allocation Vs. Expenditure — 2011-12

(Rs. in thousands)

Sl.No.	Ministry	Total Grant	Total Exp.
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	245777600	233992806
2.	Department of Atomic Energy	188,126400	175165999

1	2	3	4
3.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	764719600	761642975
4.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	24037000	20398928
5.	Ministry of Coal	6155500	5199045
6.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	80505500	57102081
7.	Ministry of Communications and IT	128224200	107667426
8.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and PD	851192200	849298131
9.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	2389500	2279628
10.	Ministry of Culture	13780800	13108017
11.	Ministry of Defence	490858900	524894946
12.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	19325800	17567678
13.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	15692600	11746002
14.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	27841700	22700036
15.	Ministry of External Affairs	79045500	78727626
16.	Ministry of Finance	40788315800	39942275773
17.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	7056200	5276275
18.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	324610400	286993549
19.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	8753300	7022173
20.	Ministry of Home Affairs	533100200	471962331
21.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	11076300	9604931
22.	Ministry of Human Resources Development	821403900	787957100
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	27511100	25847473
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	45352200	40119009
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice	15792500	11693729
26.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	30013400	23199477
27.	Ministry of Mines	8156400	8040584
28.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	28650100	22977812
29.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	13801900	13652167
30.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	985000	774916

1	2	3	4
31.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	52506600	41074476
32.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	104800	89579
33.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	7778800	7229610
34.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	701400600	700997399
35.	Ministry of Planning	18730200	13283792
36.	Ministry of Power	150607800	70923061
37.	The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President	8537500	8132257
38.	Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways	422570500	383148750
39.	Ministry of Rural Development	1629211900	1192647549
40.	Ministry of Science and Technology	75546900	69445966
41.	Ministry of Shipping	27102200	16638765
42.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	54530500	50940827
43.	Department of Space	66260600	37907887
44.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	49024000	31236728
45.	Ministry of Steel	2375200	809831
46.	Ministry of Textiles	62936900	50563315
47.	Ministry of Tourism	11707900	11140918
48.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	37632800	36387191
49.	Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territories (Without Legislature)	98243100	95728174
50.	Ministry of Urban Development	90961000	87908372
51.	Ministry of Water Resources	12493600	10660263
52.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	161830400	156760636
53.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	11210300	9858606
Total		49355565600	47622402575
<i>Total Allocation Vs. Expenditure — 2010-11</i>			
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	250150100	242175290
2.	Department of Atomic Energy	119416600	100572345

1	2	3	4
3.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilisers	679410300	674044094
4.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	29040600	25273661
5.	Ministry of Coal	4777000	4506857
6.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	79337800	65060701
7.	Ministry of Communication and Information technology	159794900	135002533
8.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	883043500	879602837
9.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	2983800	2698110
10.	Ministry of Culture	13538600	13236367
11.	Ministry of Defence	473879600	502617657
12.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern region	18593400	16405313
13.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	13640600	10980844
14.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	26364900	26089162
15.	Ministry of External Affairs	71200000	71532700
16.	Ministry of Finance	39002444600	32885393995
17.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	4097300	4037883
18.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	271182200	259153708
19.	Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises	22866100	21265416
20.	Ministry of Home Affairs	449177100	414324737
21.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	10070700	8282373
22.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	721141700	681136973
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	27933700	25583156
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	41991000	33679728
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice	10777800	9765111
26.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	26794800	25603101
27.	Ministry of Mines	6601100	6480765
28.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	26153700	20209686
29.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	10085200	9948080
30.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	860000	678680

1	2	3	4
31.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	66907100	66894816
32.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	89200	77165
33.	M/o Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	7584200	7235338
34.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	385585300	385371471
35.	Ministry of Planning	20593600	3808589
36.	Ministry of Power	165584600	107611553
37.	The President, Parliament, UPSC and the Sectt.	7559000	7339662
38.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	389011800	373584680
39.	Ministry of Rural Development	1614751300	1434866167
40.	Ministry of Science and Technology	65885600	64083092
41.	Ministry of Shipping	21729500	16077724
42.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	45990500	42601682
43.	Department of Space	57780400	44822315
44.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	22975300	19820518
45.	Ministry of Steel	1149200	1021176
46.	Ministry of Textiles	135379100	130469015
47.	Ministry of Tourism	11194300	10545331
48.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	32272800	31518549
49.	Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territories (without	83780300	81391377
50.	Ministry of Urban Development	85105800	83465031
51.	Ministry of Water Resources	11615600	9927937
52.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	110705500	106999945
53.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	37809000	28445855
<i>Total Allocation Vs. Expenditure — 2009-10</i>			
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	170563800	164990926
2.	Department of Atomic Energy	114610900	107777010
3.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	654325100	648169656
4.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	19980400	19719240

1	2	3	4
5.	Ministry of Coal	3790000	3099367
6.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	50092600	48747158
7.	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	136236400	128243567
8.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public District	615276500	611986247
9.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	2400500	2231537
10.	Ministry of Culture	12960400	11783056
11.	Ministry of Defence	382968300	469667871
12.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	16222900	14112766
13.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	12137900	10805361
14.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	21290900	25217101
15.	Ministry of External Affairs	66305100	62907744
16.	Ministry of Finance	37091842100	35050876524
17.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	3505300	2876322
18.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	242530600	225707105
19.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	13447200	10937693
20.	Ministry of Home Affairs	419657400	391788769
21.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	8579700	5817593
22.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	594567900	526364464
23.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	25681000	20702445
24.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	34629200	32757403
25.	Ministry of Law and Justice	18052900	15194019
26.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	20334700	169088649
27.	Ministry of Mines	6180900	5948518
28.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	17565000	17234458
29.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	6280300	5633974
30.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	800000	562270
31.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	47807100	37768224
32.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	83300	75989
33.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	7411000	6996171
34.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	262764100	262724237

1	2	3	4
35.	Ministry of Planning	5190000	1572974
36.	Ministry of Power	127676600	101057463
37.	The President, Parliament, UPSC and Sectt. of Vice President	7065800	6599225
38.	Ministry of Rural Development	1342210800	1226947045
39.	Ministry of Science and Technology	58624600	56489657
40.	Ministry of Shipping	19506000	12310122
41.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	330591900	279686738
42.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	25900300	25322834
43.	Department of Space	49590400	41629597
44.	M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation	21153000	19596851
45.	Ministry of Steel	8517100	8110351
46.	Ministry of Textiles	120462200	117437622
47.	Ministry of Tourism	10710300	10029749
48.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	32201100	20128790
49.	Ministry of Home Affairs — UTs Without Legislature	89354000	79085176
50.	Ministry of Urban Development	79552600	77801143
51.	Ministry of Water Resources	10295700	9692446
52.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	86280200	85580984
53.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	37360300	36709064

Statement-II

Allocation and Expenditure in respect of Department of Posts/Railway/Defence

Department of Posts:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Allocation			Actual expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2009-10	350.00	12391.57	12741.57	457.77	13150.83	13608.60
2010-11	480.00	13245.48	13725.45	450.00	13617.40	14067.40
2011-12	350.00	13677.18	14027.18	295.54	14078.60	14374.14

Defence:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2009-10	141703.00	136264.00	141781.08
2010-11	147344.00	181881.69	184116.71
2011-12	164418.49	170936.81	170913.78

Railways:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE	RE	Actual
2010-11	31275	30445	31012
2011-12	35260	33151	30271
2012-13	44050	36215	35242

Statement-III*Reasons for partial utilization of Funds*

Department of Posts: Plan funds have not been fully utilized during 2010-11, 2011-12 due to non-approval of EFC/SFC of the plan schemes.

Defence: In 2011-12 there was a nominal less utilization of funds as compared to RE but was more as compared to BE. On the whole, funds allotted under RE have been fully utilized, except for a nominal surrender of Rs. 23.53 crore in 2011-12.

Railways: The expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were less than the allotment made primarily due to regulation of expenditure in view of lesser internal resources generated by Railways.

*[Translation]***Strengthening of Panchayats**

2410. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had formulated a five

point programme with a view to strengthening the Panchayati Raj System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for failure of the Government in implementing the said five point programme and achieving the target set under the programme; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system. However, there is no specified five point programme for strengthening the Panchayati Raj System.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given above.

(d) With a view to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across the country and address critical gaps that constrain it, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been undertaken. The scheme includes provision of administrative and technical support at the Gram Panchayat level, provision of infrastructure, training etc. to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system.

*[English]***Medical Education**

2411. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) the number of foreign students studying medical, dental and nursing courses in the country;

(b) the number of Indian students studying medical, dental and nursing courses abroad;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to improve and upgrade the medical, dental and nursing education facilities in the country;

(d) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has decided/proposed to include chapters on issues relating to sex ratio for MBBS students in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The data relating to the number of foreign students studying medical, dental and nursing in the country is not maintained centrally.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally. However, Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) issue eligibility certificates to students going abroad to study medicine and dentistry respectively. MCI has informed that it has issued 1150 eligibility certificates between 01.04.2013 to 22.08.2013 and DCI has informed only 60 eligibility certificates have been issued by the Council from 2009 till 22.08.2013.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family welfare has initiated the following steps/schemes to improve and upgrade the medical, dental and nursing education in the country:—

- (i) Establishment of new Medical Colleges attached with District Hospital
- (ii) Strengthening of State Government Medical Colleges for increasing MBBS seats
- (iii) Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) the Central Government has established 6 new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and is upgrading 19 State Government Medical Colleges. In the second phase of PMSSY the Central Government has also approved establishment of two new AIIMS at Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh and Raiganj in West Bengal.
- (iv) In order to increase the undergraduate/postgraduate medical seats, Central Government, in consultation with MCI, has relaxed the norms in terms of teacher student's ratio, enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level, requirement of land, faculty, staff bed % strength and other infrastructure for setting up of medical colleges.
- (v) Central Government is providing financial assistance for up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges to increase PG seats in various disciplines.

(vi) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of strengthening/up-gradation of Nursing Services the Government has approved 132 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) Schools and 137 General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Schools in various States. The Scheme aims to build capacity, improve the infrastructure in nursing institutions and improve quality of nursing education.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Academic Council Committee of Medical Council of India in its meeting held on 12th July, 2013 has proposed that issues relating to sex ratio should be framed as a part of the teaching of Ethics.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Debt Waiver Scheme

2412. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have been noticed in loan waiver and relief to farmers under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) implemented by the Government since 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the persons found involved therein and the estimated amount involved in the said irregularities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Performance Audit of the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 was undertaken by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The Report of the Audit was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 5.3.2013 and referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). During the Exit Conference with officials of CAG on 7.12.2012, some observations with regard to implementation of the Scheme were made, which inter-alia included various irregularities like no/less benefits given to eligible farmers, benefits granted to ineligible beneficiaries, excess benefits extended to beneficiaries, charges/interest claimed/debited which were not as per guidelines and instances of tampering of records.

Accordingly, the Government instructed the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the implementing agencies of the Scheme, on 11.1.2013 to take remedial measures which, in turn, issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases, non-issuance of debt waiver and debt relief certificates and ensure monitoring of fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

The Government had also on 15.2.2013 directed RBI, NABARD and all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take immediate corrective action based on the observations of audit and also re-verify all the claims reimbursed while implementing ADWDRS, 2008. Lending institutions have commenced re-verification of all claims.

As reported by lending institutions, as on June, 2013, the cases of benefits granted to ineligible beneficiaries in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been reported to be 15,054 cases amounting to Rs. 3586.82 lakhs, 200 cases in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) amounting to Rs. 57.82 lakhs and 2297 cases amounting to Rs. 551.89 lakhs in cooperative banks. Out of these cases, recoveries have been made to the tune of Rs. 214.76 lakhs in 761 cases in PSBs, Rs. 44.57 lakhs in 190 cases in RRBs and Rs. 360.16 lakhs in 1096 cases in Cooperative Banks. The PSBs/Cooperative Banks have reported initiation of disciplinary action against staff in 3526 cases and fixing the responsibility of auditors in 501 cases. FIRs have also been filed in cases of tampering of records.

[English]

National Policy on Children

2413. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any National Policy on Children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited comments from various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether instances of gross violation of child rights in various parts of the country have come to/brought to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise for the above period along with the action taken by the Government to protect the child rights and to punish the persons found involved in violation of child rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted a National Policy for Children, 2013 on 26th April, 2013. The Policy reaffirms the Government's commitment to the realisation of the rights of all children in the country.

(c) and (d) The new Policy for Children is an outcome of extensive consultations at the regional and national level with various stakeholders. Regional consultations were held between September 2010 and January 2011 with State Governments, civil society organizations, statutory commissions, autonomous organizations and experts. A national consultation was held in Delhi in December 2011 with key Central Ministries, State Governments, Institutions, civil society organizations and experts. The draft Policy was also placed on the website of the Ministry for inviting comments from the general public.

(e) and (f) As reported by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), 6792 cases of child rights violations have come to the notice of NCPCR over the last three years (including current year) from various parts of the Country. The State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed as Statement. The action has been taken by NCPCR as per the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The Government has taken several legal and administrative steps to address the issue of violations of child rights. The key steps taken are as under:—

- (i) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as the principal legislation for the protection of children. The Act was amended in 2006 to ensure better care and protection for children and aims to enhance the

- protective environment for vulnerable, neglected and abused children by providing them care and protection.
- (ii) A special law "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012" to protect all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography came into force on 14th November, 2012.
- (iii) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was established in 2007, under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. This is a major step towards the protection of rights of children in the country.
- (iv) The Child Labour (Regulation and Prohibition) Act, 1986, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in notified hazardous occupations and processes.
- (v) Adoption of the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The Act provides for free and compulsory education to all children between 6-14 years of age.
- (vi) Implementation of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in difficult circumstances and for vulnerable children since 2009.
- (vii) A web-based Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) to make the process of adoption more transparent; and guidelines for in-country and inter-country adoption to regulate and monitor all adoption programmes.

Statement

Violation of Child Rights noticed by NCPCR in last three year and current year

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 14th August 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	851	76	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	4	1	0
4.	Assam	9	14	17	4
5.	Bihar	16	25	88	24
6.	Chandigarh	1	4	4	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	13	16	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	248	636	433	76
11.	Goa	2	2	0	1
12.	Gujarat	11	13	28	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	49	38	76	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	8	8	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	3	0
16.	Jharkhand	17	14	72	10
17.	Karnataka	40	15	30	7
18.	Kerala	10	12	17	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	108	41	75	18
21.	Maharashtra	57	158	39	5
22.	Manipur	7	35	8	4
23.	Meghalaya	5	5	3	3
24.	Mizoram	2	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	3	3	0	0
26.	Odisha	35	70	46	4
27.	Puducherry	2	0	2	1
28.	Punjab	27	27	33	2
29.	Rajasthan	796	18	37	24
30.	Sikkim	1	1	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	157	65	117	4
32.	Tripura	4	3	0	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	229	249	524	258
34.	Uttarakhand	11	13	18	8
35.	West Bengal	44	125	61	30
Total		1963	2466	1838	525

Appropriation from CFI

2414. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money has been appropriated

out of the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) without the approval of Parliament in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and purpose for which such money was utilized along with justification thereof; and

(c) the constitutional provision, if any, under which Appropriation of money was done without approval of the Parliament?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Oil Refining

2415. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase public sector involvement in oil refining gradually than allowing private sector to monopolise the petroleum sector;

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

(c) the quantity of crude oil imported by public and private sector oil companies during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Consequent on the de-licensing of the refinery sector (in June, 1998); a refinery can be set up anywhere in India (or its capacity augmented) by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its techno-commercial viability. At present, the refining capacity in the public sector oil companies including their joint ventures companies is 135.066 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). The refining capacity in the private sector stands at 80.00 MMTPA. The refining capacity of the public and private sector oil companies is projected to reach 194.366 MMTPA and 113.000 MMTPA respectively by 2016-2017 as per the report of the Working Group on Petroleum and Natural Gas sector on Refinery for the 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) Crude oil imported by public and private sector oil companies during the year 2012-13 is given as under:—

(Million Metric Tonnes)

Public Sector/Joint Venture	Private Sector	Total
103.7	81.1	184.8

Case Against ACA (Cost)

2416. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength of officers of Indian Cost Accounts Services along with the time since when vacancies exist grade-wise, payscale-wise till date;

(b) whether standing instructions, existing policies and rules relating to transfer/posting, grant of Non-Functional Selection Grade (NFSG) have been followed in letter and spirit and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year;

(c) if not, the details thereof and reasons therefor and the extent by which the Department of Expenditure is responsible in this regard along with reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the details of complaints received against the then Additional Chief Adviser (Cost) during the same period and the action taken in the matter;

(e) whether certain cases were referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation;

(f) if so, the facts thereto and the final report of the CVC thereon;

(g) Whether the relevant files have been found missing; and

(h) if so, the manner in which the CVC gave its finding without availability of the relevant files?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (h) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

Empowerment of Women

2417. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any schemes to empower the women in rural areas by giving them access to credit, to buy a house or start their own business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has an assessment of the number of women likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of important schemes is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) So far more than seven lakhs women beneficiaries have benefited from various schemes of RMK.

Statement

RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK) set up as a society in 1993 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development extends collateral free microcredit for livelihood support and asset creation to women in the unorganized sector. It channelizes microfinance through Intermediary Micro-finance Organisations (IMOs) working in different parts of the country. Various Loan Schemes of RMK are:—

- (i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum up to Rs. 10 lakhs, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs), thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) **Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan up to Rs. 200 lakhs per state and a maximum of Rs. 600 lakhs for multistate operations.
- (iii) **Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- (iv) **Repeat Loan:** Repeat Loan is also available to the organizations on successful utilization of first loan and the borrowing organisation having repaid 50% of its last loan.

(v) **Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State. RMK gives the Credit Limit up to Rs. 500 lakhs to the Franchisee who in turn extend loan to smaller and potential NGOs in the State.

(vi) **Gold Credit Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms by RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is Rs. 500 lakhs.

(vii) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans up to a maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.

(viii) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up-gradation and infrastructure development. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is Rs. 3 crores for multistate operations and Rs. 1 crore per State per IMO. Loan limit per beneficiary, is (a) first loan — upto Rs. 35,000/-, (b) Repeat loan (s) — Rs. 50,000/- including existing loan plus new loan.

Energy from Waste

2418. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of energy generated from waste in the country along with the share of such energy to the total energy generation;
- (b) India's rank among other countries with respect to its ability to convert waste into energy; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for use of new and efficient power generation technologies in this sector on the lines of certain other countries?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Total power generation from Waste-to-Energy projects based on Urban and Industrial Wastes is estimated to be about 1.02 billion units per annum, which is about 0.1% of the total power generation in the country.

(b) Energy recovery from waste is in its initial stages in India whereas it is a commonly adopted option for treatment and disposal of Urban and Industrial Wastes in most of the developed countries. However, advanced technologies for energy recovery from waste are also being deployed in the country.

(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme on promotion of energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes. The programme provides for financial and fiscal incentives including capital subsidy and concessional customs and excise duties. In addition, support is also being provided for Research and Development on new and more efficient technologies for recovery of energy from urban, industrial and agricultural wastes and residues.

[Translation]

Retail Marketing of Petroleum Products

2419. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited proposes to enter in retail marketing of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ONGC also proposes to set up power plants and fertiliser plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is examining the option for entering into Retail with deregulation of Motor Spirit (MS) with effect from June, 2010 and phased deregulation of High Speed Diesel (HSD) starting from January, 2013. A decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To facilitate monetization of idle gas assets in Tripura and inter-alia to boost further exploration activities in the State of Tripura, ONGC is setting up a 2x363 Megawatt (MW) gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) at Pallatana, in Tripura through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) "ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited (OTPC)". Unit-I of the project is commissioned and implementation of Unit-II is in progress.

ONGC is also considering setting up a urea manufacturing unit in the State of Tripura, in association with Government of Tripura and a fertilizer company, for early monetization of the new gas discovery from Khubal field subject to techno commercial viability. The project is in Pre-feasibility study stage.

[English]

ITR in Regional Languages

2420. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from any State Government/any agencies to generate Income Tax Return forms in the official language of the State concerned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply given in (a) above.

Prevention and Control of Fluorosis

2421. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from fluorosis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of fluorosis affected districts in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government is implementing any programme for prevention and control of fluorosis in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the activities undertaken and the funds released and utilised under the programme 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) and (b) Based on fluoride content of the drinking water, fluoride endemicity has been reported in 230 districts of 19 States/UTs. The population at risk is about 66 million. The States and Districts affected by fluorosis are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) To address the problem of Fluorosis, Government of India started the "National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis" during the 11th Five Year Plan in 2008-09 in a phased manner in 100 districts of 17 States. 95 more districts will be covered under the programme during 12th Plan period in a phased manner.

The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community; capacity building in the form of training and manpower support; establishment of diagnostic facilities ; management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation ; and health education.

Year-wise and State-wise details of funds released and utilized are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

States/UTs/Districts endemic for fluorosis

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Districts	Districts endemic for fluoride
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	14
2.	Bihar	38	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	18	4
4.	Goa	2	—
5.	Gujarat	26	12
6.	Haryana	21	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	—

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1
9.	Jharkhand	24	19
10.	Karnataka	30	26
11.	Kerala	14	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50	20
13.	Maharashtra	35	26
14.	Odisha	30	10
15.	Punjab	20	5
16.	Rajasthan	33	28
17.	Tamil Nadu	32	5
18.	Utter Pradesh	71	27
19.	Uttarakhand	13	1
20.	West Bengal	19	7
21.	NCT Delhi	9	—
22.	Puducherry	4	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	—
24.	Assam	27	5
25.	Manipur	9	—
28.	Meghalaya	7	—
27.	Mizoram	8	—
28.	Nagaland	11	—
29.	Sikkim	4	—
30.	Tripura	4	—
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	—
32.	Chandigarh	1	—
33.	Daman and Diu	2	—
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—
35.	Lakshadweep	1	—
Total		640	230

Statement-II

Year-wise and State-wise funds released and utilized (as reported by States) under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Name of the District	Fund released				Cumulative Expenditure
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	—	22.92	—	—	19.92
	Karimnagar	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Prakasam	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Guntur	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Mehboob Nagar	—	42.10	—	—	—
Assam	K. Long	42.10	—	—	—	15.79
	Kamrup	42.10	—	—	—	11.84
Bihar	Banka	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Aurangabad	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Bhagalpur	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Gaya	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Jammui	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Nalanda	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Shekhpura	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Kaimur	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Munger	—	42.10	—	—	—
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	42.10	—	—	—	—
Haryana	Mahendragarh	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Mewat	42.10	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	Garhwa	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Chatra	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Hazaribagh	—	42.10	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Kopel	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Davangere	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Tumkur	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Bangalkot	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Bengaluru (U)	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Bijapur	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Raichur	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Chitra Durga	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Gadag	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Gulbarga	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Hassan	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Kolar	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Mandia	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Ramnagaram	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Shimoga	—	42.10	—	—	—
Kerala	Alappuzha	—	42.10	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	—	25.88	—	—	43.04
	Dhar	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Seoni	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Chindwara	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Mandla	—	42.10	—	—	—
	Betul	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Jhabua	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Raigarh	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Sehore	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Alirajpur	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Dindori	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Khargosan	—	—	42.10	—	—
	Raisen	—	—	42.10	—	—
Shajapur	—	—	42.10	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Latur	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Washim	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Yavatmal	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Beed	—	42.10	—	—	—
Odisha	Angual	42.10	—	—	—	3.77
	Naupada	42.10	—	—	—	9.76
Punjab	Firozpur	42.10	—	—	—	1.22
Rajasthan	Nagur	—	—	—	15.40	27.06
	Ajmer	42.10	—	—	—	11.60
	Rajsamand	42.10	—	—	—	12.85
	Bhilwara	42.10	—	—	—	0.93
	Tonk	42.10	—	—	—	4.24
	Jodhpur	42.10	42.10	—	—	10.46
	Bikaner	—	42.10	—	—	5.54
	Churu	—	42.10	—	—	4.32
	Dausa	—	42.10	—	—	6.61
	Dungarpur	—	42.10	—	—	6.78
	Jaipur	—	42.10	—	—	4.77
	Jaisalmer	—	42.10	—	—	7.21
	Jalore	—	42.10	—	—	8.79
	Pali	—	42.10	—	—	8.88
	Sikar	—	42.10	—	—	6.47
Udaipur	—	42.10	—	—	9.04	
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	—	9.30	—	17.93	38.89
Uttar Pradesh	Pratagarh	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Firozabad	42.10	—	—	—	—
	Mathura	—	42.10	—	—	—
West Bengal	Bankura	—	—	28.00	—	26.72
	Birbhum	42.10	—	—	—	11.10
	Purlia	42.10	—	—	—	17.33
	D. Dinajpur	42.10	—	—	—	19.38
	Maldha	—	42.10	—	—	—

Banks Financial Condition

2422. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capital infusion in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) whether such capital infusion has been able to improve the condition of the PSBs and check the ever increasing Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of these banks;

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

(d) the other steps being taken by the Government to improve the condition of PSBs and reduce their NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The bank-wise details of capital infusion in Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement. For the year 2013-14, budgetary allocation of Rs. 14,000 crore has been made towards recapitalization of PSBs. The capital infusion in the PSBs is done with the twin objective of adequately meeting the credit requirement of the productive sectors of economy as well as to maintain regulatory capital adequacy ratios in PSBs.

(d) To improve the health of the financial sector, to improve asset quality of banks and to reduce NPA, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which, inter-alia, include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Statement

Infusion of Capital in Public Sector Banks by Government of India

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	670.00	—	—
2.	Andhara Bank	1173.00	—	—
3.	Bank of Baroda	2461.00	—	850.00
4.	Bank of India	1010.00	—	809.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	940.00	470.00	406.00
6.	Canara Bank	—	—	—
7.	Central Bank of India	2253.20	676.00	2406.00
8.	Corporation Bank	309.00	—	204.00
9.	Dena Bank	539.00	—	—
10.	Indian Bank	—	—	—
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1054.00	1441.00	1000.00.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1740.00	—	—
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	—	—	140.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	184.00	655.00	1248.00
15.	Syndicate Bank	633.00	—	—
16.	UCO Bank	1613.00	48.00	681.00
17.	Union Bank of India	793.00	—	1114.00
18.	United Bank of India	558.00	—	100.00
19.	Vijaya Bank	1068.00	—	—
20.	IDBI Bank limited	3119.04	810.00	555.00
21.	State Bank of India	—	7900.00	3004.00
Total		20117.24	12000.00	12517.00

[Translation]

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana

2423. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received from various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for allotment of distributorships under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total number of LPG distributorships allotted under the scheme during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the LPG distributors have started the supply of LPG cylinders from the allotted distributorships;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) On receipt of

recommendations/proposals from State Government/Union Territory Administration for appointment of LPG distributorships at certain locations, feasibility of the locations (case-wise) are carried out by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and if the same are found feasible they are included in the Marketing Plan for advertisement. State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorships commissioned during the period from April 2010 to June 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of LPG distributorships commissioned during the period from April 2010 to June 2013

Sl. No.	State	RGGLVs Commissioned from April'10 to June'13
1	2	3
1.	Chandigarh	
2.	Delhi	
3.	Haryana	49
4.	Himachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
6.	Punjab	60
7.	Rajasthan	203
8.	Uttar Pradesh	367
9.	Uttarakhand	9
NR Total		700
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
12.	Assam	11
13.	Bihar	246
14.	Jharkhand	90
15.	Manipur	8
16.	Meghalaya	
17.	Mizoram	11
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	105
20.	Sikkim	
21.	Tripura	3
22.	West Bengal	125
ER Total		605
23.	Chhattisgarh	42
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
25.	Daman and Diu	
26.	Goa	
27.	Gujarat	33
28.	Madhya Pradesh	143
29.	Maharashtra	244
WR Total		462

1	2	3
30.	Andhra Pradesh	183
31.	Karnataka	97
32.	Kerala	25
33.	Lakshadweep	
34.	Puducherry	1
35.	Tamil Nadu	126
SR Total		432
Grand Total		2199

[English]

Bringing about Transparency in Exchanges

2424. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether masking of identity of foreign investor like Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) has limited the usefulness of database in addressing question of public interest and if so, the reaction of the Government/Securities and Exchange Board of India/Bombay Stock Exchange/National Stock Exchange thereto;

(b) if not, the extent by which cross referencing of names, IDs and masks are permitted and the frequency at which data bases are updated; and

(c) the time by which reliable historical archival financial market data is likely to be made accessible to academicians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) SEBI has been registering Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) under SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulations 1995. The data of investments made under the portfolio investment scheme is being reported to SEBI by the custodians of the FIIs. The data provided to SEBI by Custodians are third party data and is held by SEBI in fiduciary capacity. Disclosure of this information in public would hamper the commercial interest of the entities to whom it pertains to.

However, in the interest of transparency, SEBI has been uploading the FII transaction details on SEBI website with a six months lag with certain fields masked after careful consideration of the effect that the disclosure of such fields may have on the privacy of the data held by SEBI in fiduciary capacity and thus ensuring that the commercial interest of third parties are not adversely affected.

In the above data, the fields of FII, Sub Account and Brokers are masked as the information with respect to these fields is considered sensitive in nature.

Renewable Energy Potential in Jharkhand

2425. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether renewable energy sources including solar are abundant in Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether renewable energy research and development (R&D) is one of the focus areas for the Government;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to tap the vast potential available in various R&D organisations, educational institutions of national repute and high-end public and private sector technology companies located in Jharkhand;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether even low efficiency Thin Film Technology plants have performed well in the State and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to fully utilise the solar potential of the State by promoting new and emerging solar technologies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The average solar energy availability in Jharkhand varies between 5.0 to 5.5 kWh/m²/day. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken up Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) project to estimate the solar energy potential in the country, including Jharkhand. Under this project, the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) will install

two SRRA stations in Jharkhand to estimate the ground level solar radiation potential in the state. A potential of 91 MW from wind power, 209 MW from small hydro, 90 MW from biomass and 10 MW from waste to energy have been estimated in the State of Jharkhand. So far, grid interactive power generation capacity of 4.05 MW from small hydro and 16 MW from solar have been set up in the state. This apart, 7237 biogas plants, 500 kW biomass gasifiers, 1200 kW biomass (non-bagasse), 620 solar street lighting systems, 23374 solar lanterns, 480.90 kW solar power plants have been set up and 493 villages have been electrified in the state.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. Solar energy, bio-energy and hydrogen and fuel cells are the major areas of research, design, development and demonstration. A comprehensive policy and guidelines for research, design, development, demonstration and manufacture for new and renewable energy sector is in place. It has provisions to support R&D for technology development and demonstration through various academic and research institutions including autonomous bodies and industry. It emphasizes to strengthen Core R&D Groups/Centres so as to take up advanced research involving other institutions. Financial assistance for the projects that involve partnership with industry/civil society organizations is normally restricted to 50% of the project cost. However for a proposal from academic institutions, government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs, ministry may provide upto 100% funding. An R&D project on fuel cell is being implemented by Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi, Jharkhand. The government encourages the use of efficient and advanced technologies for solar power generation.

Dental Clinics in CGHS Dispensaries

2426. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dental clinics in CGHS dispensaries in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of amounts paid to these dental clinics during the last three years and the current year, month and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any irregularities have been reported in these dental clinics in connivance of some officers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The dental services in CGHS Delhi have been outsourced in 13 Wellness centres (5 under Central Zone and 8 under South Zone) for dental procedures. The location-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of payments made to the service

provider in respect of these clinics from the starting of the services till July, 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been reported about irregularities committed by the dental clinics in connivance of CGHS officials. However, deficiency in services has been reported from the beneficiaries. An Inspection Committee has been constituted for regular inspection of the dental units to ensure proper delivery of services as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Statement-I

Details of CGHS Wellness Centers where the Dental Care Services have been outsourced

Central Zone: New Delhi

Sl.No.	Wellness Centers Name	Address
1.	Dr. Z.H. Road (D44)	CGHS Building, Dr. Z.H. Road, New Delhi.
2.	Chitra Gupta Road (D51)	CGHS Building, Near Aram Bagh, New Delhi.
3.	Aliganj, Lodi Road 1(D9)	CGHS Building, Near Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
4.	Kali Bari (D76)	CGHS Building, Kali Bari Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi.
5.	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri. New Delhi.

South Zone: New Delhi

Sl.No.	Wellness Centers Name	Address
1.	Sadiq Nagar (D63)	CGHS Dispensary, Behind Siri Fort Road, Near G.K.-I, New Delhi.
2.	Srinivas Puri	CGHS own Building, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi.
3.	Pushp Vihar (D78)	A-B/125, 126, 127 — Sector-IV, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
4.	R.K. Puram-V (57)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram.
5.	Moti Bagh (D16)	CGHS own Building near Begum Zaidi Market, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.
6.	Kidwai Nagar (D12)	CGHS Own Building, 61-63, Kidwai Nagar.
7.	Kalkaji-I (D42)	CGHS Maternity Centre and Dispensary, Kalkaji.
8.	Faridabad (D70)	CGHS Dispensary Building, NH-4, Faridabad.

Statement-II*Details of Expenditure on Outsourced Dental Units in CGHS Delhi*

(Figures in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Month	Central Zone	South Zone	Total
1.	October-11	448956	—	448956
2.	November-11	497881	—	497881
3.	December-11	4043711	—	4043711
4.	January-12	—	—	—
5.	February-12	—	—	—
6.	March-12	176163	—	176163
7.	April-12	1179142	2586424	3765566
8.	May-12	13006909	—	13006909
9.	June-12	1303705	5290870	6594575
10.	July-12	484770	1928530	2413300
11.	August-12	3552947	7443269	10996216
12.	September-12	2663951	941197	3605148
13.	October-12	2425373	—	2425373
14.	November-12	3272900	—	3272900
15.	December-12	2359883	—	2359883
16.	January-13	1740479	2075111	3815590
17.	February-13	298461	2490650	2789111
18.	March-13	6519138	14361771	20880909
19.	April-13	2582860	2586424	5169284
20.	May-13	5579933	3251084	8831017
21.	June-13	2628854	12823634	15452488
22.	July-13	4296128	7420154	11716282

*[Translation]***AYUSH Dispensaries**

2427. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the States/UTs for construction/upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) dispensaries, particularly in tribal areas and procurement of AYUSH medicines;

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY) (a) to (c) Yes. The proposals received

from the States/UTs Government were scrutinized as per the provision of scheme guidelines and the funds were released to the eligible States/UTs as per their entitlement. The details of funds released for construction/upgradation of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) dispensaries, and procurement of AYUSH medicines under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries during last three years and the current year State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh is enclosed as Statement-I respectively.

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

Statement-I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries

Financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries

Sl.No.	States	2010-11				
		Physical Units	Non Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Units	Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Financial (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(4+6)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island					
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(4+6)
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					
32.	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: During year 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 funds could not be released due to pending UCs.

Statement-II*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries***Financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries for Essential Drugs**

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 Island								
2.	Andhra Pradesh			1039	73.60	1,039	336.00		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			10	2.25				
4.	Assam			267	14.31				
5.	Bihar			128	18.6				
6.	Chandigarh								
7.	Chhattisgarh								
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			1	0.14				
9.	Daman and Diu	12	3.82						
10.	Delhi			139	13.18	172	91.50		No found have been released so far
11.	Goa								
12.	Gujarat								
13.	Haryana			504	69.96				
14.	Himachal Pradesh			1130	219.28	68	60.41		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			619	98.983	531	232.20		
16.	Jharkhand			135	18.27				
17.	Karnataka	741	304.51	696	49.3	736	267.75		
18.	Kerala	1952	829.57	1463	183.1				
19.	Lakshadweep								
20.	Madhya Pradesh			1625	290.13	1,625	582.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Maharashtra			805	114.05	705	264.38		
22.	Manipur								
32.	Meghalaya								
24.	Mizoram								
25.	Nagaland	15	6.75						
26.	Odisha			574	70.67				
27.	Puducherry								
28.	Punjab			86	6.06	524	393.00	No found have been	
29.	Rajasthan			3886	636.986			released so far	
30.	Sikkim								
31.	Tamil Nadu								
32.	Tripura								
33.	Uttar Pradesh					3,691	2,177.63		
34.	Uttarakhand			538	76.22				
35.	West Bengal			2035	178.22	1,977	921.00		
	Total	2720	1144.65	15680	2133.30	11.068	5,325.87		

[English]

Recovery of Taxes

2428. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exemptions/concessions in income tax are extended to disabled persons and if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) (i) Deduction under section 80DD and 80U of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are available in respect of persons with disability.

(ii) Section 80DD provides a deduction of Rs. 50,000 to a resident individual or HUF in respect of expenditure incurred on medical treatment (including nursing), training and rehabilitation of a disabled dependant subject to conditions prescribed in the said section. In case the dependant is a person with severe disability, the deduction available is Rs. 1,00,000, w.e.f 1st April, 2010. Prior to this date, a deduction of Rs. 75,000 was available.

(iii) Section 80U provides a deduction of Rs. 50,000 for individuals with disability, subject to conditions prescribed in the said section. In case the person has severe disability, the deduction available is Rs. 1,00,000, w.e.f 1st April, 2010. Prior to this date, a deduction of Rs. 75,000 was available.

(b) Not applicable, in view of reply at (a) above.

Tax Relaxation to Promote Rural Tourism

2429. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has made any study on potential of rural tourism in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to give tax relaxations to private investors to promote rural tourism 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 TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has informed that they have not conducted any specific study on potential of rural tourism in the country. However, FICCI had organized a Conclave on Investment in Tourism Infrastructure 2013 (CITI) from 16 to 17 January, 2013 in Delhi. The Ministry of Tourism had provided non-financial support to the Conclave by allowing use of its logo "Incredible India".

(c) to (e) 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.

However, there is, at present, no proposal for tax relaxation to private investors to promote rural tourism in the country in the Ministry of Tourism.

Unclaimed Goods with Customs Authorities

2430. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government assesses the

unclaimed goods which lie with the customs authorities as on date;

(b) if so, the total value in rupees of such unclaimed goods;

(c) the amount realized from disposal of such goods during the last three years; and

(d) the value of such goods lying with customs authorities for the last three years?

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

(b) The total value of such unclaimed goods which are assessed for disposal areas under:-

Year	Value of unclaimed goods (Rs. in Crores)
2010-11	393
2011-12	415
2012-13	542
2013-2014 (till date)	443

(c) The amount realized from disposal of such goods during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount realized (Rs. in Crores)
2010-11	89
2011-12	74
2012-13	75
2013-2014 (till date)	25

(d) The value of unclaimed goods lying with customs is Nil since the unclaimed goods lie only with custodian/Customs Cargo Service Providers.

Utilization Certificate under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2431. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from executing agencies for the grants

released are pending under various Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government to liquidate the pendency of UCs;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to verify the physical progress matching the utilisation of funds and if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases in which diversion/misuse of funds has been reported; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check diversion/misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There are a significant number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which the grants-in-aid is released by various authorities in the Ministry to a number of grantee bodies including States/UTs, State Health Societies, NGOs, Voluntary Organizations and Medical Colleges, etc. Different grant releasing authorities as well as grantee bodies face different sorts of problems in liquidating the Utilisation Certificates (UCs) varying from UCs for execution of infrastructural works, procurement purposes, deployment of manpower, delay in conducting Audit and the cases of one-time release of grant-in-aid, and thus cannot be described in a general manner. However, the Ministry is making sincere efforts to liquidate the pendency of UCs and an action plan has been formulated for the purpose, viz. (1) Additional Secretaries/Joint Secretaries/Directors have been appointed as nodal officers to monitor the work of liquidation of pending UCs, and (2) The sanction issuing authorities have taken up the matter vigorously with the grantee bodies to reconcile and liquidate the pending UCs.

(c) and (d) There exists a system for verification of physical progress matching the utilization of funds. Each grantee body is required to furnish a Report containing both the physical and financial progress against each of the approved activity and these are analysed for correlation and feedback sent to them for appropriate action, wherever required. To check the diversion/misuse of funds and to maintain a financial discipline, following steps have been taken by the Ministry:—

(i) The implementation of Schemes is reviewed periodically by the Ministry through various

mechanisms. The deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the grantee body for remedial action.

(ii) Periodic statutory Audit and concurrent audit is undertaken.

(iii) Transaction Audit by office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has been started from 2011-12 in respect of NRHM.

(iv) Monitoring of flow of funds through a web portal of Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) which enables the Ministry to track and monitor flow of funds and its utilisation.

(v) In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following other initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:—

1. Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level has been prepared and circulated;
2. Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management under the NRHM;
3. E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;

However, despite all these measures, a few cases of diversion/misuse of funds have been reported wherein the grantee bodies have been advised to refrain from such irregularities.

Electricity Storage Technology

2432. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop electricity storage technologies for the increased renewable energy generation envisaged in the 12th five year plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any energy storage technologies are currently being used for the renewable energy generated in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Development of Electricity Storage Technologies for use in renewable energy systems is one of the thrust areas of research under the R&D policy of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Ministry has already completed a R&D project on design and development of batteries for Solar Photo-Voltaic Applications under which various lead acid batteries were studied and Indian Standards for batteries for use in Solar Photo-Voltaic Applications were developed.

(c) and (d) Lead Acid Batteries are being used as energy storage device in almost all off-grid projects of capacity upto 100kWp. In addition lithium-ion and vanadium redox batteries have also been used in a few Solar Photo-Voltaic Systems in the country.

[Translation]

LPG Connections to BPL Families

2433. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions issued to LPG distributors to provide free LPG connections to BPL families are not being complied with;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of complaints regarding delay in providing free LPG connections to BPL families have been received by the Government/Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

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

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to provide new connections expeditiously to BPL families in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from

a fund created through contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Under the above mentioned scheme, the BPL card holder can register with the distributor for release of a new LPG connection. The same is sent by distributor to local administration for authentication. Intimation letters are sent to the BPL card holders after receipt of authenticated list from local administration. OMCs vigorously pursue for authentication of the lists by local administration to speed up the process of release of connection to BPL families.

No case of established complaints have been received by the OMCs regarding delay in providing security deposit free LPG connection to BPL families under the CSR fund scheme.

Instructions have been issued to OMCs to undertake wider publicity of the scheme in various media in pursuance of the suggestions of the committee.

Moreover, OMCs are taking following steps to popularize the scheme:—

- (i) RGGLVs have already been instructed to distribute leaflets, display posters etc and put up notice board at the distributorships to spread awareness regarding the CSR scheme.
- (ii) At the time to commissioning, training is being imparted to RGGLVs on the procedure to be followed for enrolling BPL customers against CSR fund.

[English]

No Due Certificate to Farmers

2434. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised/directed the public sector banks to dispense with the requirement of "No Dues Certificate" for loans upto Rs. 50000 to the small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI/Government has received complaints against any banks for non-compliance of the said directions during the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon, bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide its circular dated 30th April, 2007 has advised banks to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues' certificate for small loans upto Rs. 50,000/- to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrowers. The RBI has reported that no complaints were received in the recent past against any banks for non-compliance of these instructions.

New KYC Forms

2435. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public and private sector banks are obtaining the new KYC forms from all the account holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks have fixed any deadline in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details and compliance status thereof, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As a matter of practice all the commercial banks are seeking to strengthen the Know Your Customer (KYC) process as part of which review of Customer Risk Profile/ Categorization takes place which requires sometimes Customers to submit information about transactions.

In terms of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular on Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/obligations of banks under PMLA, 2002 dated 01.07.2013, banks were advised to introduce a system of periodical updation of customer identification data (including photograph/s) after the account is opened. The periodicity of such updation should not be less than once in five years in case of low risk category customers and

not less than once in two years in case of high and medium risk categories. In the light of practical difficulties/constraints expressed by bankers/customers in obtaining/submitting fresh KYC documents at frequent intervals as the relative documents submitted earlier specially by low-risk customers have remained unchanged in most of the accounts, these instructions were revised vide RBI circular dated 23.07.2013 which stipulated that banks would need to continue to carry out on-going due diligence and full KYC exercise will be required to be done at least every 2 years for high-risk individuals and entities and for every 10 years for low-risk individuals and at least every 8 years for medium-risk individuals and entities.

(c) and (d) Banks do set deadlines as per their convenience/need to complete the exercise. As regards compliance, only compliance of banks with regard to adherence to KYC is examined by RBI.

[Translation]

Assessment by Technical Experts

2436. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether as per the assessment of technical experts there is a vast potential for generation of power through wind, solar energy and biomass in the country;

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

(c) whether there is uneven power generation through new and renewable sources of energy among various States/UTs in the country;

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

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that power generation through renewable energy sources takes place uniformly across various States/UTs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Based on various studies undertaken, there is an estimated potential of about 2,45,000 MW for power generation from wind, solar, small hydro and biomass in the country. State/UT-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The power generation through renewable sources of energy depends on the potential of renewable energy in the States and the policy/priorities set by the particular States/UTs. State/UT-wise power generation capacity set up through renewable sources of energy are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The Ministry is encouraging all the States to

develop power generation projects using renewable energy. In this regard, the Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties. However, setting up of renewable energy power generating projects in a particular State depends on available potential and its economic viability.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of estimated potential for Renewable power in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagase Cogeneration (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14497	978	578	300	123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	236	1341	8		
3.	Assam	112	239	212		8
4.	Bihar	144	223	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	314	1107	236		24
6.	Goa		7	26		
7.	Gujarat	35071	202	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	93	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64	2398	142		2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5685	1431	43		
11.	Jharkhand	91	209	90		10
12.	Karnataka	13593	4141	1131	450	
13.	Kerala	837	704	1044		36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2931	820	1364		78
15.	Maharashtra	5961	794	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	56	109	13		2
17.	Meghalaya	82	230	11		2
18.	Mizoram		169	1		2
19.	Nagaland	16	197	101		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Odisha	1384	295	246		22
21.	Punjab		441	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	5050	57	1039		62
23.	Sikkim	98	267	2		
24.	Tamil Nadu	14152	660	1070	450	151
25.	Tripura		47	3		2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1260	461	1617	1250	176
27.	Uttarakhand	534	1708	24		5
28.	West Bengal	22	396	396		148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	365	8			
30.	Chandigarh					6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu	4				
33.	Delhi					131
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry	120				3
	Others					1022
	Total	102772	19749	17536	5000	2554

The potential of Solar Power is estimated at 30-50 MW/Sq.Km. of open, shadow free area (About 1,00,000 MW).

Statement-II

State/UT-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 30.06.2013

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Small Hydro (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)	Total Capacity (MW)
				BM Power/ Congen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	219.03	514.00	380.75	43.16	33.15	1190.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.91				0.03	103.93
3.	Assam	31.11					31.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	70.70		43.30			114.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	52.00		249.90		4.00	305.90
6.	Goa	0.05					0.05
7.	Gujarat	15.60	3249.00	30.50		857.90	4153.00
8.	Haryana	70.10		45.30		7.80	123.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	602.91					602.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	137.53					137.53
11.	Jharkhand	4.05				16.00	20.05
12.	Karnataka	987.76	2170.00	491.38	1.00	14.00	3664.14
13.	Kerala	158.42	35.00			0.03	193.45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	386.00	16.00	3.90	37.32	529.38
15.	Maharashtra	307.93	3294.00	756.90	9.72	160.00	4528.55
16.	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17.	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18.	Mizoram	36.47					36.47
19.	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20.	Odisha	64.30		20.00		13.00	97.30
21.	Punjab	154.50		124.50	9.25	9.33	297.58
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	2717.00	91.30		552.90	3385.05
23.	Sikkim	52.11					52.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7196.00	538.70	8.05	17.38	7883.18
25.	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		776.50	5.00	17.38	823.98
27.	Uttarakhand	174.82		10.00		5.05	189.87
28.	West Bengal	98.40		26.00		7.05	131.45
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.25				5.10	10.35
30.	Chandigarh						0.00
31.	Delhi/UT		4.00		16.00	3.35	23.35
Total (MW)		3686.27	19565.00	3601.03	96.08	1760.74	28709.12

MW = Megawatt.

[English]

Gateway Service Providers

2437. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed/proposes to allow all gateway service providers to substantially increase their export related transaction value limits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact of the said move on the economy and business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information provided by the RBI limit of Online Payment Gateway Service Provider (OPGSP) has been enhanced from USD 3000 to USD 10000.

(b) Details are provided vide A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 109 dated June 11, 2013 of RBI. This is likely to benefit small exporters with a hassle free procedure and encourage exporters to use the e-commerce platform.

[Translation]

Implementation of NPCDCS

2438. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has set any target for screening of people under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of people screened so far against the target and the outcome thereof, year and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the activities undertaken and the financial and technical assistance provided and utilised under NPCDCS since its inception year and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the reports of Glucometer, Glucostrips, Lancets and other logistics provided under NPCDCS lying idle in certain States/UTs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of various assistance including equipment by States/UTs under NPCDCS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) screening for diabetes and hypertension among the population above 30 years of age has been initiated in 100 districts of 21 States. 38112537 persons have been screened for diabetes and 2014385 persons have been screened for hypertension as on 22.8.2013. Outcome of the screening has been the detection of 6.32% as suspected of diabetes and 5.91% as suspected of hypertension. State-wise screening details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Under the programme, activities at Sub-Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals are envisaged for behaviour change, screening, early detection and treatment. Appropriate referral to higher level health facility is to be made especially where tertiary care is required.

The details of funds allocated and spent under NPCDCS are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) 5.80 crore Glucostrips and 29,000 Glucometers were provided by Government of India to States during the last three years for screening of diabetes among the people of the age of 30 years and above.

A Statement showing details of remaining glucostrips available with the states as on 08.08.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The expiry date varies from end of August to the end of September, 2013.

Government of India has been advising the State Governments to speed up the utilization of remaining glucostrips. The States can now use these strips/glucometers in districts other than the original project districts also.

Statement-I*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS)***State-wise screening details on diabetes and hypertension As on :22-08-2013**

States	No. of persons screened	Suspected for Diabetes	% of Diabetes suspected	Suspected Hypertension	% of Hypertension Suspected
Andhra Pradesh	6,919,210	513,301	7.42	527,738	7.63
Assam	1,268,479	62,465	4.92	133,080	10.49
Bihar	2,249,272	131,244	5.83	63,605	2.83
Chhattisgarh	970,028	57,444	5.92	41,527	4.28
Gujarat	2,633,861	239,634	9.10	176,588	6.70
Haryana	1,290,313	61,920	4.80	80,514	6.24
Himachal Pradesh	169,195	9,779	5.78	8,416	4.97
Jammu and Kashmir	559,208	31,389	5.61	45,922	8.21
Jharkhand	1,166,716	63,451	5.44	67,444	5.78
Karnataka	2,692,871	251,943	9.36	96,207	3.57
Kerala	3,300,811	157,984	4.79	107,138	7.23
Madhya Pradesh	1,651,784	42,478	2.57	47,437	2.87
Maharashtra	3,033,450	170,982	5.64	223,087	7.35
Sikkim	127,393	17,414	13.67	32,255	18.16
Odisha	2,362,801	138,791	5.87	71,517	3.03
Punjab	880,192	82,396	9.36	81,490	9.26
Rajasthan	1,209,737	60,416	4.99	61,640	5.10
Uttarakhand	241,706	13,960	5.78	7,659	3.17
Tamil Nadu	2,664,499	152,576	5.73	39,791	8.14
Uttar Pradesh	1,269,989	54,854	4.32	54,659	4.30
West Bengal	1,451,022	95,043	6.55	46,671	3.22
Grand Total	38,112,537	2,409,464	6.32	2,014,385	5.91

Statement-II*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount 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	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-III

*National Programme for Prevention and Control
of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular
Diseases and Stroke*

State-wise details of glucostrips not yet used

As on 08.08.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Glucostrips not yet used
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,53,186
2.	Assam	8,35,973
3.	Bihar	8,87,521
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,24,439
5.	Gujarat	6,73,189
6.	Haryana	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,23,822
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,43,834
9.	Jharkhand	5,01,147
10.	Karnataka	12,67,704
11.	Kerala	7,85,622
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18,38,079
13.	Maharashtra	28,29,976
14.	Sikkim	38,358
15.	Odisha	4,64,487
16.	Punjab	5,79,412
17.	Rajasthan	38,51,080
18.	Uttarakhand	3,24,241
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27,97,414
21.	West Bengal	7,88,338
Total		2,14,07,822

[English]

Shipping Norms relating to Crude Oil

2439. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether certain global suppliers of crude oil offer crude-and-shipment packages on Cost and Freight (CFR) basis;

(b) if so, whether private refiners are capitalizing on attractive crude oil offers from major global suppliers while refiners are losing out on those deals because, of restrictive shipping norms that apply only to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether present shipping norms bar public sector companies from buying and shipping crude oil on CFR basis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to remove the restrictions in this regard for the benefit of the public sector refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Most global sellers of crude oil are willing to offer crude-and-shipment package on Cost and Freight (CFR) basis in addition to Free on Board (FOB) basis for spot cargoes. There are also companies like Petrobras, the National Oil Company of Brazil, who prefer to sell their crude oil only on CFR basis.

However, the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) Oil Companies are forced to import crude oil on FOB basis only due to policy restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Shipping (MoS). On the other hand, the Indian private sector refiners are free to procure crude in the manner most beneficial to them, which could be either on CFR basis or on FOB basis.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been requesting Ministry of Shipping to permit the PSU oil

companies to import crude oil on FOB as well as CFR basis from time to time. MoS has informed that PSU Oil companies may approach them for CFR imports on a case-to-case basis. However, obtaining such permission is too cumbersome and time consuming, resulting in the loss of many available opportunities. Therefore, Ministry of Shipping has again been requested (August 2013) to permit Oil PSUs to import their requirements of crude oil on FOB as well as CFR basis.

Adoption of Children

2440. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted by Indians and foreigners during the last three years and the current year, gender State/UT and country-wise;

(b) the criteria/rules followed for adoption of a child;

(c) whether the adoptions carried out by the registered agencies are consistent with existing rules/guidelines for adoption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps

taken to protect the children from exploitation after adoption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The gender-wise data of children placed in inter-country adoption is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Prior to 2012, the gender-wise data for in-country adoption was not maintained by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). However, gender-wise data for in-country adoption during the last year and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The State-wise data of in-country and inter-country adoptions is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The country-wise data of inter-country adoption is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) The criteria/rules followed for adoption are as per 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children, 2011' notified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To safeguard the interest of the adopted child, the adoption guidelines provides for post-adoption follow-up by adoption agencies for a period of two years after adoption.'

Statement-I

Gender-wise and State-wise data of children placed in inter country adoption during the years 2010-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010		2011 (Jan 2011 to March 2012)		2012 (April 2012 to March 2013)		2013 (April 2013 to June 2013)*	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	16	3	10	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Delhi	63	32	52	35	46	24	16	4
4.	Goa	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
5.	Gujarat	9	14	10	4	3	1	1	1
6.	Haryana	0	0	17	1	4	1	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8.	Karnataka	27	19	34	16	7	8	3	2
9.	Kerala	22	15	13	12	11	8	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11.	Maharashtra	156	82	114	79	49	32	15	3
12.	Mizoram	0	2	5	5	2	1	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Odisha	42	16	41	6	16	2	5	0
15.	Puducherry	6	4	6	2	1	2	2	0
16.	Punjab	5	4	24	15	8	1	1	0
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	8	19	10	28	5	5	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
21.	West Bengal	42	20	48	36	17	16	1	1
Total		410	218	404	225	204	104	58	16
Grand Total		628		629		308		74	

*Likely to increase.

Statement-II

Gender-wise and State/UT-wise In-country Data

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	(April, 12 to March, 13)		(April, 13 to June, 13)	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	68	292	0	0
3.	Assam	36	50	11	10
4.	Bihar	33	36	4	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	28	0	8
6.	Delhi	74	113	22	40
7.	Goa	7	8	2	2
8.	Gujarat	63	74	5	11
9.	Haryana	22	39	1	9

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	64	54	5	5
12.	Karnataka	173	172	10	19
13.	Kerala	152	158	5	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	134	171	3	3
15.	Maharashtra	436	607	99	91
16.	Mizoram	4	11	3	2
17.	Manipur	2	3	0	0
18.	Nagaland	4	5	2	1
19.	Odisha	93	143	20	33
20.	Punjab	22	74	4	8
21.	Puducherry	14	20	0	2
22.	Rajasthan	102	154	6	14
23.	Tripura	10	11	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	121	303	8	25
25.	Uttarakhand	2	3	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	46	111	2	3
27.	West Bengal	145	205	20	24
Total		1848	2846	233	323
				4694	556*

*Likely to increase

Gender-wise data for In-country Adoptions has not been maintained earlier prior to 2012.

Statement-III

In-Country and Inter-Country Adoption (State-wise) for 2010-2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010		2011 (Jan, 2011 to March, 2012)		2012 (April, 2012 to March, 2013)		2013 (April 2013 to June 2013)*	
		In-country	Inter-country	In-country	Inter-country	In-country	Inter-country	In-country	Inter-country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	19	0	20	0	2	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	493	7	477	19	360	10	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	20	0	109	0	86	1	21	1
5.	Bihar	61	0	199	0	69	0	13	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	65	0	79	0	47	0	8	0
7.	Delhi	213	95	291	87	187	70	62	20
8.	Goa	66	0	40	2	15	4	4	0
9.	Gujarat	167	23	173	14	137	4	16	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Haryana	64	0	41	18	61	5	10	2
12.	Jharkhand	81	0	122	0	118	0	10	3
13.	Karnataka	453	46	398	50	345	15	29	5
14.	Kerala	273	37	234	25	310	19	9	2
15.	Manipur	8	0	16	0	5	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	46	0	117	0	305	0	6	1
17.	Maharashtra	1368	238	1290	193	1043	81	190	18
18.	Mizoram	158	2	44	10	15	3	5	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0
21.	Odisha	337	58	640	47	236	18	53	5
22.	Puducherry	28	10	22	8	34	3	2	2
23.	Punjab	121	9	68	39	96	9	12	1
24.	Rajasthan	157	0	213	0	256	0	20	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	654	39	682	29	424	33	33	6
26.	Tripura	12	0	48	0	21	0	1	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	221	2	118	1	157	0	5	0
28.	Uttarakhand	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	594	62	514	84	350	33	44	2
Total		5693	628	5964	629	4694	308	556	74

*Likely to increase.

Statement-IV*Country-wise data for inter-country adoption of Indian children*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	2010 No. of Children	2011 (Jan. 2011 to March 2012) No. of Children	2012 (April 2012 to March 2013) No. of Children	2013 (April 2013 to June 2013)* No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	U.S.A.	229	220	111	21
2.	Italy	115	138	59	15
3.	Spain	36	43	48	4
4.	Denmark	6	10	7	1
5.	Sweden	34	23	4	2
6.	U.A.E.	45	26	5	4
7.	Switzerland	11	15	4	1
8.	Norway	22	5	9	0
9.	Australia	8	6	1	3
10.	Germany	17	7	3	1
11.	Netherland	0	1	0	0
12.	France	18	21	11	5
13.	U.K.	24	25	5	6
14.	Belgium	10	12	4	4
15.	Canada	19	45	7	2
16.	Austria	3	2	3	0
17.	Finland	9	9	9	0
18.	Singapore	1	2	3	1
19.	Ireland	8	10	9	2
20.	Ice Land	2	1	0	0
21.	South Africa	5	1	3	0
22.	Luxemburg	1	1	0	0
23.	Mauritius	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	New Zealand	1	1	0	1
25.	Hong Kong	242	1	0	0
26.	Kenya	0	1	0	0
27.	Indonesia	0	0	0	0
28.	Malaysia	2	0	1	0
29.	Thailand	0	0	1	0
30.	Scotland	0	2	0	0
31.	Nigeria	0	0	0	0
32.	Vietnam	0	0	0	1
33.	China	0	1	0	0
Total		628	629	308	74

*Likely to increase.

Awareness about Vegetarian/Non-Vegetarian Food

2441. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various studies/reports including that of World Health Organisation (WHO) which state that a number of diseases have their roots in non-vegetarian foods;

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

(c) whether the Government, has conducted/ supported any study/survey on the advantages and disadvantages of vegetarian and non-vegetarian food in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to create awareness among the masses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has not carried out any study. ICMR has informed that as per a study report done outside India, vegetarians appear to have lower low density lipoprotein cholesterol levels, lower blood pressure, and lower rates of hypertension and type 2 diabetes than non-vegetarians. Further, it has been reported that vegetarians tend to have a lower body mass index and lower overall cancer rates.

Cyber Frauds

2442. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money using cloned debit/credit/ATM cards have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the amount involved therein, bank and State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken against the erring officials/persons in such cases, bank-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to keep a check on such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per data reported by Banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money using cloned debit/credit/ATM cards for last three year and till June 2013, bank-wise and State/UT-wise details are as enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) RBI has informed that banks have not reported involvement of staff in any of the case.

(d) The measures initiated by RBI to strengthen security arrangements are as under:—

- (i) RBI has issued two circulars viz; (i) 'Security arrangements for ATMs of bank' dated February 22, 2006 and (ii) 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated June 26, 2006 advising banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The preventive measures include educating customers through cautionary messages posted on the web-site of card issuing banks, informing customers not to reveal PIN in response to requests received through

e-mails, to periodically verify the transaction history, immediate reporting to the bank, if any unauthorized transaction is observed, and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

- (ii) RBI vide its Master Circular dated July 01, 2013, on "Credit Card Operation of Banks" advised banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) RBI vide Circular dated September 2011 on "Security Issues and Risk mitigation measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" has advised the banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on-line/IVR/MOTO/recurring transactions etc. based on information available on the credit/debit/ prepaid cards.
- (v) RBI vide Circular dated February 28, 2013 on "Security Issues and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions" have advised banks to convert all existing Meg Stripe cards to EMV Chip card for all customers who have used their cards internationally at least once (for/through E-commerce/ATM/POS).

Statement-I

Incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money using cloned debit/credit/ATM cards

Bank	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Till June 2013		Grand Total	
	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)
Axis Bank Ltd.			4	0.68	1	0.12	5	0.80		
Bank of Baroda		0.96	1	0.96			1	0.96		
Bank of India		1.47	1	1.47			1	1.47		
Corporation Bank		0.44	3	0.44			3	0.44		
ICICI Bank Ltd.		3.67	7	3.67			7	3.67		
Indian Overseas Bank		1.71	1	1.71			1	1.71		
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		0.15	1	0.15	6	0.82	7	0.97		
Punjab National Bank	1	0.50	2	11.06	2	0.92	1	0.21	6	12.69
Standard Chartered Bank	1	0.72					1	0.72		
State Bank of Hyderabad			3	2.46			3	2.46		
State Bank of India			5	22.03			5	22.03		
Syndicate Bank		0.11	1	0.11			1	0.11		
Union Bank of India		0.42	2	0.42			2	0.42		
Grand Total	2	1.22	15	18.08	24	28.82	2	0.33	43	48.46

Statement-II*Incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money using cloned debit/credit/ATM cards*

Bank	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Till June 2013		Grand Total	
	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)	No. of Fraud Cases	Amount Involved (Rs. in mn)
Andhra Pradesh			2	0.93	6	4.21			8	5.13
Bihar					4	2.26			4	2.26
Chandigarh					1	0.28			1	0.28
Delhi	1	0.72	1	0.11	2	0.35			4	1.19
Haryana			1	0.96	3	0.81			4	1.77
Karnataka			1	0.87	1	0.11			2	0.99
Maharashtra			2	0.32	5	0.65	1	0.21	8	1.18
Odisha			1	1.71					1	1.71
Punjab			1	10.71					1	10.71
Tamil Nadu			4	2.01					4	2.01
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.50	2	0.45	1	0.40	1	0.12	5	1.47
West Bengal					1	19.77			1	19.77
Grand Total	2	1.22	15	18.08	24	28.82	2	0.33	43	48.46

Import Duty on Precious Metals

2443. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations relating to increased import duty on gold and other precious metals received and the consultations held in the matter along with the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and current year till date;

(b) the details of increase/decrease in import duty on gold during the same period;

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the impact of such increase in import duty on demand, price of gold, small and medium jewellers, etc.;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to maintain balance between demand and price of gold keeping in

view the interests of small and medium jewellers and the workforce engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) After the increase in import duty on gold and other precious metals in January 2012 and subsequent increases thereafter, several representations have been received, seeking reduction in import duty.

These representations were examined and it was not found feasible to reduce the duty in view of the widening current account deficit.

(b) The details of increase in import duty on gold during the last three years and current year are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) The information regarding impact of such increase in import duty on demand and price of gold and on small and medium jewellers is not maintained by the Government.

The domestic prices of gold have moved up and down in recent months in tandem with international prices. Increase in import duty has also affected gold prices.

The Government has a limited role in controlling the prices of gold, as the prices are demand driven. The Government has also limited role in curbing the demand for gold.

Statement

The details of increase in import duty on gold during the last three years and current year till date are as given below:

Customs Duty

Sl. No.	Commodity	2010-11 Before	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
			w.e.f. 17.1.2012	w.e.f. 17.1.2012	w.e.f. 17.3.2012	w.e.f. 21.1.2013	w.e.f. 5.6.2013	w.e.f. 13.8.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Standard gold of purity not below 99.5%	Rs. 300 per 10 gm	Rs. 300 per 10 gm	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%
2.	Gold in any form other than at S.No. 1 above including liquid gold and tola bars.	Rs. 750 per 10 gm	Rs. 750 per 10 gm	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Gold dore bar having gold content not exceeding 80%* (Subject to actual user condition)	NA	Rs. 140 per 10 gm (CVD)	1% (CVD)	2% (CVD)	4% (CVD)	6% (CVD)	8% (CVD)

*Gold content in dore bar was increased from a maximum of 80% to 95% in January 2012.

FEMA Violation by Real Estate Companies

2444. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED)/the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has recently probed/issued a show cause notice to certain real estate companies for alleged violation of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) worth several crores by false representation on utilization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year till date and the response received therefrom company-wise;

(c) the details of companies found guilty and those gone scot free along with action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such companies do not indulge in corrupt practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) A Show Cause Notice for the contravention of relevant provisions of FEMA, 1999 has been issued to one Delhi based real estate company on 04.06.2013. The amount involved in the alleged contravention is Rs. 8600.80 crore. Appropriate decision will be taken by the Adjudicating Authority as per the relevant provisions of FEMA.

(d) The Directorate of Enforcement takes

appropriate action as and when contraventions of FEMA come to its notice.

[Translation]

Child Foods and Bottled Milk

2445. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) the details of norms fixed/standards set for the manufacturers of child food and bottled milk being served in Anganwadi centres in the country;

(b) whether these manufacturers are complying with the standards set in this regard, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of incidents of cases of death of children due to consumption of poisonous/low or inferior quality of food and bottled milk in Anganwadi Centres in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has directed the State Governments to take appropriate action against such manufacturers, and if so, the details thereof and the further action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme of the Ministry is Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the State

Government/UT Administrations. It provides a package of six services one of which is supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers. Supplementary nutrition under the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and is not a substitute to any meals

to be given to children at home. Beneficiaries under the ICDS are required to be provided with supplementary nutrition in accordance with Guidelines " Revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Scheme" issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 22.04.2009.

Summary table of revised nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition in ICDS Scheme:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.	800	20-25
Pregnant and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR).	600	18-20

The Government of India does not specify the food items to be distributed under SNP. To meet the requirements of the above guidelines, the States are to provide the supplementary nutrition as per the recipes developed by them in consultation with the experts, the local preferences, availability etc.

SNP food samples are also collected by the field units of Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) located in 29 States/UTs of the country for quality assessment and also for checking the fulfillment of energy and protein as per ICDS nutrition norms. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to improve the deficiencies and take remedial measures.

(c) to (e) There are no reports of incidents of cases

of death of children due to consumption of poisonous/low or inferior quality of food and bottled milk in Anganwadi Centers in the country.

As per the revised guidelines on 24.02.2009, the States/UTs should ensure the quality of supplementary nutrition being provided under SNP with reference to the norms of food safety as well as nutrient composition. The supplementary nutrition should conform to the prescribed standards laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Integrated Food Law to ensure consistent quality and nutritive value of intervention per serving (as per Nutritional Norms). Letters adhering to the guidelines and safety norms have been addressed to the States/UTs for SNP in ICDS on 15.03.2012 and 26.07.2013 respectively.

[English]

Investor Confidence

2446. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to pep up investor confidence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the manner in which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government takes appropriate policy measures on an ongoing basis, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. The sentiment of investors is affected, of late, inter-alia, by the apprehension of early tapering of monetary stimulus by the USA, increase in the yield rates in USA and consequent reversal of flows from emerging markets, including India. The RBI has taken a number of measures to increase the interest rate at the short end and this has contained the depreciation of the rupee and inflation to some extent. Based on inter-ministerial consultations, Government has decided on certain measures that would ensure that the Current Account Deficit (CAD) will be fully and safely financed in the current year. Such measures, including those for enhancing the capital inflows and for building investor confidence have been indicated through the press release of the Ministry of Finance dated August 12, 2013. Some measures taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the recent past are as follows:—

1. hiking the Marginal Standing Facility rate to 10.25%;
2. restricting the funding window under Repo facility;
3. mandating 99% of the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) requirement to be maintained on daily basis;
4. Issuing Cash Management Bills on weekly basis;
5. restricting import of gold and silver - raising the import duty to 10%;

6. mandating earmarking of 20% of import of gold for export purposes;
7. raising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) caps on various sectors and changing the route of FDI from approval route to automatic route in many sectors;
8. liberalizing the norms for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB);
9. making Non-resident accounts [NRE and FCNR (B)] more attractive;
10. increasing the interest rate subvention to 3% for exports (to which interest rate subvention scheme is applicable);
11. allowing some of the public sector financial institutions to issue semi-sovereign bonds in foreign markets; and
12. reduction in the limit of outflow through remittances and shifting some outflows from automatic route to approval route.

Further, Government plays an active role in the promotion of investment in all sector through dissemination of information on the investment climate and by advising prospective investors about investment policies, procedures and opportunities. 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 infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit infrastructure companies, provision of greater support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise strengthening of financial and banking sectors, deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments, fisc consolidation through fiscal reforms viz. reduction in the subsidy of diesel, cap on the number < subsidised LPG cylinders, new gas pricing guidelines, etc.

**Development of Tourism in
Karnataka**

2447. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for light and sound programme at Mysore Palace and Hampi in Karnataka for development of tourism has been under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal from India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in this regard;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be sanctioned and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism destinations and products and implementation of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

No proposal for Light and Sound programme at Mysore Palace and Hampi has been prioritized for the grant of CFA during the current financial year.

However, the Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned a project "Development of Sound and Light show at Hampi" to India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) during 2003-04 with CFA of Rs. 176.00 lakh. This project could not be completed by ITDC since the site was not made available due to restrictions from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

ITDC has submitted no new proposal for Development of Sound and Light Show either at Mysore Palace or Hampi in Karnataka.

[Translation]

Seizure of Assets

2448. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department has recently seized huge quantity of cash and jewellery loaded in

trucks and also from bureaucrats in various States and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the total value of unaccounted jewellery, money and property seized by the Government officers during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Income Tax Department conducts search actions in the cases of 'persons', subject to the satisfaction of the conditions specified in Sec 132(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. During the course of searches, unaccounted assets including money, bullion, jewellery and other valuable articles or things are seized from various premises including, inter alia, buildings, places and vehicles. Details of searches conducted are not put in public domain, in view of the provisions of the Act and in the interest of statutory proceedings in the cases of the persons searched and connected therewith.

No search u/s 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been undertaken in case of bureaucrats recently.

(b) Unaccounted assets worth Rs 118.13 crore have been seized by the Income Tax Department in searches conducted u/s 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in the Financial Year 2013-14 upto 30th June 2013.

[English]

Dealerships Policy

2449. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from various Petroleum Dealers Associations and Public representatives regarding the deviation/irregularities made in issuing the dealerships under the Reconstitution of Dealerships Policy 2008 and the said policy is not in accordance with the approval given by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to conduct any enquiry in the matter to find out the reasons for such deviations and manipulations and to fix up the responsibility of the concerned officers to rectify these deviations/manipulations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the corrective action is likely to be taken?

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

(b) to (d) All the three public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported that there is no misinterpretation in the said policy by OMCs.

Committee on STCCS

2450. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prakash Bakshi Committee constituted to review the existing Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations made by the Committee and follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Expert Committee, in its report submitted to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), inter alia, noted that the share of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in providing agricultural credit has fallen to a mere 17% although there are small pockets where its share is more than 50%.

The Expert Committee has, inter alia, given the following main recommendations:—

- (i) For providing safety of deposits and efficient loan services to farmers, the Committee has recommended that Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) should work only as business correspondents (BCs) on behalf of banks and should not themselves act as financial intermediaries.

(ii) 238 of the 370 CCBs in the country already have CRAR of 7% or above, and about two thirds of them would be able to internally generate enough capital to maintain a sustainable CRAR of at least 9% by 2016-17. About 209 of the 370 CCBs would require additional capital aggregating Rs 6,500 crore in four years to attain 9% CRAR by 2016-17. It is estimated that despite these measures, about 60 CCBs will not become sustainable and would need to be merged with other CCBs. The Committee has suggested a roadmap for such an exercise.

(iii) Some of the CCBs do not have adequate capital to meet even the relaxed licensing norm of 4% CRAR. The Committee recommends that 31 March 2013 may be set as the deadline for these banks to mobilise the required capital either internally or from any other external source so as to achieve 4% CRAR, failing which RBI should take the necessary regulatory action.

(iv) The Committee has also estimated that about 58 CCBs would generally not be able to mobilise the required capital, or their business sizes are so small that they would not be sustainable in the long run and would have to be therefore consolidated with other CCB(s).

(v) Most of the CCBs and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) will also have to take concrete steps to improve their internal systems, human resources, and technology adoption.

(vi) 30 September 2013 to be set as deadline for all StCBs and CCBs to be fully operational on CBS and providing RTGS, NEFT, ATM and POS device based services.

(vii) StCBs and CCBs to be fully included in the financial inclusion and EBT drive. Deposits of Governments and Government agencies to be also made in StCBs and CCBs which have achieved 7% CRAR and are on CBS.

(viii) CCBs and StCBs to be covered by the Banking Ombudsman or a similar mechanism that may be developed by RBI with NABARD.

- (ix) A working group to be set up to make recommendations on the human resources requirements following the transition of StCBs and CCBs on CBS and other ICT platforms.

As a follow up action on the recommendations, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Monetary Policy 2013-14, announced the constitution of Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of Executive Director of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), first meeting of the Committee was held on 5th June, 2013.

Further, in continuance of the recommendations, NABARD has advised Central Co-op Banks to use Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) as Business Correspondents (BCs). One Task Force on Human Resource requirements in Co-op Banks has also been set up.

Re-opening of Kolar Gold Mine

2451. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite foreign Mines Developers and Operators (MDO) to restart Kolar Gold Mines (Bharat Gold Mines Limited) in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has expressed caution over the feasibility of reviving the Kolar operations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct a survey to check the feasibility, profitability and financial aspects before restarting Kolar Gold Mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to float an open global tender inviting bids for purchase of the assets of Bharat Gold Mines Limited as per terms approved by Government.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has not carried out any feasibility study of reviving the Kolar Gold Mines (Bharat Gold Mines Limited) in Karnataka.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Bharat Gold Mines Limited since 1972 on the whole had been incurring losses due to depletion of resources, poor rate of recovery of gold from the ore with increasing depth of ore body and excess manpower which rendered the whole operation unviable. Government has decided to wind up the Company.

Accounting Standards Committee

2452. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accounting Standards Committee (ASC) has been constituted by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) the follow up action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) constituted a Committee comprising of departmental officers and professionals in December, 2010 to inter alia suggest Accounting Standards for the purposes of notification under section 145 (2) of the Act.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Committee submitted its Final Report in August, 2012. The Committee recommended that the Accounting Standards (AS) notified under the Act should be made applicable only for the computation of taxable income and taxpayers would not be required to maintain

books of account on the basis of AS notified under the Act. The Committee has recommended notification of 14 "Tax Accounting Standards" (TAS).

The Final Report of the Committee (including drafts of the 14 TAS submitted by the Committee) was uploaded on the Finance Ministry's website (www.finmin.nic.in) and Income-tax Department's website (www.income-taxindia.gov.in) for comments from stakeholders and general public on 26.10.2012.

(e) A large number of suggestions/comments have been received from the stakeholders on the Final report. The CBDT has constituted a committee for examination of suggestions/comments received from the stakeholders in February, 2013, before taking a final decision on notification of TAS.

Production of Forest Produce

2453. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum and value of forest produce produced in the country and exported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise; and

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to increase its production/export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As informed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, the estimated quantity and the value of major forest produce in the country and produce exported during each of the last three years is placed in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) The Government has taken various initiatives including afforestation, undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forest for enhancing production of forest produce. Afforestation in the country is taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes; such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), and also under different State Plan/ Non- Plan Schemes including externally aided projects.

Statement-I

State-wise Production of Timber

(in '000 cum')

States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.28	8.97	8.06
Andhra Pradesh	191.85	88.64	116.05
Arunachal Pradesh	30.78	35.05	31.37
Assam	13.63	13.93	7.22
Bihar	7.23	6.87	5.99
Chhattisgarh	209.32	173.49	199.32
Goa	0.51	0.17	0.18
Gujarat	48.81	42.51	32.44
Haryana	140.76	166.66	164.12
Himachal Pradesh	246.97	227.98	272
Jammu and Kashmir	68.49	71.55	61.32
Jharkhand	10.76	11.62	4.67
Karnataka	44.84	44.91	45.28
Kerala	48.65	50.6	50.6
Madhya Pradesh	372.06	336.95	143.74
Maharashtra	132.61	141	125.47
Manipur	8.58	2.67	6.41
Meghalaya	1.02	0.88	0.52
Mizoram	11.62	11.71	3.13
Nagaland	25	25	25
Odisha	21.84	27.8	20.79
Punjab	72.33	69.76	79.58
Rajasthan	38.5	36.3	36.3

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sikkim	0.03	0.07	0.05	Uttarakhand	310.58	271.62	242.62
Tamil Nadu	4.78	4.01	4.12	West Bengal	231.58	151.12	183.4
Tripura	2.1	2.1	2.1	Total	2615.18	2324.02	2185.09
Uttar Pradesh	310.67	300.08	313.13				

Source: Forestry Statistics India- 2011.

State-wise Estimates of Selected NTFPs

(Value in Lakh rupees)

Name of NTFP	Unit	2007-08		2008-09	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
Gums	MT	4156.63	342.93	2619.82	244.54
Nuxvomica	MT	1103.31	17.01	4513	71.91
Seeded Tamarind	MT	37816.86	289.45	47783.29	382.22
Mohwa Seed	MT	3063.44	33.7	2437.75	28.85
Mohwa Flower	MT	6183.32	43.28	5621.99	36.74
Honey	MT	3088	246.96	2731.89	217.11
Adda Leaf	MT	6820.95	32.82	2819.93	13.3
Others			390.53		307.59
Total			1006.15		994.67
Arunachal Pradesh					
Cane	Kap (72m)	153368	8.47		
Assam					
Thatch	Bis	1000000		1571676	
Cane	RMT	8750		7790	
Chhattisgarh					
Sal Seeds	MT	60600		8990	
Harada	MT	4254		4965	
Gums	MT	138.2596		142.419	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat					
Grass	MT	14933.52	429.25		
Gums	MT	128.54	4.66		
Mahuda Fruits	MT	589.96	16.04		
Mahuda Flowers	MT	2452.4	116.16		
Honey	MT	1291.15	145.1		
Others			104.98		
Total			816.19		
Himachal Pradesh					
Charcoal	MT	111	10.7	84	7.36
Grass	MT	62	2.27	1113	1.67
Fodder	MT		10.03		10.7
Medicinal Herbs	MT	951	302.72	376	265.75
Others			15.81		32.44
Jammu and Kashmir					
Anardana (Punica granatum)	MT			131.4	
Tethwan (Artemisia maritima)	MT				
Guchies (Morchella Esculenta)	MT			4.76	
Others	MT			37.22	
Karnataka					
Charcoal	MT				
Honey	MT	1181.32		66.94	
Tamarind	MT	185.02		1255.53	
Seegekai	MT	805.28		594.89	
Cashewnut	MT	31.51		87.11	
Alalekai	MT	391.4		320.2	
Gums	MT	2			
Canes	Nos.				

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uppige	MT	591.63		988.74	
Dalchinni	MT	1032.34		678.33	
Citradora	MT				
Others					
Kerala					
Charcoal	MT	0			
Ayurvedic Herbs	MT	863.64986		116.1245	
Fibre	MT	23.5245		46.76	
Grass (other than fodder)	MT	22.859		83.438	
Incensie plants	MT				
vegetable oilseeds	MT				
Honey	MT				
parts of medicinal trees	MT				
Others					
Madhya Pradesh					
Kully Gum	MT	23.489	19.82	231.97	24.71
Sal Seeds	MT			8.922	1.13
Maharashtra					
Grass and Grazing	MT	6749	25	3036	15.25
Hirda	MT	749.5	58	183.7	9.08
Gums	MT	502.6	151	591.1	156.09
Mahua	MT	2009.1	67	692.9	13.31
Lac	MT	2493.8	7	684.6	309.15
Manipur					
Cane	RMT	116200	0.692		1067800
Thatching Grass	Bundles	5400			
Charcoal	MT	53			
Others					

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland					
Broom	MT				
Cinnamon	MT				
Punjab					
Fodder and Grazing					
Plants					
Fruits					
Others					
Tamil Nadu					
Cashewnut	34.191			1551.893	
Tamarind	588.694			16033.321	
Others	1202.584			19854.81	
Tripura					
Thatch	Bundles				
	MT	390.325	1.18359		
Umbrella Handle	Nos.	5222900	4.35885	5136500	
Agarbati Stick	MT	29166.71	112.341	32455.19	
Uttar Pradesh					
Bhabhar Grass	MT	16	2.53		
Medicinal Plants	MT	357.9	13.76		
Honey and wax	MT	33.1	4.68		
Fodder	MT	570	7.16		
Cane	Bundle	121	0.28		
Others	MT	92.68			
West Bengal					
Honey	MT	25.128		24.565	
Wax	MT	1.396		0.889	
sal seeds	MT	1408.13		75.53	
Citronella Grass	MT	322.714		209.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands					
Cane	RMT	384970		650958	
Thatching leaves	Nos.	965165		948920	
Post Ballies	Nos.	14356		13207	
Post Ballies	Nos.	44577		21619	

Source: Forestry Statistics India-2011.

Annual Production and value of Resins in India (State-wise) during 2007-2010

Weight: 100 Tons
Value: Crore Rupees

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Arunachal Pradesh	4.09	0.23	4.06	0.27	1.60	(0.10)
Himachal Pradesh	85.14	44.70	75.96	39.88	65.00	45:5
Jammu and Kashmir	38.60	7.09	24.42	13.29	16.93	8.31
Uttarakhand	192.98	29.97	187.52	30.81	196.08	54.57
Total	320.81	81.99	291.96	84.24	279.61	108.48

Annual Production and Value of Tendu Leaves in India (State-wise)

Weight: 100 Tons
Value: Crore Rupees

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	4.09	0.23	4.06	0.27	1.60	(0.10)
Andhra Pradesh	368.58	73.42	310.80	56.18	327.00	54.41
Chhattisgarh	1,030.80	325.59	801.00	235.56	927.00	335.30
Gujarat	191.75	7.09	(143.01)	(5.26)	(143.01)	(5,26)
Jharkhand	450.00	50.61	339.00	43.44	340/80	15.26
Karnataka	6.87	(1.37)	3.86	(0.70)	3.42	(0.57)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	1,089.00	201.86	1,197.00	262.99	(1,204.2)	(264.57)
Maharashtra	460.17	93.95	424.34	45.32	397.94	66.34
Odisha	445.70	264.30	415.12	301.79	403.07	326.49
Rajasthan	315.60	16.36	206.40	8.56	(189)	(7.84)
Uttar Pradesh	163.16	4.68	130.40	(3.74)	(132.7)	(3.8)
West Bengal	8.49	(5.03)	8.03	(5.84)	9.07	(7.35)
Total	4,530.12	1,044.26	3,978.96	969.38	4,077.22	1,087.19

Production of Bamboo (State-wise)

States	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	Nos.	8657137	11084212	12882173
Arunachal Pradesh	Nos.	34368	21706	31806
Assam	ADMT	8400	8580	1000
Chhattisgarh	NT	48006.09	59067.53	38235.62
Gujarat	NT	2329.43	NA	NA
Goa	Nos.	238670	76675	57513
Karnataka	CUM	95659.48	1517153 (no.)	187763.91
Madhya Pradesh	NT	117684	10882	12013
Maharashtra	MT	135047	28529	27010
Manipur	Nos.	1709290	1514570	1128978
Meghalaya	Nos.	312975	181125	220950
Mizoram	MT	3729301	3284022	6875179
Odisha	Nos.	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	Nos.	1193000	1758000	239183
Tamil Nadu	Nos.	129.655 (MT)	0	1254.30 (MT)
Tripura	Nos.	16136	24284695	842258
	MT	48299.39	14188	NA
Uttar Pradesh	Nos.	2080100	1970700	1789400
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nos.	701600	553870	NA

Source: Forestry Statistics India-2011.

Statement-II*Export of major wood products from India*

(Value in Mil. Rs.)

Articles	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Cork and products	116.2	140.1	127.5
Hardboard	486.2	598.8	685.6
Sawnwood	831.1	1008.0	1701.4
Other articles of wood	4560.7	6854.6	9720.4
Sandalwood chips	92.8	105.8	61.8
Tea chest Panel	1.0	6.5	4.0
Veneer	717.5	698.4	866.6
Wood Furniture	16207.1	16487.0	20004.6
Plywood products	599.7	965.7	889.0

Source: ITTO TTM Report, 17: 3,1-15 Feb 2013 and 17:12,16-30 June 2013

Panchkarma Hospitals

2454. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Panchkarma hospitals functioning in the country under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) whether there is shortage of qualified doctors in these hospitals;

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

(d) whether the medical experts in Panchkarma are reportedly made to take care of clerical work in certain CGHS dispensaries and office;

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) There is no Panchkarma hospital under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). However, CGHS has one multipurpose Ayurvedic Hospital at Aliganj, New Delhi which is providing Panchkarma treatment to CGHS beneficiaries. There is no post of Panchkarma doctor (specialist) in this hospital. 3 regular doctors and one contractual doctor are in position against the sanctioned post of 9 doctors at the hospital to provide medical treatment to the CGHS beneficiaries in Ayurvedic system of medicine. CGHS engages retired Govt. doctors on short-term contract basis to meet the shortage of Ayurvedic doctors as per the requirements.

(d) to (f) There is no sanctioned post of Panchkarma doctor (specialist) in CGHS, However, it has Panchkarma Assistant/Attendant in position at the CGHS Ayurvedic Hospital, New Delhi, whose services are utilised for office work in case of exigencies, as and when required.

Shortage of Staff in Banks

2455. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks are facing shortage of staff in the country;

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

(c) whether the banks are engaging employees on contractual basis to meet this shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the aforesaid period, bank-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts in banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The requirement of manpower in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), interalia, depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff, including clerks and sub-staff, to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. Banks are not engaging employees on contractual employment against regular vacancies. A Statement showing vacant posts in PSBs in various cadres as on 31.03.2013 is enclosed.

Statement*Vacant post in Public Sector Banks as on 31.03.2013*

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Officers	Clerks	Sub staff
1.	Allahabad Bank	1,450	2,627	300
2.	Andhra Bank	1,484	590	66
3.	Bank of Baroda	5,815	3,615	0
4.	Bank of India	1,473	1,468	1,511
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	935	292	408
6.	Canara Bank	295	445	0
7.	Central Bank of India	0	0	0
8.	Corporation Bank	34	56	193
9.	Dena Bank	1,044	218	395
10.	Indian Bank	597	553	716
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	877	882	311
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1,454	904	700
14.	Punjab National Bank	1,119	2,204	1,778
15.	Syndicate Bank	1,500	1,400	450
16.	UCO Bank	786	1,000	0
17.	Union Bank of India	895	61	546
18.	United Bank of India	631	-132	194
19.	Vijaya Bank	926	801	303
20.	State Bank of India	0	0	0
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	510	1,139	397
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,029	0	0
23.	State Bank of Mysore	20	564	420
24.	State Bank of Patiala	170	1,160	158
25.	State Bank of Travancore	750	2,500	1,035

Anti-Tuberculosis Drugs

2456. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether a number of patients suffering from tuberculosis have become resistant to certain anti-TB drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases of Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR)-TB reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified such drugs, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has worked out any strategy to replace these drugs with more effective medicines including Bedaquiline; 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) In India, it is

estimated that about 2-3% of new Tuberculosis cases and 12-17% of previously treated cases develop resistance to certain anti-TB drugs.

The details of cases of Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively-Drug Resistant (XDR)-TB reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) Drug resistant TB occurs due to irrational and indiscriminate use of anti Tb drugs. Multi Drug Resistant (MDR) Tuberculosis is caused due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis becoming resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampicin.

Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) Tuberculosis is due to Mycobacterium tuberculosis becoming resistant to atleast Rifampicin, Isoniazid, a fluoroquinolone (Ofloxacin, Levofloxacin or Moxifloxacin) and a second-line injectable anti TB drug (Kanamycin, Amikacin or Capreomycine).

(d) and (e) Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme the strategy for treatment of DR-TB is based on effectiveness of drugs. The strategy is periodically reviewed by TB experts from time to time.

At present, Bedaquiline is not licensed for use in India.

Statement-I

Multi Drug Resistant TB cases Detected

State	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	311	506	1382	473
Delhi	610	677	1793	419
Gujarat	714	885	2122	463
Haryana	77	120	168	143
Jharkhand	8	34	167	85
Kerala	136	105	282	46

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	356	772	4518	1240
Odisha	46	62	171	67
Rajasthan	315	326	2529	500
Tamil Nadu	344	267	972	420
West Bengal	371	221	1015	292
Himachal Pradesh	—	81	118	38
Uttar Pradesh	—	67	110	232
Puducherry	—	6	49	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	53	370	145
Karnataka	—	63	156	236
Uttarakhand	—	17	100	54
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	81	23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	0	8	3
Mizoram	—	3	47	6
Nagaland	—	1	77	17
Manipur	—	10	35	23
Arunachal Pradesh	—	4	102	34
Punjab	—	0	331	121
Chandigarh	—	0	62	7
Chhattisgarh	—	2	43	31
Assam	—	0	212	98
Meghalaya	—	5	136	46
Tripura	—	2	14	4
Sikkim	—	0	127	41
Goa	—	7	40	12
Bihar	—	—	132	127
Total	3288	4297	17469	5448

Statement-II*Extensively Drug Resistant TB cases Detected*

State	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	2
Delhi	0	0	38	25
Gujarat	0	0	33	11
Haryana	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	8	2
Maharashtra	0	0	39	32
Odisha	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	0
West Bengal	0	0	6	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	4	2
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	131	78

[Translation]

Oil Wells of ONGC

2457. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made for monitoring of drilling works at oil wells in the country;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the drilling works at oil wells by the ONGC;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) monitors all the drilling activities on regular basis and reviews the performance on half yearly basis in Nomination acreages, and through Managing Committee/Operating Committee (MC/OC) meetings in New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) acreages as per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) guidelines and Petroleum and Natural Gas (PNG) Rules, 1959.

In addition, safety regarding drilling operations, work-

over operations of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) are being monitored by Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) in offshore on periodic basis. OISD accord 'consent to operate' to drilling rigs prior to their commencing operations. The compliance of safety audit recommendation/observations are monitored and deficiencies are brought to the notice of the Company's management for initiating actions to bridge the gaps. The compliance status of recommendations/observations of safety audit is also taken up in OISD Steering Committee meeting and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG) Safety Council Meeting.

(d) No action has been taken against anyone in this regard by the Government.

[English]

Allotment of Petrol Pumps

2458. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to allot petrol pumps only to those owning land on national highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any advertisement has been issued in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs candidates are available in the new scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (f) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Replica of Ajanta Caves

2459. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for preparing replicas of ancient caves in Ajanta has been received from the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto along with the financial assistance, if any, provided for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM ((DR. K CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) A loan agreement for an amount equivalent to Japanese Yen 7331 million (Rs. 299 crore approx.) was signed with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the year 2003 for Phase-II of the Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project. The construction of Cave Replicas at the Ajanta Visitor Centre at a projected cost of Rs. 11.8 crore was initially one of the components of the project. However, due to delay in work, after consultation with JICA, Department of Tourism, State Government of Maharashtra and Maharashtra Tourism Development Cooperation (MTDC) the component was dropped from the JICA project. The MTDC is carrying out the work of Cave Replicas from the State Government funds.

[English]

Tin System

2460. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has introduced separate Individual Tax payer's Identification Number (TIN) system to deal with the problems related to income tax computation of individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TIN system does not overlap the Permanent Account Number (PAN) system already in use;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other benefits of TIN Number system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no concept of Individual Tax Payer's Identification Number (TIN) in the Income-tax Act, 1961. The only identification of an assessee is Permanent Account Number (PAN) and in case of Tax deductor — Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN).

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Funds for Social Welfare Schemes by PSUs

2461. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public sector oil companies are spending 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent of their net profit on social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the social welfare works done by the public sector oil companies in various States/UTs including Tamil Nadu, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ask private oil companies to make provisions for the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that amount sanctioned for the purpose is spend properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Gas

2462. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala regarding the allocation of domestic gas for the Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Plant (RGCCPP) of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) functioning at Kayamkulam, Kerala; and

(b) 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 (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Chief Minister Kerala in his memorandum submitted to Prime Minister in March, 2013 has requested allocation of Natural gas to Kerala for transport, domestic fuel and power sectors. As per the projection, the domestic gas availability is not going to substantially increase in the near future. As and when additional domestic gas becomes available, the same will be allocated as per the existing gas utilization policy. Moreover, to tide over the power crises, Minister of P&NG has written to Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories to consider tying up RLNG to meet any shortfall in supply of gas using their pipeline infrastructure.

Drought Situation in Maharashtra

2463. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the report of Shri Vijay Kelkar Committee and if so, the details of recommendations made with regard to drought situation in the country;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon particularly with regard to the State of Maharashtra;

(c) the other main recommendations contained in the said report; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar, was mandated to give a report outlining a roadmap for fiscal consolidation in medium term framework in pursuit of the FRBM Act and related targets. The report submitted in September 2012 did not, however, contain any recommendation on drought situation in the country.

(c) The Committee recommended a number of reform measures in taxation, disinvestment and expenditure, such as transition to the Goods and Service Tax (GST) and quick review of Direct Taxes Code (DTC), administrative measures to improve tax collection, new models for disinvestment, rationalisation of schemes and strict control and monitoring expenditure, etc.

(d) The above recommendations were accepted and the Government adopted the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of 12th Plan i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17, mainly, towards achieving return of economy to path of high investment, higher growth, lower inflation and long term sustainability.

Year	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GDP
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

Funds to Tribal Students

2464. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any funds to the tribal councils of Assam, namely - Mising Autonomous Council, Deori Autonomous Council and Tiwa Autonomous Council etc.;

(b) if so, whether the funds have been provided separately to each Autonomous Council during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the heads of expenditure from which the funds have been provided to the councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Government has not provided any funds to Mising, Deori and Tiwa Autonomous Councils of Assam.

(b) and (c) In view of the (a) above, the question does not arise.

Universities for Tribal Students

2465. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open dedicated universities to educate "Tribal Students";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of existing dedicated universities for Tribal Students, if any, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the total budgetary allocation during the last three years towards improving the universities to educate Tribal Students, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The establishment of Universities is in the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and as per the information received from the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is no fresh proposal for establishment of a dedicated University to educate tribal students.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) As per the information given by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of India has established one Central University by the name of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University at Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, with the objective of providing avenues for higher education and research facilities primarily for the ST students of the country.

(d) As per the information given by Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the budget allocation is made Central

University-wise and not State/UT-wise. The allocation of funds made to Central Universities including the ST components specifically earmarked for the benefit of ST students, teachers etc. during the last three years is given as under:—

Year	Allocation for Central University	Rupees in crore
		ST component out of total allocation
2010-11	1885.50	*
2011-12	2100.00	189.50
2012-13	1985.56	149.38

*No separate allocation was made under ST component during 2010-11

Clearance for Development of Oil and Gas Field

2466. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Management Committee (MC) clearance is required for start of development and production phase of an oil and gas field in the country:

(b) if so, the details of applications submitted to MC by various operators during the last three years and the date of clearance of these applications:

(c) whether it is possible for operator to start development and production phase without MC clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Madam. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the Field Development Plan (FDP), submitted by the Contractor(s) after the approval by the Operating Committee (OC), is required to be approved by the Management Committee (MC) before commencement of development and production phase of an commercial oil/ gas discovery. The Management Committee comprises representatives of the Contractor(s) and the Government.

(b) During the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), Eight FDP Proposals have been approved by the MC.

The details of FDP proposals submitted to the Management Committee by the various Operators are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Discovery	Name of the Block/ Operator	FDP Submission Date	Date of Last clarifications receipt from the Contractor	FDP approval date by MC
1.	PK-2	CB-ONN-2000/1 (GSPC)	13.08.2010	04.11.2010	05.07.2011
2.	Tarapur-G	CB-ON/2 (GSPC)	21.07.2011	02.11.2012	29.01.2013
3.	Sanand East-1	CB-ONN-2000/1 (GSPC)	26.02.2010	06.03.2012	19.11.2012
4.	Miroli-1	CB-ONN-2002/3 (GSPC)	09.02.2011	23.08.2012	19.11.2012
5.	Miroli-6	CB-ONN-2002/3 (GSPC)	09.02.2011	23.08.2012	19.11.2012
6.	ANK-21	CB-ONN-2003/2 (GSPC)	07.10.2011	28.11.2011	12.10.2012
7.	D-26 (MA)	KG-DWN-98/3 (RIL)	27.02.2012	07 06.2012	07.08.2012
8.	West Patan- 3	CB-ONN-2002/1 (ONGC)	16.09.2011	24.11.2011	29.08.2012

(c) and (d) As per the provisions laid down in the PSCs, the development and production activities can only be commenced subsequent to approval by the MC.

[Translation]

Sexual Harassment and Molestation of Girls

2467. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of incidents of sexual harassment and molestation of girls studying in schools for deaf, dumb and blind students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and also to ensure the safety/security of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No separate data regarding sexual harassment and molestation of girls studying in schools for deaf, dumb and blind student is maintained by the Government. However, as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 22172, 24206 and 24923 rape cases have been registered during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. Similarly, total number of 40613, 42968 and 45351 cases have been registered under assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty during 2010, 2011 and 2012. Under insult to the modesty of women, 9961, 8570 and 9173 cases have been registered during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

(c) The details of number of cases registered, State-wise during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 for rape, under assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Safety of women and children 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 and children. 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. The Government has enacted 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' to provide protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. 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.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered under Rape			Cases Registered under assault on women with intent to outrage modesty			Cases Registered under insult to the modesty of women		
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1362	1442	1341	4634	4841	4816	4562	3658	3714
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	42	46	84	51	67	1	0	2
3.	Assam	1721	1700	1716	1400	1193	1840	20	8	5
4.	Bihar	795	934	927	534	790	118	16	11	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	1012	1053	1034	1706	1654	1601	182	174	162
6.	Goa	36	29	55	36	29	49	16	12	16
7.	Gujarat	408	439	473	668	685	745	110	93	93
8.	Haryana	720	733	668	476	474	525	580	490	434
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	168	183	350	331	250	78	62	68
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	277	303	1038	1194	1322	262	350	347
11.	Jharkhand	773	784	812	245	317	284	16	7	10
12.	Karnataka	586	636	621	2544	2608	2978	83	81	100
13.	Kerala	634	1132	1019	2936	3756	3735	537	573	498
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3135	3406	3425	6646	6665	6655	918	762	774
15.	Maharashtra	1599	1701	1839	3661	3794	3935	1180	1071	1294
16.	Manipur	34	53	63	31	38	49	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Meghalaya	149	130	164	48	74	43	0	1	0
18.	Mizoram	92	77	103	75	72	85	0	1	0
19.	Nagaland	16	23	21	13	9	16	, 3	0	0
20.	Odisha	1025	1112	1458	2905	3207	4187	232	235	304
21.	Punjab	546	479	680	349	282	340	38	31	31
22.	Rajasthan	1571	1800	2049	2339	2447	2352	23	9	18
23.	Sikkim	18	16	34	11	24	19	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	686	677	737	1405	1467	1494	638	464	382
25.	Tripura	238	205	229	376	294	314	9	9	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1563	2042	1963	2793	3455	3247	11	3	8
27.	Uttarakhand	121	129	148	125	116	139	165	72	73
28.	West Bengal	2311	2363	2046	2465	2363	3345	163	200	556
Total States		21603	23582	24157	39893	42238	44550	9843	8377	8934
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	13	12	31	15	17	10	3	4
30.	Chandigarh	31	27	27	29	21	45	4	12	25
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	3	11	2	2	2	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	507	572	706	601	657	727	80	162	208
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	7	13	46	35	9	22	16	2
Total UTs		569	624	766	720	730	801	118	193	239
Total All India		22172	24206	24923	40613	42968	45351	9961	8570	9173

[English]

Supply of Subsidized Diesel

2468. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments including Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for supply of diesel at subsidized rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In Order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions the Government has been modulating the retail selling price of Diesel, (to retail consumers), resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. As per the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.08.2013, the OMCs are incurring under recovery of Rs. 10.22 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers.

In order to reduce under recovery, the Government has authorized the OMCs to 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. Thereafter, the Government received representations from several State Government for providing subsidized Diesel to some of the bulk consumers including State Transport Undertakings, fishermen pumps, etc. 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 to retail outlets of OMCs.

Credit Facility

2469. SHRI. R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any details of the registered Self Help Groups (SHGs) who are receiving credit facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the credit facility to SHGs under livelihood programme is being provided by banks;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to make the credit linkage to rural poor simpler; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof indicating the manner

in which it is likely to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Self Help Groups are unregistered, informal community based organisations which get credit from various banks. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that as on 31st March, 2013 there were 41.95 lakh SHGs which had loans outstanding against them.

(c) to (f) SHGs get credit under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which has now been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

NABARD vide its circular dated 27th March, 2012 has suggested to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks that, cash credit/overdraft system of lending may preferably be adopted to overcome the issues of non sanction of repeat loans and allowing flexible and need based drawals by SHGs. This approach will provide considerable flexibility to SHGs in meeting their frequent need as well as help them in reducing documentation requirements and their cost of borrowings.

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Agriculture Loan

2470. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to cut/waive off or provide subsidy on interest on agricultural loans during the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the exposure of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at the end of the first quarter of the current year towards small and medium agricultural borrowings; and
- (d) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

order to provide credit to farmers at affordable rates, the Government of India has, since 2006-07, been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum by the banks. The Government of India in 2009-10 introduced an additional interest subvention of 1% for farmers who repay their loans within the period of interest subvention i.e. within one year of disbursement of such loans. This additional subvention was increased to 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13. The Scheme has been extended to 2013-14. The Interest Subvention Scheme has also been extended to the private sector banks from the year 2013-14. The exposure of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to agriculture loans outstanding, as on 30th June, 2013, stood at Rs. 5,33,059.75 crore, out of this loans to marginal farmers and small farmers stood at Rs. 96,715.29 crore and Rs. 1,57,921.16 crore, respectively.

[English]

**National Bio-Fuel Coordination
Committee**

2471. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a National bio-fuel Coordination Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) whether regular meetings of the Committee are being held as per rules;

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

(e) the fresh steps taken by the Government to raise the blending of Bio-fuels with petrol and diesel to 20 per cent by the year 2017 as envisaged in the National Policy on Bio-fuel?

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

(b) The National Bio-fuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) headed by the Prime Minister has been constituted for providing High-level co-ordination and policy guidance/ review on different aspects of bio-fuel development.

(c) and (d) No meeting of the NBCC has been held so far as the implementation of National Bio-fuel Policy has been reviewed in three meetings of the Bio-fuel Steering Committee. Further, the issues related to the bio-ethanol blending have also been considered at various meetings of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

(e) Some of the recent initiatives for raising the blending of bio-fuels with petrol and diesel are as follows:—

(i) In pursuance of the Government decision, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issued a notification on January 2, 2013 directing the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell Petrol blended with upto 10% ethanol as per Bureau of Indian Standards specifications to achieve 5% ethanol blending for the country as a whole.

(ii) The procurement price of bioethanol is now being determined by the OMCs through market mechanism.

(iii) As per the existing policy for procurement of bio-diesel by the OMCs, the procurement price has been revised to Rs. 39.00 per litre with effect from April, 2013.

(iv) Various Ministries and Departments of the Government continue to support intensive research on development of improved varieties of *Jatropha* and production of bio-fuels from ligno-cellulosic feedstocks.

Production of Natural Gas

2472. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the details of production of natural gas in the country during the last three years and the current year, field, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the domestic production of natural gas continue to decline in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of natural gas production in the country during the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) and the current year 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The domestic production of natural gas continue to decrease from the year 2010-11. The domestic production of natural gas in the country during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 52.22 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM), 47.56 BCM and 40.67 BCM respectively.

The Major reason for decline in natural gas production is due to less production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block. In addition, natural gas production from aging field of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is on natural decline. The reasons for decline in gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block is given below:

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields, 9 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 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 and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by 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.
- (d) The corrective measures taken to increase natural gas production in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block are as under:—
 - (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 and 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 and 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 and 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 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per Day (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.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of natural gas production in the country during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) and 2013-14 (upto June, 2013)

State/Regions	2010-11 Natural gas (BCM)	2011-12 Natural gas (BCM)	2012-13 Natural gas (BCM)	2013-14 (upto June, 2013) Natural gas (BCM)
Offshore	43.646	38.475	31.80	6.76
Andhra Pradesh	1.384	1.364	1.25	0.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.045	0.04	0.041	0.01
Assam	2.683	2.904	2.91	0.724
Gujarat	2.262	2.172	2.03	0.44
Rajasthan	0.432	0.59	0.68	0.22
Tamil Nadu	1.119	1.285	1.21	0.3
Tripura	0.610	0.644	0.65	0.17
West Bengal	0.041	0.079	0.1	0.029
Madhya Pradesh	—	0.002	0.003	0.001
Jharkhand	—	0.003	0.003	0.001
Total	52.222	47.558	40.667	8.965

BCM — Billion Cubic Metre.

[Translation]

Irregularities in IFCI

2473. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints relating to commercial appointment of top functionary in Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have come up to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and dates when such complaints have been received along with the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A number of complaints relating to appointment of Shri Atul Kumar Rai, as CEO & MD in Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) from Hon'ble Members of Parliament addressed to Prime Minister and Finance Minister besides the complaints from Employees/ Employees Association of IFCI have been received in this Ministry. After examining the matter/issues raised in the complaints, appropriate replies have been sent to the concerned authorities.

(c) This Ministry conducted a fact finding enquiry on the procedural lapses in the matter of appointment of Shri Atul Kumar Rai. Necessary action, based on the report of the enquiry, has been taken. Further, Shri Atul Kumar Rai, the then CEO & MD, IFCI has since resigned

and his resignation has been accepted by the Board of IFCI, with effect from 31st May, 2013. Besides, the Board of Directors of IFCI has appointed a new CEO & MD, IFCI.

Investment made by PSUs in Stock Exchange

2474. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any records

of investments made by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in stock exchanges; and

(b) 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of investments made by the Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) in Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Ltd., National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., MCX-Stock Exchange Ltd. and United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. are given in the enclosed Statement

Statement

1. Details of holding of Public Sector Banks and PSUs in United Stock Exchange of India Limited

Sl.No.	Name of the shareholder	No. of shares held	% of equity held
1	2	3	4
1.	Bank of India	7,50,00,000	4.85
2.	Canara Bank	3,00,00,000	1.94
3.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,00,00,000	1.94
4.	Andhra Bank	3,00,00,000	1.94
5.	Allahabad Bank	3,00,00,000	1.94
6.	United Bank of India	3,00,00,000	1.94
7.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,00,00,000	1.94
8.	Union Bank of India	3,00,00,000	1.94
9.	Punjab National Bank	3,00,00,000	1.94
10.	MMTC Limited	3,00,00,000	1.94
11.	Bank of Baroda	3,00,00,000	1.94
12.	State Bank of India	3,00,00,000	1.94
13.	Syndicate Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
14.	Dena Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
16.	Indian Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
17.	Central Bank of India	1,50,00,000	0.97

1	2	3	4
18.	IDBI Bank Limited	1,50,00,000	0.97
19.	Indian Potash Limited	1,50,00,000	0.97
20.	Corporation Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
21.	UCO Bank	1,50,00,000	0.97
22.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,50,00,000	0.97
23.	Vijaya Bank	1,00,00,000	0.65
Total		56,50,00,000	36.57

2. Details of holdings of Public Sector Banks and PSUs in MCX Stock Exchange Limited

Sl.No.	Name of the shareholder	No. of shares held	% of equity held
1.	IFCI Limited	7,18,75,000	13.2
2.	Union Bank of India	6,25,00,000	11.47
3.	Punjab National Bank	5,00,00,000	9.18
4.	Corporation Bank	2,50,00,000	4.59
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,50,00,000	4.59
6.	Indian Bank	2,50,00,000	4.59
7.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,50,00,000	4.59
8.	Allahabad Bank	2,50,00,000	4.59
9.	Andhra Bank	2,50,00,000	4.59
10.	Bank of India	2,50,00,000	4.59
11.	Bank of Baroda	2,50,00,000	4.59
12.	Syndicate Bank	1,25,00,000	2.29
13.	State Bank of India	1,00,00,000	1.84
14.	United Bank of India	1,00,00,000	1.84
15.	Vijaya Bank	1,00,00,000	1.84
16.	Punjab and Sind Bank	50,00,000	0.92
17.	UCO Bank	25,00,000	0.46
Total		43,43,75,000	79.76

3. Details of holdings of Public Sector Banks and PSUs in BSE Limited

Sl.No.	Name of the shareholder	No. of shares held	% of equity held
1.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,19,443	4.84
2.	State Bank of India	50,19,443	4.84
3.	Central Bank of India	10,61,671	1.02
4.	Bank of India	10,61,671	1.02
Total		1,21,62,228	11.73

4. Details of holdings of Public Sector Banks and PSUs in National Stock Exchange Limited

Sl.No.	Name of the shareholder	No. of shares held	% of equity held
1.	Bank of Baroda	3,99,500	0.89
2.	General Insurance Corporation of India	7,40,000	1.64
3.	Indian Bank	3,00,000	0.67
4.	IDBI Bank Limited	22,49,153	5
5.	IFCI Limited	24,97,750	5.55
6.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	47,28,500	10.51
7.	National Insurance Company Limited	6,40,000	1.42
8.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,49,250	0.33
9.	Punjab National Bank	50,000	0.11
10.	The New India Assurance Company Limited	6,40,000	1.42
11.	The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	6,40,000	1.42
12.	Union Bank of India	1,83,750	0.41
13.	United India Insurance Company Limited	6,40,000	1.42
14.	State Bank of India	45,87,500	10.19
Total		1,84,45,403	40.98

[English]

Panel for Tax Related Issues

2475. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a panel for exchange of views between the industry and the Government on tax related issues and disputes;

- (b) if so, the composition of the panel and the details of deliberation held till date;
- (c) whether the panel has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto; and
- (e) if not, the time by which the same is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) Government of India, Ministry of Finance, vide notification dated July 18, 2013 has constituted a forum chaired by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome, Adviser to the Finance Minister, supported by officers of the Tax Policy and Legislation (TPL) Wing of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Tax Research Unit (TRU) of the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The Forum exchanged views with representatives of IT sector and Reinsurance sector on 7th August, 2013 and with the Manufacturing sector on 14th August, 2013.

(c) to (e) The Forum is constituted for exchange of views between industry groups and Government on tax related issues and tax related disputes. The Forum meets every Wednesday to discuss and deliberate on issues related to tax administration which are raised by Industry groups with a view to finding solution.

[Translation]

Bed Patient Ratio

2476. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Indian Institute of Health Care and Informatics (IMS) has revealed in its reports that only one third of hospital beds are available for patients in rural areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of beds available in PHCs and CHCs, State/UTs-wise;
- (c) the number of beds required for patients as per urban and rural population, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The report of the Indian Institute of Health Care and Informatics (IMS) titled "Understanding Healthcare Access in India" has reported that availability of hospital beds is disproportionately skewed toward private hospitals in urban areas, with nearly 3 out of every 4 hospital beds located in private, urban hospitals.

(b) The details of availability of beds in public facilities including CHCs in rural and urban areas as per Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is placed as enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The minimum number of hospital beds required State/UT-wise on the basis of 12th Plan objective is placed as enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Public Health is a state subject. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Central Government provides financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including new constructions and upgradation of public health facilities based on the requirement posed by the State Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans and as per norms which augment bed capacities. Under NRHM, funds have also been provided to the states to establish 468 Maternal and Child Health Wings which would augment bed capacity by more than 28,600 beds. Further, the Central government has decided to open eight new All India Institutes of Medical sciences and also upgrade 19 medical colleges/institutions to provide tertiary health care services which would add about 11390 additional beds.

Statement-I

6.2.2 State/UT-wise Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural and Urban Areas (Including CHCs)

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Rural Hospitals (Government)		Urban Hospitals (Government)		Total Hospitals (Government)		Provisional/Projected Population as on reference period in (000)	Average Population Served per		Reference Period
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds		Govt. Hospital	Govt. Hospital Bed	
	India	26604	362996	8812	1013017	35416	1376013	1209924	34163	879	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	10370	152	27591	460	37961	84666	184056	2230	01.01.2013
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	382	4660	2	350	384	5010	1184	3083	236	01.01.2013
3.	Assam	985	6414	35	3765	1020	10179	31167	30556	3062	01.01.2013
4.	Bihar	565	5442	106	7789	671	13231	103805	15470.1	7846	01.01.2013
5.	Chhattisgarh	1903	5842	120	4928	2023	10770	21365	10561	1984	01.01.2013
6.	Goa	8	1800	3	710	11	2510	1458	132545	581	01.01.2013
7.	Gujarat	1476	18062	77	17408	1553	35470	61914	39868	1746	01.01.2013
8.	Haryana	61	1212	93	6667	154	7874	24597	159721	3122	01.01.2010
9.	Himachal Pradesh	98	2911	53	5574	151	8485	6856	45404	808	01.01.2013
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1402	3428	567	3890	1969	7318	12681	6440	1733	01.01.2008
11.	Jharkhand	545	4879	4	535	549	5414	32966	60047	6089	31.12.2011
12.	Karnataka	423	9022	342	42964	765	51986	58181	76054	1119	01.01.2013
13.	Kerala	1091	13097	164	23924	1255	37021	33686	26841	910	01.01.2013
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1157	6942	382	23360	1539	30302	75501	49058	2492	01.01.2013
15.	Maharashtra	309	10384	864	36833	1173	47217	11.6936	99690	2477	01.01.2013

16. Manipur	217	664	8	721	225	1385	1187	101	2	01.01.2012
17. Meghalaya	29	870	11	208?	40	2957	2591	64775	876	01.01.2013
18. Mizoram	12	270	10	794	22	1064	1204	54727	1132	01.01.2013
19. Nagaland	21	630	32	1797	53	2427	2197	41453	905	01.01.2013
20. Odisha	1659	7099	91	9584	1750	16683	41947	23970	2514	01.01.2013
21. Punjab	98	3000	145	8419	243	11419	27704	114008	2426	01.01.2013
22. Rajasthan	2041	25620	471	12997	2512	38617	68621	27317	1777	01.01.2013
23. Sikkim	30	730	3	830	33	1560	608	18424	390	01.01.2012
24. Tamil Nagar	1614	12935	381	49294	1995	62229	74839	37513	1203	01.01.2013
25. Tripura	18	1170	21	2315	39	3485	3574	91641	1026	01.01.2013
26. Uttar Pradesh	515	15450	346	40934	861	56384	197271	229118	3499	01.01.2011
27. Uttarakhand	666	3746	29	4219	695	7965	9511	13685	1194	01.01.2009
28. West Bengal	1272	19285	294	57925	1566	77210	93693	59830	1213	01.01.2013
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	625	1	450	32	1075	380	11875	353	01.01.2012
30. Chandigarh	0	0	5	1750	5	1750	1055	211000	603	01.01.2013
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	50	1	231	2	281	343	171500	1 221	01.01.2012
32. Daman and Diu*	0	0	4	200	4	200	243	60750	1215	01.01.2013
33. Delhi	0	0	109	22961	109	22961	17075	156651	744	01.01.2013
34. Lakshadweep	3	120	3	120	3	120	64	21333	533	01.01.2012
35. Puducherry	27	178	23	1925	50	2103	1200	24000	571	01.01.2013

Notes: Government hospitals include Central Government, State Government and Local Government bodies.

Source: Directorate General to State Health Services.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/UT	*Population	Beds Required as per 12th Plan Objective 500/1000000 Population
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	25353081	12676.5
2.	Punjab	26049828	13024.9
3.	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	3428.3
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	6274.4
5.	Tamil Nadu	72138958	36069.5
6.	Maharashtra	112372972	56186.5
7.	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	42332.7
8.	Gujarat	60383628	30191.8
9.	Jharkhand	32966238	16483.1
10.	Bihar	103804637	40295.6
11.	Chhattisgarh	26895760	13447.9
12.	Rajasthan	68621012	34310.5
13.	Uttarakhand	10116752	5058.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	202150392	101075
15.	Kerala	33387677	16693.8
16.	Delhi	16753235	8376.6
17.	Goa	1457723	728.9
18.	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	36298.8
19.	Karnataka	61130704	30565.3
20.	Odisha	41947358	20973.7
21.	West Bengal	91347736	45673.9
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	189.9

1	2	3	4
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2870399	1435.2
24.	Assam	31169272	15584.6
25.	Manipur	5163196	2581.6
26.	Meghalaya	2964007	1482
27.	Mizoram	1091014	545.5
28.	Nagaland	1980692	990.3
29.	Sikkim	607688	303.8
30.	Tripura	3671032	1835.5
31.	Chandigarh	1054686	527.34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	171.4
33.	Daman and Diu	242911	121.5
34.	Lakshadweep	64429	32.2
35.	Puducherry	1244464	622.2
Total		1216392811	596589.2

*Based on 2011 census.

Dialysis Facilities

2477. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the patients suffering from kidney ailment are not getting dialysis facilities due to non-availability and/or improper maintenance of dialysis machines in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the dialysis facilities available in the Union Government controlled medical institutes and hospitals in the country including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh including the number of dialysis machines available, hospital/institution-wise;

(c) the number of times the dialysis machines were found to be dysfunctional in these hospitals in the recent past; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate dialysis facilities in all the Union Government controlled medical institutes/hospitals and also to equip all health centres/district hospitals with dialysis facilities under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has 13 hemodialysis machines capable of providing the facilities to approximately 70 patients on regular basis in a week. Both Hemodialysis and Peritoneal dialysis facilities are available in Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi has 13 dialysis machines and providing dialysis in 2 shifts on all working days. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi has dialysis unit of five stations which functions from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. daily. North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong has 6 dialysis unit machines. Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal also provide dialysis facility. All dialysis machines are kept functional either by regular maintenance or annual/comprehensive maintenance contract.

[English]

Disinvestment of PSU

2478. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of disinvestment policy of the Government;

(b) the details of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) selected for disinvestment including

their percentage share of disinvestment along with the option explored for achieving the disinvestment target in the current fiscal;

(c) the progress made in regard to disinvestment of CPSEs and the amount realised therefrom, against the revenue target fixed, CPSE-wise;

(d) the policy of the Government in regard to utilization of the revenue generated through such disinvestments; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for achievement of the target set and to protect the interests of employees of such CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Policy on Disinvestment envisages that:—

(i) Already listed profitable Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant by public offering out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the CPSE concerned or a combination of both.

(ii) All unlisted CPSEs having positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

(iii) Public offerings by listed CPSEs taking into consideration their capital investment requirements with Government of India simultaneously or independently offering a portion of its shareholding in such CPSEs.

(iv) All cases of disinvestment are to be decided on a case by case basis as each CPSE has different equity structure, financial strength, fund requirement, sector of operation, etc.

(v) Government retains at least 51 per cent equity and management control in all cases of disinvestment through public offerings.

- (vi) Strategic sale in loss making CPSEs is considered on a case by case basis when efforts to revive the CPSE fail.

(b) The Government has approved proposals for disinvestment of minority stake in the capital market as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	%age of disinvestment
1	2	3
1.	Engineers India Ltd.	10
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	%age of disinvestment	(Amount realized in crore)
1.	MMTC Ltd.	9.33	571.71
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	4.01	259.56
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	3.56	358.21
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.64	101.08
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	1.02	4.54
6.	India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	5.00	30.17
Total			1325.27

(d) Disinvestment proceeds will be credited to the National Investment Fund (NIF) to be utilized for recapitalization needs of CPSEs/ Public Sector Banks, Insurance Companies and other public sector financial institutions, equity infusion in Metro Projects, for investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure, and investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Limited.

(e) The details of disinvestment proposals approved by the Government are given in part (b) above. More cases will be added to the pipeline when approved by the Government.

The policy of the Government is to disinvest only

1	2	3
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	5
5.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10

The Government has also approved proposal for sale of entire Government of India shareholding in Tyre Corporation of India Limited to a strategic partner.

More cases will be added to the pipeline when approved by the Government.

(c) So far Government has realized an amount of Rs. 1325.27 crore during the current financial year against the target of Rs. 40,000 crore as per details given below:—

minority stake and to retain at least 51 per cent equity and the management control; thus, the public sector character of the CPSE will be maintained and therefore, the interests of the employees are fully protected.

[Translation]

Complaints against CIBIL

2479. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is

selling/forwarding the incomplete information of customers received by them from financial institutions and banks for making profits without the permission of the concerned customers;

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

(c) the number of such disputed cases regarding providing false information received by the said Bureau during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated or proposed to formulate any policy to check sale of information provided by financial institutions and banks without the permission of concerned customers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Cases of providing inaccurate Credit Information Reports by CIBIL are reported to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 (CIC Act), under which CIBIL functions, has a provision for alterations/corrections or updation of credit information on borrower/client's request. The prescribed procedures are followed by Credit Information Companies for updation of the information on such request.

However, RBI has no specific information regarding the sale of credit information for profit-making. No credit information is disclosed to any person other than its specified user and privacy principles are provided for collection, preservation, secrecy, sharing and usage of credit information etc.

(c) No such information is generated by the Data Reporting System of RBI.

(d) to (f) Section 17 of the CIC Act provides for collection (from members) and furnishing (to specified users) of credit information by credit information companies. The CIC Act provides statutory backing for sharing of credit information by Credit Institutions with credit information companies subject to conditions stipulated

therein. Therefore, with CIC Act coming into force, the "consent clause" required from borrowers has become redundant.

Determination of CPI and WPI

2480. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN

SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the contradiction between the figures used for determination of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI);

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the nature of the said contradiction along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the difference in the said indexes as per estimated inflation rate in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to resolve the controversy and remove the confusion arising out of the contradictory figures and restructure the method of calculation of CPI and WPI to make it more rational; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A price index is an indicator of the average price movement over time of a fixed basket of goods and services. The composition of the basket of goods and services is made keeping in view the production/trading of goods and services in the economy in the Wholesale Price Index while it is based on the goods and services which are consumed by the consumers in case of CPI. The WPI captures the prices at the first level of trading while the CPI captures the prices at the final stage of marketing of the commodity. Similarly the weights assigned to different goods and services in the index capturing the general wholesale price-level would be based on the total traded

value of the commodity in case of non-agricultural commodities and marketable surplus in case of agricultural commodities. The Consumer Price Index however assigns weights to the commodities based on the relative consumption expenditure on different commodities and services by the consumers. The base years in which the commodity baskets and the weighting diagrams are finalised are also different for the Wholesale Price Index vs Consumer Price Index. The Wholesale Price Index captures inflation at the overall economy level while Consumer Price Index captures the impact of price rise as felt by the consumers as a class. Thus, Wholesale Price

Index and Consumer Price Index are aimed at capturing prices of different commodity baskets with different weighting diagram and at different stages of marketing. Hence the two series of price indices need not always move in tandem. There is no contradiction in the two price indices showing divergent trends at times. No purpose would be served in having two series of price indices if they show exactly the same trend.

The details of year-on year inflation rates based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) for last three years and current year (April-July) is indicated below:—

Indices	Base	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	2004-05	9.56	8.94	7.35	5.00P
CPI for Industrial workers CPI (IW)	2001	10.45	8.39	10.44	10.66*
CPI for Rural Labourers CPI (RL)	1986-87	10.01	8.35	10.19	12.43*
CPI for Agricultural Labourers CPI (AL)	1986-87	10.00	8.19	10.03	12.62*
CPI for New Series	2010	NA	NA	10.21	9.55P

P: Provisional.

*Average April to June, 2013.

NA : Not Available.

The CPI (IW), CPI (RL) and CPI (AL) show that in India the price indices are being compiled to meet the requirements of specific sections of the population. Different sections of the population would be consuming different commodities and/or spending different percentage of their expenditure on different commodities and services which explain why these indices do not move as parallels.

(d) and (e) In view of the above the question does not arise. As per standard practice, all the price indices would be subjected to revision of commodity baskets and their weights based on the latest production/trade in the economy for WPI and relative consumption expenditure for CPI.

[English]

Population Stabilization

2481. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether as per the report of United Nations the population of India is likely to exceed Chinese population by 2025 and touch 1.7 billion by the year 2060 and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the efforts made by the Government for the stabilisation of population along with the funds allocated during each of the last three years and current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken certain new initiatives to boost family welfare programmes including provision for intra-uterine contraceptive device insertion services at the health centres/sub-centres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has given any compensation in the cases of death/ failure of tubectomy and vasectomy operations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of death cases/failed tubectomy and vasectomy operations reported during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per World Population Prospects - The 2012 Revision, the population of India will cross the level of Chinese population by 2028. In that year, the projected population of India will be 1.454 billion, while China's population will be 1.452 billion. The population of India will peak at 1.645 billion by the year 2064. These are the estimates based on medium levels of fertility assumptions.

(b) Population stabilization has been a key priority area of the Government and it has been vigorously implemented through the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

The interventions for population stabilization include the following:—

- A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries in all districts of all states in the country.
- Under a new scheme launched by the GOI, ASHAs are being incentivised for counselling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage, ensuring spacing of 3 years between 1st and 2nd child and motivating clients for permanent method after 2 children. The scheme is operational in 18 States.
- Promoting Post-partum Family Planning services.
- Placement of dedicated Family Planning Counselors and training of personnel.
- Santushti Strategy: Santushti is a Scheme of Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK) for high

populated states of India viz Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. According to this Scheme, an accredited private Nursing Home/Hospital shall be entitled for incentive, whenever it conducts 10 or more Tubectomy/Vasectomy cases in a month.

- Prerna Scheme: The Prerna strategy of Jansankhya Sthirtha Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- National Helpline toll free-(1800-11-6555): A National Helpline service for Reproductive Child Health related information is available.
- Availability of Fixed Day Static Services for family Planning at all facilities.
- Improving contraceptive supply management up to peripheral facilities
- A rationale human resource development plan for providing Family Planning services at Public Health Facilities.
- Ensuring quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at the State and District levels
- Accreditation of private/ NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services.
- Increasing male participation and promoting Non scalpel vasectomy
- Emphasis on minilap tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post-graduate gynaecologists/surgeons.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors: Under the scheme, MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider for conducting sterilisations.
- 'National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme'

(NFPIS), under which clients are indemnified against cases of death/failure/complications related to sterilization operations and litigations against Doctors/Health Facilities.

- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities
- Advocacy at the highest level, especially in states with high fertility rates

Funds allocated by the Government for implementation of schemes for Family Planning are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Government of India has taken initiative to boost spacing serviced by providing Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD) insertion services at the Health centers and sub-center across a country. The details are given below:—

- (i) A new Contraceptives Cu 375 has been introduced
- (ii) A new method viz post-partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices [PPIUCD] has been introduced.

(d) Yes, the Government has given compensation in the cases of death/failure of tubectomy and vasectomy operations and the details of compensation is as under:—

Section	Coverage	Limits
I A	Death following sterilization (inclusive of death during process of sterilization operation) in hospital or within 7 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	Rs. 2 lakh
IB	Death following sterilization within 8-30 days from the date of discharge from the hospital.	Rs. 50,000/-
I C	Failure of Sterilization	Rs 30,000/-
I D	Cost of treatment in hospital and upto 60 days arising out of complication following sterilization operation (inclusive of complication during process of sterilization operation) from the date of discharge.	Actual not exceeding Rs 25,000/-
II	Indemnity per Doctor/Health Facilities but not more than 4 in a year.	Upto Rs. 2 lakh per claim

(e) The details of year-wise data for compensation of death/complication/failure during the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Allocation under Family Planning for FYs 2010-11 to 2013-14

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation	2012-13 Allocation	2013-14 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	82.42	79.17	85.18	77.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	22.23	19.11	25.32	22.07
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3.97	4.20	4.03	4.14
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.76	3.05	2.50	2.11
5.	Jharkhand	24.52	17.08	26.69	21.35
6.	Madhya Pradesh	59.28	72.12	72.32	84.17
7.	Odisha	16.90	16.78	17.52	17.72
8.	Rajasthan	50.82	47.49	47.02	52.52
9.	Uttar Pradesh	83.45	79.06	67.11	64.77
10.	Uttarakhand	5.19	4.55	4.83	3.78
Sub-Total		351.54	342.61	352.52	350.39
B. NE States					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.34	0.34	0.74	1.02
12.	Assam	19.17	18.66	13.27	16.65
13.	Manipur	0.48	0.10	0.41	0.9
14.	Meghalaya	0.82	0.74	0.69	0.73
15.	Mizoram	0.45	0.53	0.64	0.47
16.	Nagaland	0.56	0.37	1.09	1.32
17.	Sikkim	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.25
18.	Tripura	1.89	1.61	4.64	1.43
Sub-Total		23.81	22.44	21.61	22.82
C. Non-High Focus States					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	27.80	34.31	68.24	55.26
20.	Goa	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.27
21.	Gujarat	24.69	24.28	30.80	27.44
22.	Haryana	10.49	12.04	18.78	8.67
23.	Karnataka	54.46	37.36	21.69	28.61
24.	Kerala	4.47	4.11	5.54	6.08
25.	Maharashtra	45.99	43.14	42.94	41.72
26.	Punjab	11.28	10.71	10.15	8.01
27.	Tamil Nadu	34.05	31.43	32.32	25.16
28.	West Bengal	42.50	39.96	35.45	34.23
Sub-Total		255.84	237.50	266.09	235.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
D. Small States/UTs					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.04	0.22	0.27
30.	Chandigarh	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.096
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.17
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08
33.	Delhi	3.63	3.63	4.39	3.67
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
35.	Puducherry	0.77	0.70	0.82	0.84
Sub-Total		4.87	4.78	5.83	5.156
Grand Total		636.06	607.33	646.06	613.32

Note: Expenditure figures for FYs 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 are as per FMR.

Statement-II

Year-wise Data for cases of Death/Complication/Failures paid during the last 3 years

Section-I (liability against death/failure/complications arising out of sterilization operations)

Year	Death		Failure		Complication		Total	
	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)
2010	184	3,18,20,000	6045	18,13,35,407	131	16,65,203	6360	21,48,20,610
2011	179	3,02,80,000	6828	20,48,15,500	112	13,70,946	7119	23,64,66,446
2012	153	2,55,60,000	7272	21,81,60,000	267	58,62,980	7692	24,95,82,980
2013 (upto 31st March 2013)	35	57,70,000	969	2,90,70,000	273	79,91,357	127-7	4,28,31,357
Total	551	9,34,30,000	21114	63,33,80,907	783	1,68,90,486	22448	74,37,01,393

Section-II (Liability against doctors/health facilities)

Year	Failure	
	Numbers	Amount (Rs.)
2010	3	85,016
2011	4	1,23,738
2012	Not yet reported	
2013	Not yet reported	

Year 2010

State	Annexure Details	Count of Inward No.	Paid		Rejected		Returned		Limit Over	
			Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount	Count	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	IA	25	20	40000	2	40000	2	4	1	200000
	IB	4	3	150000	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	57	35	1050000	10	300000	8	240000	4	120000
	ID	15	9	174982	3	57563	3	17395	-	-
Andhra Pradesh Total		101	67	5374982	16	807563	13	657395	5	320000
Assam	IA	2	2	40000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	3	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	169	155	4650000	5	150000	6	180000	3	90000
	ID	6	4	73081	2	34000	-	-	-	-
Assam Total		180	164	5273081	7	184000	6	180000	3	90000
Bihar	IA	13	11	2200000	-	-	1	200000	1	200000
	IB	2	1	50000	-	-	-	-	1	50000
	IC	7	6	180000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
	ID	1	1	25000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar Total		23	19	2455000	1	30000	1	200000	2	250000
Chhattisgarh	IA	6	6	1200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	2	1	50000	1	50000	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	IC	205	144	4320000	13	390000	46	1380000	2	60000
	ID	4	4	49150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh Total										
		217	155	5619150	14	440000	46	1380000	2	60000
Delhi										
	IC	39	38	1140000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Delhi Total										
		39	38	1140000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Gujarat										
	IA	6	6	1200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	151	127	3810000	16	480000	7	210000	1	30000
	ID	10	6	78058	4	52321	-	-	-	-
Gujarat Total										
		167	139	5088058	20	532321	7	210000	1	30000
Haryana										
	IA	2	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	2	2	100000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	286	269	8070000	9	270000	5	150000	3	90000
	ID	7	4	84401	-	-	1	25000	2	50000
Haryana Total										
		297	277	8654401	9	270000	6	175000	5	140000
Himachal Pradesh										
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	81	68	2040000	6	180000	6	180000	1	30000
	ID	5	5	22168	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh Total										
		87	74	2112168	6	180000	6	180000	1	30000
Jammu and Kashmir										
	IC	27	24	720000	1	30000	2	60000	-	-
	ID	2	2	14170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir Total										
		29	26	734170	1	30000	2	60000	-:	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur	IC	2	1	30000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
	ID	1	1	16300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur Total		3	2	46300	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	IC	25	20	600000	1	30000	3	90000	1	30000
	ID	1	-	-	1	25000	-	-	-	-
Mizoram Total		26	20	600000	2	55000	3	90000	1	30000
Odisha	IA	11	11	2200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	2	2	100000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	150	128	3840000	16	480000	5	150000	1	30000
	ID	30	21	120394	3	13359	5	54669	1	1948
Odisha Total		193	162	6260394	19	493359	10	204669	2	31948
Puducherry	IC	16	16	480000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry Total		16	16	480000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	IA	2	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	86	74	2220000	3	90000	6	180000	3	90000
	ID	10	8	97885	-	-	1	10511	1	25000
Punjab Total		98	84	2717885	3	90000	7	190511	4	115000
Rajasthan	IA	14	14	2620000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	3	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	1944	1628	48840407	212	6360000	102	3060000	2	60000

	ID	7	6	89552	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan Total		1968	1651	51699959	213	6390000	102	3060000	2	60000
Tamil Nadu	IA	20	19	3800000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IB	8	8	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	306	271	8130000	10	300000	13	390000	12	360000
	ID	2	1	25000	-	-	-	-	1	25000
Tamil Nadu Total		336	299	12355000	10	300000	13	390000	14	585000
Tripura	IC	6	5	150000	-	-	1	30000	-	-
Tripura Total		6	5	150000	-	-	1	30000	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	IA	10	9	1800000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IC	1692	1392	41745000	195	5850000	83	2490000	22	660000
	ID	7	5	90739	-	-	-	-	2	50000
Uttar Pradesh Total		1709	1406	43635739	196	6050000	83	2490000	24	710000
Uttarakhand	IA	2	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	152	132	3960000	16	480000	4	120000	-	-
	ID	3	3	47271	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand Total		157	137	4407271	16	480000	4	120000	-	-
West Bengal	IA	4	3	600000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	134	93	2790000	29	870000	7	210000	5	150000
	ID	8	7	78729	1	5981	-	-	-	-
West Bengal Total		147	104	3518729	31	1075981	7	210000	5	150000
Grand Total		7912	6363	214905626	809	24853139	629	19303199	111	3808215

Year 2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	IA	18	16	3020000	2	400000	-	-	-	-
	IB	5	4	200000	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	49	27	810000	18	540000	4	120000	-	-
	ID	15	11	202911	2	12735	2	50000	-	-
Andhra Pradesh Total		87	58	4232911	23	1002735	6	170000	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	IC	1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh Total		1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	IA	9	8	1600000	1200000	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	248	176	5280000	64	1920000	7	210000	1	30000
	ID	5	4	41119	1	25000	-	-	-	-
Assam Total		262	188	6921119	66	2145000	7	210000	1	30000
Bihar	IA	10	8	1600000	2	400000	-	-	-	-
	IC	8	3	90000	3	90000	2	60000	-	-
	ID	1	1	7439	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar Total		19	12	1697439	5	490000	2	60000	-	-
Chhattisgarh	IA	5	4	800000	-	-	1	200000	-	-
	IB	3	2	100000	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	237	139	4170000	70	2100000	24	720000	4	120000
	ID	9	3	17017	6	105927	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh Total		254	148	5087017	77	2255927	25	920000	4	120000

Delhi	IA	3	3	420000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	48	45	1350000	1	30000	2	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ID	1	1	1545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi Total		52	49	1771545	1	30000	2	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	IC	5	5	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa Total		5	5	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	IA	7	7	1250000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	245	178	5340000	53	1590000	12	360000	2	60000	-	-	-	-
	ID	6	3	10651	-	-	2	60000	1	25000	-	-	-	-
Gujarat Total		258	188	6600551	53	1590000	14	420000	3	85000	-	-	-	-
Haryana	IA	2	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	367	333	9990000	23	690000	11	330000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ID	1	1	19757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana Total		371	337	10459757	23	690000	11	330000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	IC	98	72	2160000	21	630000	4	120000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
	ID	2	1	3731	-	-	1	1498	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh Total		100	73	2163731	21	630000	5	121498	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	IC	38	30	900000	7	210000	-	-	1	30000	-	-	-	-
	ID	1	1	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir Total		39	31	901987	7	210000	-	-	1	33000	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jharkhand	IA	3	2	40000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IC	9	3	90000	3	90000	2	60000	1	30000
Jharkhand Total		12	5	490000	3	90000	2	60000	2	230000
Karnataka	IA	18	18	3600000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	3	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	177	145	4350000	19	570000	10	300000	3	90000
	ID	15	14	230785	1	25000	-	-	-	-
Karnataka Total		213	180	8330785	20	595000	10	300000	3	90000
Kerala	IB	1	-	-	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	193	155	4650000	18	540000	19	570000	1	30000
	ID	22	1	7722	1	25000	19	565000	1	30000
Kerala Total		216	156	4657722	20	615000	38	1135000	2	60000
Madhya Pradesh	IA	19	15	3000000	3	600000	1	200000	-	-
	IB	5	3	150000	1	50000	1	200000	-	-
	IC	2547	1435	43050000	788	23640000	281	8430000	43	1290000
	ID	39	10	89230	9	191124	20	543359	-	-
	II	4	4	123738	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh Total		2614	1467	46412968	801	24481124	303	9373359	43	1290000
Maharashtra	IA	15	11	2020000	2	400000	2	400000	-	-
	IB	5	3	300000	-	-	1	50000	1	50000
	IC	380	295	8850000	53	1590000	24	720000	8	240000

	ID	22	16	181598	6	105115	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra Total										
		422	325	11351598	61	2095115	27	1170000	9	290000
Manipur										
	IC	6	2	60000	4	120000	-	-	-	-
Manipur Total										
		6	2	60000	4	120000	-	-	-	-
Mizoram										
	IC	28	19	570000	8	240000	1	30000	-	-
Mizoram Total										
		28	19	570000	8	240000	1	30000	-	-
Odisha										
	IA	5	4	800000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	-	-	2	100000	-	-	1	50000
	IC	307	242	7260000	49	1470000	12	360000	4	120000
	ID	33	28	226449	3	38608	2	60000	-	-
Odisha Total										
		348	274	8286449	55	1808608	14	420000	5	170000
Puducherry										
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	17	16	480000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Puducherry Total										
		18	17	530000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Punjab										
	IC	73	51	1530000	14	420000	7	210000	1	30000
	ID	6	2	30511	3	52533	1	7423	-	-
Punjab Total										
		79	53	1560511	17	472533	8	217423	1	30000
Rajasthan										
	IA	13	12	2400000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	3	150000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	2240	1734	52020000	339	10170000	142	4260000	25	750000
	ID	6	3	80000	1	25000	2	60000	-	-
Rajasthan Total										
		2262	1752	54650000	341	10395000	144	4320000	25	750000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim	IC	3	1	30000	2	60000	-	-	-	-
Sikkim Total	1	30000	2	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	IA	32	31	6200000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	12	10	500000	2	100000	-	-	-	-
	IC	351	318	9540000	16	480000	17	510000	-	-
	ID	6	2	36292	4	100000	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu Total		401	361	16276292	23	880000	17	510000	-	-
Tripura	IC	17	8	240000	8	240000	1	30000	-	-
Tripura Total		17	8	240000	8	240000	1	30000	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	IA	4	4	620000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	3	2	100000	-	-	-	-	1	50000
	IC	1526	1089	32645500	344	10320000	70	2100000	23	690000
	ID	8	1	25000	3	75000	4	115000	-	-
Uttar Pradesh Total		1541	1096	33390500	347	10395000	74	2215000	24	740000
Uttarakhand	IB	1	-	-	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	225	179	5370000	44	1320000	1	30000	1	30000
	ID	1	-	-	1	25000	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand Total		227	179	5370000	46	1395000	1	30000	1	30000
West Bengal	IA	3	2	400000	1	200000	-	-	-	-

IC	194	127	3810000	56	1680000	8	240000	3	90000
ID	9	9	157202	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal Total	206	138	4367202	57	1880000	8	240000	3	90000
Grand Total	10061	7123	236590184	2090	64836042	720	22342280	128	4065000
Year 2012									
Andhra Pradesh	17	13	2240000	1	200000	-	-	3	500000
IB	3	2	100000	1	50000	-	-	-	-
IC	32	21	630000	7	210000	-	-	4	120000
ID	18	13	218704	1	25000	-	-	4	100200
Andhra Pradesh Total	70	49	3188704	10	485000	-	-	11	820200
Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	60000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh Total	3	2	60000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Assam	8	6	1020000	1	200000	-	-	1	200000
IC	200	160	4800000	18	540000	-	-	22	660000
ID	6	4	79875	-	-	-	-	2	40309
Assam Total	214	170	5899875	19	740000	-	-	25	900309
Bihar	9	8	1420000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
IB	2	-	-	1	50000	-	-	1	50000
IC	7	7	210000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar Total	18	15	1630000	2	250000	-	-	1	50000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chhattisgarh										
IA	5	5	5	820000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	198	133	133	3990000	50	1500000	-	-	15	450000
ID	6	6	5	99509	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh Total										
	209	209	143	4909509	51	1530000	-	-	15	450000
Delhi										
IC	67	67	62	1860000	2	60000	-	-	3	90000
ID	4	4	3	13670	-	-	-	-	1	25000
Delhi Total										
	71	71	85	1873870	2	50000	-	-	4	115000
Gujarat										
IA	7	7	7	1400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IB	1	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	246	246	193	5790000	24	720000	-	-	29	870000
ID	12	12	9	161953	1	30000	-	-	2	60000
Gujarat Total										
	266	266	210	7401953	25	750000	-	-	31	930000
Haryana										
IA	2	2	1	200000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
IB	1	1	-	-	1	50000	-	-	-	-
IC	394	394	366	10980000	20	600000	-	-	8	240000
ID	5	5	3	82394	1	25000	-	-	1	30000
Haryana Total										
	402	402	370	11262394	22	675000	-	-	10	470000
Himachal Pradesh										
IA	1	1	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	83	83	62	1860000	14	420000	-	-	7	210000
ID	3	3	3	37505	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh Total										
	87	87	66	2097605	14	420000	-	-	7	210000

Jammu and Kashmir	IC	43	35	1050000	7	210000	-	-	1	30000
	ID	2	1	30000	-	-	-	-	1	30000
Jammu and Kashmir Total		45	36	1080000	7	210000	-	-	2	600000
Jharkhand	IA	3	2	220000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	8	6	180000	2	60000	-	-	-	-
	ID	4	4	44545	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand Total		16	13	494545	2	60000	-	-	1	200000
Karnataka	IA	21	20	3820000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	156	141	4230000	8	240000	-	-	7	210000
	ID	16	13	282228	1	30000	-	-	2	45655
Karnataka Total		194	175	8382228	10	470000	-	-	9	2556655
Kerala	IA	2	2	220000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	153	141	4230000	9	270000	-	-	3	90000
	ID	57	47	1327898	10	300000	-	-	10	300000
Kerala Total		212	190	5722898	9	270000	-	-	13	390000
Madhya Pradesh	IA	14	9	1620000	3	600000	-	-	2	400000
	IB	4	1	50000	3	150000	-	-	-	-
	IC	2638	1917	57510000	498	14940000	-	-	223	6690000
	ID	86	52	1406800	6	165000	-	-	28	825000
Madhya Pradesh Total		2742	1979	60586800	510	15855000	-	-	253	7915000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	IA	13	12	2220000	1	200000	-	-	-	-
	IB	1	-	-	1	50000	-	-	-	-
	IC	332	269	8070000	34	1020000	1	30000	28	640000
	ID	16	12	261554	3	75000	-	-	1	5041
Maharashtra Total		362	293	10551654	39	1345000	1	3000	29	845041
Manipur	IC	3	3	90000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur Total		3	3	90000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	IC	1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya Total		1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	IB	2	-	-	1	50000	-	-	1	50000
	IC	24	19	570000	2	60000	-	-	3	90000
Mizoram Total		26	19	570000	3	110000	-	-	4	140000
Odisha	IA	5	5	820000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IB	2	2	100000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	339	288	8640000	33	990000	-	-	18	540000
	ID	47	42	400418	1	30000	-	-	4	96177
Odisha Total		393	337	9960418	34	1020000	-	-	22	634177
Puducherry	IA	1	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	21	19	57000	2	60000	-	-	-	-
Puducherry Total		22	20	77000	2	60000	-	-	-	-
Punjab	IA	1	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-

IC	86	73	2190000	8	240000	-	-	5	150000
ID	5	1	6005	1	23633	1	30000	2	60000
Punjab Total	92	75	2396005	9	263633	1	30000	7	210000
Rajasthan									
IA	8	8	1420000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	2150	1830	54900000	223	6690000	2	60000	95	2850000
ID	43	30	823123	4	120000	1	30000	8	240000
Rajasthan Total	2202	1869	57193123	227	6810000	3	90000	103	3090000
Sikkim									
IC	1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim Total	1	1	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu									
IA	30	27	4860000	1	200000	-	-	2	400000
IB	3	2	100000	-	-	-	-	1	50000
IC	314	297	8910000	8	240000	-	-	9	270000
ID	11	8	235000	-	-	-	-	3	90000
Tamil Nadu Total	358	334	14105000	9	4400000	-	-	15	810000
Tripura									
IC	22	16	480000	6	180000	-	-	-	-
ID	3	2	60000	-	-	-	-	1	30000
Tripura Total	25	18	540000	5	180000	-	-	1	3000
Uttar Pradesh									
IA	4	3	600000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	1218	932	27960000	204	6120000	-	-	82	2460000
ID	21	8	235000	3	80000	-	-	10	2955000
Uttar Pradesh Total	1244	944	28845000	207	6200000	-	-	93	12955000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uttarakhand	IA	3	3	420000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	209	176	5280000	23	690000	-	-	10	300000
Uttarakhand Total		212	179	5700000	23	690000	-	-	10	300000
West Bengal	IA	7	7	1040000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	135	102	3060000	24	720000	-	-	9	270000
	ID	7	7	56399	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal Total		149	116	4156399	24	720000	-	-	9	270000
Grand Total		9639	7692	249582980	1267	39643633	5	150000	675	22054382
Year 2013										
Andhra Pradesh	IA	2	1	200000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IC	3	3	90000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ID	6	5	145000	-	-	-	-	1	15600
Andhra Pradesh Total		11	9	43500	-	-	-	-	2	215600
Arunachal Pradesh	IC	1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh Total		1	1	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	IA	2	1	200000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IC	60	25	750000	-	-	31	930000	4	120000
	ID	8	3	90000	2	60000	2	50000	1	30000
Assam Total		70	29	1040000	2	60000	33	980000	6	350000
Bihar	IA	1	-	-	-	-	1	20000	-	-

IB	1	1	50000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar Total	2	1	5000	-	-	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	IA	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IC	26	16	480000	3	90000	3	90000	4	120000				
ID	4	3	90000	-	-	-	-	1	25000				
Chhattisgarh Total	31	20	770000	3	90000	3	90000	5	145000				
Delhi	IA	1	20000	-	-	-	-	-	-				
IC	16	16	480000	-	-	-	-	-	-				
ID	6	4	120000	2	60000	-	-	-	-				
Delhi Total	23	21	620000	2	60000	-	-	-	-				
Gujarat	IA	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-				
IC	37	29	870000	2	60000	1	30000	5	150000				
ID	16	8	232660	6	180000	-	-	2	55000				
Gujarat Total	55	39	1502660	8	240000	1	30000	7	205000				
Haryana	IA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	200000				
IC	79	58	1740000	2	-	18	540000	3	90000				
ID	13	9	270000	2	60000	-	-	2	60000				
Haryana Total	93	87	2010000	2	80000	18	540000	6	350000				
Himachal Pradesh	IC	16	360000	-	-	2	60000	2	60000				
ID	1	1	1761	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Himachal Pradesh Total	17	13	361761	-	-	2	60000	2	60000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jammu and Kashmir	IC	7	6	180000	-	-	1	30000	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir Total		7	6	180000	-	-	1	30000	-	-
Jharkhand	IA	4	3	600000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
Jharkhand Total		4	3	600000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
Karnataka	IA	2	2	220000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	27	22	660000	1	30000	4	120000	-	-
	ID	5	3	79918	-	-	-	-	2	55000
Karnataka Total		34	27	959918	1	30000	4	120000	2	55000
Kerala	IC	18	13	390000	1	30000	3	90000	1	30000
	10	16	12	360000	1	30000	-	-	3	90000
Kerala Total		34	25	760000	2	60000	3	90000	4	120000
Madhya Pradesh	IA	6	5	820000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IC	371	268	8040000	12	360000	57	1710000	34	1020000
	ID	107	68	2040000	22	660000	2	60000	16	450000
Madhya Pradesh Total		484	341	10900000	34	1020000	59	1770000	50	1670000
Maharashtra	IA	3	2	220000	-	-	-	-	1	200000
	IC	59	43	1290000	-	-	1	30000	15	450000
	ID	10	9	270000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra Total		72	54	1780000	1	30000	1	30000	16	650000

Mizoram	IC	4	3	90000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Mizoram Total		4	3	90000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
Odisha	IA	2	1	20000	-	-	-	1	200000	
	IC	106	76	2280000	6	180000	18	540000	6	180000
	ID	63	30	812276	29	870000	-	-	4	120000
Odisha Total		171	107	3112276	35	1050000	15	540000	11	500000
Puducherry	IC	3	3	90000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry Total		3	3	90000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	IC	12	7	210000	-	-	2	60000	3	90000
	ID	8	7	205000	-	-	-	-	1	30000
Punjab Total		20	14	418000	-	-	2	60000	4	120000
Rajasthan	IA	4	4	620000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	440	237	7110000	15	450000	171	5130000	17	510000
	ID	119	67	2010000	45	1350000	1	30000	6	180000
Rajasthan Total		583	308	9740000	60	1800000	172	5160000	23	690000
Sikkim	IC	2	2	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim Total		2	2	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	IA	5	5	1000000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	40	39	1170000	1	30000	-	-	-	-
	ID	22	18	540000	4	120000	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu Total		87	82	2710000	5	190000	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tripura	ID	4	1	30000	3	90000	-	-	-	
Tripura Total		4	-	30000	3	90000	-	-	-	
Uttar Pradesh	IA	5	3	600000	-	-	-	-	2	400000
	IC	114	73	2190000	4	120000	16	480000	21	630000
	ID	31	13	361922	8	240000	-	-	10	300000
Uttar Pradesh Total		150	89	3151922	12	360000	16	480000	33	1330000
Uttarakhand	IA	1	1	200000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	29	7	210000	-	-	21	630000	1	30000
	ID	10	4	120000	5	150000	-	-	1	60000
Uttarakhand Total		40	12,	530000	5	150000	21	630000	2	60000
West Bengal	IA	2	2	400000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IC	27	10	300000	3	90000	12	360000	2	60000
	ID	15	9	242820	5	150000	-	-	1	30000
West Bengal Total		44	21	942820	8	240000	12	360000	3	90000
Grand Total		2006	1277	42831357	182	5460000	367	11170000	180	6900600

**Anaemia, Iodine Deficiency and Micro
Nutrient Disorders**

2482. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of cases of anaemia, iodine deficiency and micro nutrient disorders came to the notice of the Government especially adolescents, women and rural areas in the country during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether various schemes being implemented by the Government in this regard have not yielded the desired results;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information on cases of anemia, iodine deficiency and various micro-nutrient disorders is not maintained at Central level. However the situation on above stated conditions is as below:—

(i) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 3 (2005-06), 30.2 per cent adolescent boys, 55.8 per cent of adolescent girls, 55.3 per cent of all women 15-49 years, 56.2 per cent of ever married women and 58.7 per cent of pregnant women are anaemic in the country. State/UT-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) As per the report on National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) under the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad (ICMR) which conducts surveys in rural areas of nine States, prevalence of Night Blindness that indicates

Vitamin A deficiency in children has reduced from 1.1% in 2001 to 0.2% in 2006 and the prevalence of Bitot's Spot (sign of vitamin A deficiency) in children has also decreased from 0.7% to 0.6%. The available State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(iii) Surveys conducted by Directorate General of Health Services, ICMR, Health Institutions and State Health Directorates found that out of 365 districts surveyed in all 35 States and UTs, 303 districts are endemic i.e. where the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is more than 10 per cent. However, as regards to Iodine Deficiency Disorders, the visible Goitre in the entire country is reduced significantly as a result of consumption of iodised salt under centrally assisted National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme (NIDDCP).

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the following activities are being undertaken to address the issue of micro-nutrient disorders:—

(i) National Iron plus initiative has been launched in which Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) is given to adolescent girls and boys, and all women in reproductive age group. Children, pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided IFA supplementation under this initiative.

(ii) Screening of pregnant women for identification of anemia and referring these cases to an appropriate health facility for treatment.

(iii) Vitamin A supplementation for all children in age group of 6-59 months and biannual deworming for helminthic (worm) infestation.

(iv) Nutritional counselling for dietary diversification is done under Village Health and Nutrition Days.

(v) Centrally assisted NIDDCP under which Consumption of iodised salt is promoted.

Statement-I

Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years classified as having iron-deficiency anemia: India and State-wise: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

State	% anaemic women (15-49 years)	% anaemic pregnant women	% anaemic women aged 15-19 (<12.0 g/dl)	% anaemic men aged 15-19 (<13.0 g/dl)
1	2	3	4	5
India	55.3	58.7	55.8	30.2
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	56.4	68.3	29.2
Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	49.2	51.2	33.4
Assam	69.5	72	67.8	40
Bihar	67.4	60.2	66.4	40.4
Chhattisgarh	57.5	63.1	58.7	34.6
Delhi	44.3	29.9	49.7	18
Goa	38	36.9	39.1	11.9
Gujarat	55.3	60.8	57.4	28.3
Himachal Pradesh	43.3	37	42.7	31.6
Haryana	56.1	69.7	57.7	26
Jammu and Kashmir	52.1	54	53.4	28.5
Jharkhand	69.5	68.4	67.2	41.3
Karnataka	51.5	59.5	51.3	26.9
Kerala	32.8	33.1	34.7	12
Maharashtra	48.4	57.8	51.7	23.8
Manipur	35.7	36.4	30.4	11.2
Meghalaya	47.2	56.1	46.5	41.9
Mizoram	38.6	49.3	39.4	24.4
Madhya Pradesh	56	57.9	52.1	33.4
Odisha	61.2	68.1	61.4	36.1
Punjab	38	41.6	41.4	21.5
Rajasthan	53.1	61.2	53.9	33
Sikkim	60	53.1	64.1	34.8

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	53.2	53.3	49.7	25.7
Tripura	65.1	57.6	59.8	37
Uttar Pradesh	49.9	51.6	48.6	27.2
Uttarakhand	55.2	45.2	59.3	33.3
West Bengal	63.2	62.6	62	40.1

Statement-II

State-wise prevalence of Bitot Spots in Children from 1-5 years as per NNMB 2006

Sl. No.	State	Prevalence of Bitot Spots
1.	Madhya Pradesh (with Chhattisgarh)	1.4%
2.	Maharashtra	1.3%
3.	Karnataka	0.7%
4.	Kerala	0%
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1.2%
6.	Odisha	0.3%
7.	West Bengal	0.6%
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.5%

Loan to State Cooperative Banks

2483. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the loans provided/recovered by the Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank Limited in the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is any mechanism put in place for verification and monitoring of hypothecated property against business loans;

(c) whether any cases of fraudulent property have been detected/reported after sanction of loan during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; 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) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the total amount of loans provided/recovered by the Andaman and Nicobar State Cooperative Bank in the last three years and the current year are as under:—

2010		2011		2012		2013	
Loans issued	Recovery upto 30 June, 2010	Loans issued	Recovery upto 30 June, 2010	Loans issued	Recovery upto 30 June, 2010	Loans issued	Recovery upto 30 July, 2013
4302.44	1553.52	5250.29	1548.23	10718.10	2440.37	3079.52	2666.44

Source: NABARD.

(b) There are two types of monitoring (i) Pre-sanction; and (ii) Post-sanction. The documents are verified by the technical cell based on the field visit report. The officials make field visits before sanction/appraisal as well as post sanction to ensure proper hypothecation of stock and to ensure that assets are grounded in proper manner.

(c) to (e) NABARD has informed that no such cases have been reported.

Health Insurance

2484. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people in the country have no access or coverage under any health insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of insurance coverage as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce State funded health insurance programme to provide health insurance to every citizen in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to enhance health care insurance coverage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (**a unit of five**) in the unorganized sector. The Scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The Scheme is presently being implemented in 28 States/Union Territories and more than 3.56 Crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.07.2013. The Scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers {registered with Welfare Boards constituted under the Building and Other Constructions Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996}, street vendors, beedi workers, domestic workers and all such MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during preceding financial year. The Scheme has

been further extended recently to sanitation workers, mine workers, rag pickers, rickshaw pullers and auto/taxi drivers.

The State-wise details about smart cards under RSBY as on 31.07.2013 is placed in the given Statement.

Statement

Active Smart Cards under RSBY as on 31.07.013

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Active Smart Cards
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2184
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615
3.	Assam	789434
4.	Bihar	7320271
5.	Chandigarh	4913
6.	Chhattisgarh	1389662
7.	Delhi	95597
8.	Gujarat	1805125
9.	Haryana	455834
10.	Himachal Pradesh	352305
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	35521
12.	Jharkhand	1503952
13.	Karnataka	1680913
14.	Kerala	2396466
15.	Madhya Pradesh	116510
16.	Maharashtra	1859579
17.	Manipur	62664
18.	Meghalaya	168199
19.	Mizoram	103545
20.	Nagaland	141350
21.	Odisha	3392551

1	2	3
22.	Puducherry	9486
23.	Punjab	210081
24.	Rajasthan	732778
25.	Tripura	506341
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4848108
27.	Uttarakhand	284669
28.	West Bengal	5368404
Total		35676057

[Translation]

Gender Responsiveness in Panchayats

2485. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to conduct a nation-wide study to understand and map the gender responsiveness in Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate women panchayat members to discharge their roles and responsibilities effectively?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) A nationwide study on Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) was got conducted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). The report of this study was released in April, 2008. There is no proposal to conduct a new study.

(b) The above mentioned study indicated empowerment of EWRs including inter-alia, enhancement in their self-esteem, confidence and decision making abilities. The study also indicated that the participation of women in Gram Sabhas had increased, as had attention to women related issues such as drinking water and

sanitation. The study reported that EWRs had made efforts to encourage girls' enrolment in schools and mitigate domestic violence.

(c) In order to facilitate women Panchayat members to discharge their roles and responsibilities effectively, MoPR has supported Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) under its various schemes through various means. MoPR has advised States to promote Mahila Sabhas to tackle issues related to women. MoPR has also advised the States to have separate quorum for women in Gram Sabha meetings to increase their Participation.

Encephalitis related Proposals

2486. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of proposals from various States/UTs regarding prevention, treatment and setting up of laboratories, mobile units and educational/vocational rehabilitation centres for the patients suffering from Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES);

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Proposals have been received for implementation of measures for prevention and control of Vector Borne Diseases including Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) from various States/UTs.

For prevention and control of JE/AES in 60 high endemic districts in 5 States, the Government on 18.10.2012 have approved a programme which envisages an integrated approach involving the following Ministries:—

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- Ministry of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation
- Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

- Ministry of Rural Development
- Ministry of Urban Development.

The main programme components include:—

- Strengthening Public Health Activities in 60 priority districts
- JE Vaccination
- Establishment of Pediatric ICUs at 60 district hospitals
- Establishment of 20 New JE/AES Surveillance Sites
- Establishment of PMR Department in 10 Medical Colleges
- Establishment of 60 District Counseling Centres
- Research-Cum-Intervention Projects
- Monitoring and Coordination

To implement the health component of the above measures, the 5 States have submitted composite Project Implementation Plans for Vector Borne Diseases including JE for the year 2013-14, under NRHM.

To monitor the implementation of the approved activities/interventions a coordination committee under the Secretary Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and three task force have been constituted.

Paediatricians ICUs have been set up in some States. Training of Trainers (TOT) has been held on critical care management of JE/AES cases for paediatricians/ anaesthetists nominated by the 5 States. Training of medical officers and nursing personnel is going on. 24 Medical Officers and 59 nursing personnel received training on critical care management in West Bengal.

A Social Mobilization campaign for awareness of JE/AES was undertaken in districts of Uttar Pradesh during 2012 and 2013 organized by National Disaster Management Authority. For the diagnosis of JE, IgM ELISA kits have been regularly supplied to the JE sentinel sites in the affected districts. Out of 60 districts, 42 have been covered under JE immunization. Meetings of Task force for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu and meeting of

National Mission steering Group with the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been held. Disease surveillance through Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals is going on.

[English]

Insurance Coverage

2487. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the number of persons under insurance cover are very low in the country;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to educate the public on the merits of insurance cover and to advocate public private partnership in insurance sector to bring in more people under its cover; and
- if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) insurance coverage in a country is generally measured by insurance penetration, which is the ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The penetration of life sector in India has increased from 2.15%, in 2001 to 3.17% in 2012 which is above Brazil, Russia, Malaysia, Pakistan, China, Srilanka, Australia, Germany but below France, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

(c) and (d) Following initiatives have been put in place to educate the public on merits of insurance cover and to advocate public private partnership in insurance sector to bring in more people under its cover:—

- IRDA has launched an exclusive consumer education website during 2012 for the benefit of policyholders and the general public. This website covers various areas of insurance and hosts e-copies of IRDA's publications relating to consumer education.

2. IRDA has launched consumer awareness campaign under the banner of Bima Bemisaal through various channels-print, radio, television and social media.
3. IRDA has published Policyholder Handbooks which are also uploaded on the web. Insurance companies in India have a link on their website to IRDA's exclusive Consumer Education Website (www.policyholder.gov.in) which gives advice to the public on protecting themselves against mis-selling.
4. IRDA is working with the industry and has sponsored pan India General Insurance awareness campaign on Health, Motor, Rural and Property Insurance through General Insurance Council.
5. IRDA is coordinating with other financial sector regulators through Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) platform on a common approach for implementation of National Strategy for Financial Education.
6. IRDA has disseminated information among general public about IRDA's "Integrated Grievance Management System" and the Consumer Education Website, and issues alerts about fictitious callers through advertisements.

Diabetic Patients

2488. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether as per a recent report of the International Diabetes Federation, the number of diabetic patients and their treatment cost are likely to increase exponentially by 2025, particularly in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the estimated number of diabetic patients at present in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether incidences of diabetes and certain other life style diseases have also been reported among the school-going children;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for providing free/affordable treatment to the diabetic patients and creating awareness about the disease in the rural and urban areas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF; 5th Edition, 2011), number of people with diabetes (20-79 years) in Urban setting of India are about 27 millions in 2011 which is projected to reach about 56 millions in 2030. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has completed the phase-I of Task Force project entitled, "ICMR-India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study-Phase-I," with the aim to:—

- (i) determine the national prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes in India, by estimating the state-wise prevalence of the same and
- (ii) compare the prevalence of type-2 diabetes and pre-diabetes in urban and rural areas across India.

In the first phase of the study, the rural and urban settings in four states and one union territory viz., Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have been included. The adjusted prevalence of diabetes (both known and newly diagnosed) in Tamil Nadu was 10.4%, Jharkhand-5.3%, Chandigarh-13.6% and Maharashtra-8.4%. The prevalence of pre-diabetes was 8.3%, 8.1%, 14.6% and 12.8% respectively.

(c) and (d) Data reported during the course of screening of school children under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) indicates that out of 92,047 school children screened in the towns of Nainital, Ratlam and Bhilwara, 1,351 (1.467%) were suspected to be diabetic.

(e) Since health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make available

health care facilities/ medicines to the people and to create awareness. However, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), this Ministry provides financial assistance to the States after appraising the requirements projected by the State Governments in their Programme implementation Plans (PIPs). Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010. The programme aims at reducing the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). A total of Rs. 204.58 Crore over the period of 2010-13 have been released to the States under this Programme. Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharati under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases including diabetes.

Research on Battery for Solar Photovoltaic Applications

2489. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J. K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CERI) has initiated any research for the development of a new kind of battery for Solar Photo Voltaic Application which would use solar energy for generation of power even during night and in cloudy condition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Kataikudi, Tamil Nadu undertook a collaborative R&D project with Solar Energy Centre, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for Design and Development of Batteries for Solar Photovoltaic applications.

(b) Under the project, lead acid batteries of various types were studied for their suitability in Solar Photovoltaic applications and it was observed that hybrid AGM gel battery gives better results. Based on the outcome of the project, Indian Standards for Batteries were developed for use in SPV applications.

Re-Development/Expansion of Hospitals

2490. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to re-develop/expand the various departments/services of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML) and certain other, hospitals during the 12th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the new facilities to be provided in these hospitals along with the expenditure to be incurred thereon, hospital-wise;

(c) whether such re-development/expansion will require additional land and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to take up the matter with concerned authorities for re-development/ expansion of the areas adjacent to the above hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Re-development/ expansion of various departments/services of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi like setting up of an outreach OPD at Jhajjar, Construction of Underground parking, Convergence Block, New Hostels Block, Dining Block, Tunnel link between AIIMS & JPNATC, Covering of Nallah, Surgical Block, New OPD Block Ballabgarh, Mother and Child Block, National Cancer Institute, New OPD Block, Parking Hub, Expansion of Trauma Centre, Paid Ward, Housing at Ayur Vigyan Nagar commenced in 11th Plan are continuing in 12th Five Year Plan Period. The work of re-development/expansion in New Delhi Campus is being done on the existing land and Government of Haryana has provided land measuring 300 acres for facilities of the Outreach OPD at Jhajjar and National Cancer Institute. The redevelopment and

expansion planned is expected to be completed by the end of 13th Plan period with estimated cost of Rs. 4150.13 crore.

Presently, the projects related to development of infrastructure and facilities in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi include construction of new Emergency care building which will create 280 additional beds for the hospital, a new plan to construct a Super Specialty Block at 'G' point. This new Super Specialty Block will add 420 beds (Approx.) for the Hospital. Dr. RML Hospital is in possession of 2.2 acre land and the vacant land at G-point would be developed at the estimated cost of more than Rs. 700 crores. The hospital requires additional land of 1.74 acres at G-point which belongs to President Estate. After acquiring the additional land the projects will take approximately 32 months.

In Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi in phase-I of the redevelopment plan there shall be expansion in terms of beds, facilities, capacity building for academic, research and banning in super specialty block covering the departments of Cardiology, Cardiothoracic Vascular Surgery, Neurology, Neuro-Surgery, Respiratory Medicine Endocrinology, Urology, Nephrology, Renal transplant unit and Cancer Surgery. This will include a total of 430 beds with 125 ICU beds, 15 state of operation theatres and newer diagnostic and treatment facilities. Attached to this building there shall be a paid ward complex having, 200 beds, 26 ICU beds, 6 operation theater and modern treatment facilities. Also 500 beds emergency cum trauma block complete with ICU, triage care, diagnostic and treatment facilities shall come up adjacent metro corner. There is a proposal to start a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) center for disaster arrangement purpose having 50 beds in the hospital premises. The redevelopment and expansion planned is expected to be completed in 5 years and amount of Rs. 1332 crore has been approved for phase-I.

Liquid Gas Imports

2491. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)

propose to import liquid gas from United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefit likely to be accrued therefrom; and

(c) the names of the other countries being approached for imports of liquid gas to ensure supply of gas at competitive prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) i.e. Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited have held discussions with various LNG suppliers based in United States of America for sourcing LNG. However, nothing has been finalized so far.

Fertilizer Manufacturing Business by GAIL

2492. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) has evaluated the opportunities to enter the business of fertilizer manufacturing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. GAIL is exploring the possibility of supply of Ammonia Synthesis Gas (ASG) through coal gasification for production of fertilizer in FCIL, Talcher.

Gas Pipelines

2493. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of gas pipeline projects available across the country along with their length, Government/Public Sector/Private Sector-wise;

(b) whether many pipelines have been laid along the fertile land area;

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

(d) whether the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act allows laying of gas pipeline across fertile land; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the existing and under implementation natural gas pipelines are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Keeping in view the restrictions under Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (P&MP Act) and in order to comply with environmental regulations, on an average, a cross-country natural gas pipeline passes

through agricultural lands for approximately 90% of its total length and the rest of the length is accounted for in crossings, barren lands, rocky terrain, etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per provisions of P&MP Act, pipelines routes for laying gas pipelines are to be chosen avoiding the following:—

- (i) any land which, immediately before the date of the notification under sub-section (1) of Section 3, was used for residential purposes;
- (ii) any land on which there stands any permanent structure which was in existence immediately before the said date;
- (iii) any land which is appurtenant to a dwelling house; or
- (iv) any land at a depth which is less than one metre from the surface.

Statement-I

Details of Existing Natural Gas Pipelines

Sl.No.	Name of the Natural Gas Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (KM.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur GREP-Dahej-Vijaipur	GAIL (India) Limited	4222
2.	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur Dadri (GREP) Upgradation	GAIL (India) Limited	1280
3.	Uran-Trombay	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	24
4.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	GAIL (India) Limited	815
5.	Agartala regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	61
6.	Mumbai regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	125
7.	Assam regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	8
8.	K.G. Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	878
9.	Gujarat regional network	GAIL (India) Limited	760
10.	Cauvery Basin network	GAIL (India) Limited	281
11.	EWPL (Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad)	Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited	1460

1	2	3	4
12.	GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	2100
13.	GSPL's Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid network	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	58
14.	Hazira-Ankleshwar	Gujarat Gas Company Limited	73
15.	Dadri-Panipat	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	132
16.	AGCL's Assam regional network	Assam Gas Company Limited	105
17.	Uran-Taloja	Deepak Fertilizer and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited	42
18.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	788
19.	Chhainsa-Jhajjar-Hisar	GAIL (India) Limited	262
20.	Dabhol-Bengaluru	GAIL (India) Limited	1004
Total			14478

Statement-II

Natural Gas Pipeline Projects Under Implementation

Sl.No.	Name of the Pipeline Along with Route	Name of Entity	Length (KM.)
1.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL (India) Limited	886*
2.	Chhainsa-Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Hisar	GAIL (India) Limited	455*
3.	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	1414*
4.	Kochi-Kootanad-Bengaluru-Mangalore	GAIL (India) Limited	1104
5.	Jagdishpur-Haldia	GAIL (India) Limited	1860
6.	Mallavaram-Bhopal-Bhilwara-Vijaipur	GSPL INDIA TRANSCO Limited	2042
7.	Mehsana-Bhatinda	GSPL INDIA GASNET Limited	2052
8.	Bhatinda-Jammu-Srinagar	GSPL INDIA GASNET Limited	725
9.	Surat-Paradip	GAIL (India) Limited	2112
10.	Shahdol-Phulpur	Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited	312
Total			10207

*Length indicated is the total length of the pipeline.

[Translation]

Managing Epidemics and Natural Calamities

2494. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

- (a) the criteria for declaring a disease as an epidemic or a pandemic;
- (b) the diseases declared as an epidemic or a pandemic during the last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to deal with the epidemics, pandemics and public health emergencies in the country;
- (d) whether the Government has approved a three-tier network of laboratories across the country for managing epidemics and natural calamities across the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the financial and operational modalities worked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An epidemic is a sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in the population of a specific area. A pandemic is declared when an epidemic has spread to several countries or continents, usually affecting large number of people.

(b) During the last five years, Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (swine flu) is the only disease that has been declared as a Pandemic by WHO.

(c) Health is a State Subject. However, Ministry of Health has crisis management plan that was updated last on 24.07.2013 and circulated to all concerned. This plan provides for Crisis Management Group and Technical Advisory Committee. Emergency Medical Relief (EMR) Cell in Directorate General of Health Services coordinates all Public Health Emergency activities of national and international concern. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) has nationwide surveillance for providing early warning signs. National Centre for Disease Control is the identified agency for investigating outbreaks.

Laboratories under IDSP network and Indian Council of Medical Research have been identified for testing clinical samples. Ministry of Health also provides support to the States in terms of guidelines and operating procedures.

(d) and (e) Government has approved a scheme for "Establishment of a network of laboratories for managing epidemics and natural calamities" to strengthen diagnostic capabilities of existing microbiology and virology laboratories in the country. The three tier network includes (i) Regional Level Bio Safety Level (BSL)-3 laboratories (ii) State Level BSL-2 Plus Laboratories (iii) Medical College BSL-2 Laboratories. An amount of Rs 639.48 Crores has been approved for establishing 160 laboratories in the in this network all over the country.

[English]

Shortage of Gas

2495. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

- (a) whether a number of power plants and steel plants in the country including Andhra Pradesh are at the risk of turning into non-performing assets due to non-availability of domestic natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers (EoGM) recently discussed the allocation of gas and fixation of price of gas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations of the Planning Commission and Ministry of Power in this regard;
- (e) whether certain States including Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government for allocation of gas to gas-based power plants keeping in view of low production of gas from the Krishna-Godavari D-6 basin; and

(f) 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 (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III. In so far as steel plants are concerned, M/s Essar Steel, JSW Ispat Limited, Welspun Maxsteel Limited are facing reduced supply of gas due to decline in production of natural gas. These plants may, however, opt for Regassified Liquefied Natural Gas which is abundantly available in the country.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has circulated a note regarding options for change in inter-se priority in core sector for allocation of NELP gas for consideration of the Empowered Group of Ministers for pricing and commercial utilization of NELP gas. The views of Ministry of Power and Planning Commission in this regard are as follows:—

Ministry of Power (MoP) has sought the highest priority along with the fertilizer sector for allocation/supply of domestic gas, including KG-D6 gas, and accordingly to re-allocate the existing gas and factor this in all future allocations. MoP has stated that according the same priority to power sector and fertilizer sector will result in increase in gas availability for the power sector that would support generation of an additional 2400 MW at 70% PLF (around 14,700 Million units per annum) of affordable power for existing gas based power plants.

Planning Commission has stated that availability of gas for Power Plants has become critical in view of the fact that there are large stranded assets. In order to correct this situation, Policy intervention is required to ensure that the stranded power assets are able to produce power and do not become Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Planning Commission has also stated that if the overall supplies are dwindling, Fertilizer sector will also have to share its burden. A balance has to be struck between requirements of the Fertilizer sector and Power sector in a way that there are no NPAs and the economy also grows. To ensure increased power production and higher PLF of gas-

based plants, 35% of the gas requirement for power may be met from domestic sources and 15% from LNG over a period of two years.

A note on revision of gas price was originally prepared and circulated for consideration of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM). Subsequently, the note was revised for consideration by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). This was done since the EGoM considers only NELP related issues while the proposal covered pricing of domestic gas from all the blocks and not from NELP blocks alone.

Government has approved the gas price formula based on recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years.

(e) and (f) 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. 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-I

List of gas based projects commissioned but awaiting gas allocation

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
1	2	3	4
State Sector			
1.	Bawana CCGT	250	Delhi
2.	GSEG Hazira CCGT	351	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
3.	Pipavav JV CCGT U1	351	Gujarat
Sub-Total (S.S.)		952	
Private Sector			
4.	Sugen Phase-I Unit-4 M/s Torrent	382.5	Gujarat
Sub-Total (Pvt. Sector)		382.5	
Total (S.S+P.S)		1334.5	

Statement-II

List of Existing Project which have been allocated KG D6 gas Only

(Lying Idle Due to Nil Supply from KG D6 Field)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Torrent Vatva (AEC) (Ahmedabad)	Gujarat	100
2.	GEB, Dhuwaran (GSECL), Exp.	Gujarat	218.62
3.	GEB, Uttran (GSECL) Exp.	Gujarat	518
4.	Essar Power	Gujarat	300
5.	Silk Road	Andhra Pradesh	35
6.	Tanirbavi	Andhra Pradesh	220
7.	Lanco Kondapalli Power Ltd. (Exp.)	Andhra Pradesh	366
8.	Sriba Industries	Andhra Pradesh	30
9.	RVK Energy	Andhra Pradesh	28
10.	LVS Power	Andhra Pradesh	55
11.	NDPL (Rithala)	Delhi	108
12.	Pragati Power-III	Delhi	1000
Total			2978.62

Statement-III

Gas based projects under advanced stage of construction/Ready for Commissioning and awaiting gas allocation

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Capacity (MW)	Located in State
State Sector			
1.	Bawana CCGT	500	Delhi
2.	Pipavav JV CCGT U2	351	Gujarat
3.	Dhuvaran Ext (GSECL)	375	Gujarat
Sub-Total (S.S.)		1226	
Private Sector			
1.	Vemagiri Exp. by M/s GMR Rajamundry Energy Ltd. (GREL)	768	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Lanco Kondapalli Expansion (St-III)	770	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Kashipur CCGT (Sravanti Energy P Ltd.) I&II	450	Uttarakhand
4.	Samalkot Expansion	2400	Andhra Pradesh
5.	CCGT by M/s Panduranga Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd. (PSPL) – Phase-I	116	Andhra Pradesh
6.	CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
7.	CCGT by M/s Gama Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	225	Uttarakhand
8.	Gas Engine at Pashamylaram by Astha Power	35	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules	1200	Gujarat
10.	CCGT by M/s Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.	400	Maharashtra
Sub-Total (Private Sector)		6589	
Total (SS+PS) Projects under Construction		7815	

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

2496. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the IGMSY scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to cover more districts under the said Scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Kerala; and

(f) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments under the said Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) States/UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) The Government of India in the Ministry of

Women and Child Development is conducting an independent evaluation of the scheme in the financial year 2012-13 to assess the performance of the scheme in the States/UTs. The final report is yet to be received from the evaluation agency. The steps to cover more districts including Kerala under the scheme will be undertaken on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

(f) The funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UT Administrations under the scheme during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Beneficiaries covered under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of districts covered	Beneficiaries covered in 2010-11	Beneficiaries covered in 2011-12	Beneficiaries covered in 2012-13	Beneficiaries covered in 2013-14 (As on 19.08.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	17364	65762	10590
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1270	366	NR
3.	Assam	2	0	0	13865	13865
4.	Bihar	2	0	26171	75669	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	NR	6295	13613	NR
6.	Goa	1	0	0	3612	NR
7.	Gujarat	2	NR	24169	26226	2902
8.	Haryana	1	0	3760	2483	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	NR	3884	1819	526
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	NR	7873	3520	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	0	9247	7417	NR
12.	Karnataka	2	0	21780	29069	2284
13.	Kerala	1	NR	15280	22317	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	73865	66431	9030
15.	Maharashtra	2	0	13897	48075	NR
16.	Manipur	1	NR	3247	0	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Meghalaya	1	NR	1686	1199	NR
18.	Mizoram	1	0	0	2193	NR
19.	Nagaland	1	NR		864	NR
20.	Odisha	2	0	29325	39714	8822
21.	Punjab	2	NR	690	12247	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	0	25067	41940	1180
23.	Sikkim	1	NR	528	1165	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	NR	43178	7202
25.	Tripura	1	0	2642	5031	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	NR	11141	13501	NR
27.	Uttarakhand	1	0	6766	6955	NR
28.	West Bengal	2	NR		58321	NR
29.	Delhi	2	0	3734	6850	NR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	259	300	394	NR
31.	Puducherry	1	0	1404	518	NR
32.	Chandigarh	1	0	1700	5953	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	NR	553	NR
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1104	1434	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	1	NR	NR	0	NR
Total		53	244	307558	622254	56401

NR: Not Reported.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Funds Sanctioned, Released and Utilized by the State/UTs under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of districts covered	Fund released in 2010-11	Fund utilized in 2010-11	Fund released in 2011-12	Fund utilization reported in 2011-12	Fund released in 2012-13	Fund utilization reported in 2012-13	Fund released in 2013-14	Fund utilized in 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1021.11	0	2451.79	570.34	2734.68	2930.56	439.65	450.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.8	0	41.6	57.4	23.59	–	–	NR
3.	Assam	2	674.85	0	1751.53	11.63	0	674.85	149.78	674.85
4.	Bihar	2	983.53	0	2420.89	605.18	0	3050.83	1758.10	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	435.73	NR	1069.62	259.75	557.76	577.01	204.39	NR
6.	Goa	1	68.87	0	170.34	138.28	57.4	159.29	115.68	NR
7.	Gujarat	2	276.09	NR	689.79	965.37	1271.23	1078.92	229.42	137.65
8.	Haryana	1	50.01	0	130.3	135.43	50.15	94.63	63.81	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	64.93	NR	173.24	169.08	64.84	83.74	44.19	20.85
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	148.08	NR	378.46	502.6	349.04	172.03	121.73	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	502.52	0	1174.25	251.03	0	307.10	.34.64	NR
12.	Karnataka	2	740.61	0	1884.22	734.3	0	1676.18	306.48	140.95
13.	Kerala	1	357.69	NR	862.72	1204.32	553.45	954.79	552.40	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	770.55	0	1931.14	3030.23	1698.75	2452.96	921.00	396.19
15.	Maharashtra	2	456.895	0	1121.18	540.06	0	2066.32	2183.64	NR
16.	Manipur	1	48.81	NR	131.88	138.7	43.72	0	–	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1	61.16	15	158.92	92.78	0	58.64	5.3.93	NR
18.	Mizoram	1	31.43	0	84.88	0.52	54.76	26.20	–	NR
19.	Nagaland	1	26.99	NR	70.26	97.25	39.79	15.79	17.08	NR
20.	Odisha	2	557.81	0	1258.35	550.1	336.84	1498.41	811.96	367.11
21.	Punjab	2	373.41	NR	982.3	23	0	603.65	66.20	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	884.82	0	2300.22	744.9	0	1629.49	469.65	67.95
23.	Sikkim	1	13.86	NR	39.34	36.37	8.75	15.95	7.87	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	449.085	0	1150.07	NR	0	2450.86	1602.14	240.96
25.	Tripura	1	85.59	0	213.81	67.61	0	191.72	60.94	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	901.81	NR	2294.67	476.54	0	431.26	95.29	NR
27.	Uttarakhand	1	134.45	0	297.43	419.87	332.14	299.18	138.83	NR
28.	West Bengal	2	1023.05	NR	2517.43	0	0	1941.95	394.82	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Delhi	2	426.56	0	1104.53	132.7	0	413.55	58.65	NR
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	24.02	8.05	63.51	62.9	12.44	12.44	46.30	NR
31.	Puducherry	1	5.76	0	18.76	15.4	7.61	7.77	3.90	NR
32.	Chandigarh	1	114.64	0	283.58	29.3	60.69	86.21	20.23	NR
33.	Daman and Diu	1	7.33	0	24.04	NR	0	1886	4.13	NR
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	35.8	0	88.30	55.66	0	21.6	11.29	NR
35.	Lakshadweep	1	22.24	NR	50.52	NR	0	0	—	NR
Total		53	11795.89	23.05	29383.87	12118.6	8257.83	26014.43	10988.12	2536.95

NR: Not Reported.

Seats of M.D. in Medical Colleges

2497. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats of M.D. in Nephrology, Neurology, Cardiology and Oncology available in medical colleges in the country, medical college and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the number of M.D. passing out every year from medical colleges is adequate to meet their requirement in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of M.D. passed out from medical colleges in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if not, the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of seats in Nephrology, Neurology, Cardiology and Oncology Super Specialties available in medical colleges in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Intake capacity of postgraduate and Super speciality seats in medical colleges during last three academic year and the current year is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Intake capacity
1.	2010-11	18972
2.	2011-12	21407
3.	2012-13	22850
4.	2013-14	23931

The number of postgraduate seats available in existing medical colleges is not sufficient to meet the shortage of Specialists in the country. However, in order to increase the number of postgraduate seats in the country, teacher-student ratio has been rationalized depending upon disciplines and availability of faculty. Further, financial assistance has been granted to 72 State Government medical colleges under the Scheme for "Strengthening and upgradation of Government medical colleges" to increase PG seats in various disciplines.

Statement*Number of seats available in Medical Colleges State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	DM (Nephrology)	DM (Neurology)	DM (Cardiology)	DM (Oncology)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	22	26	5
2.	Assam	2	2	1	0
3.	Delhi	2	20	18	0
4.	Gujarat	4	1	9	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	2
7.	Karnataka	6	25	31	8
8.	Kerala	8	18	34	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	0	2
10.	Maharashtra	6	5	25	14
11.	Odisha	2	2	6	0
12.	Punjab	11	2	20	0
13.	Puducherry	0	0	2	0
14.	Rajasthan	4	12	16	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	17	30	31	10
16.	Uttar Pradesh	8	16	23	0
17.	West Bengal	6	12	23	0
Total		93	169	269	55

Grand Total = 586

Violation of Investment Rules

2498. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain assurances given by the Government over the issue of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) violation in multi-brand retail by an American retail giant are still pending;

(b) if so, the dates since when such assurances are pending along with the reasons for non-fulfilment of each such assurance;

(c) the details of other laws of the land violated by the retail giant and the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon case-wise;

(d) the time by which these assurances are likely to be fulfilled; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

for penalising the foreign retail store and ensure strict adherence to the laws by foreign retail stores in future?

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

(b) As per record, replies to following question have been treated as Assurance:—

- (i) Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1471, answered on 03.12.2012.
- (ii) Lok Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 2445, answered on 07.12.2012.
- (iii) Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q. No. 1261, answered on 05.12.2012.

(c) The Government vide its Resolution dated 31.1.2013 appointed a one-man Committee headed by Shri Justice Mukul Mudgal, former Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, as Chairman, to hold an inquiry into the media reports concerning lobbying by Wal-Mart. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs was the administrative ministry for the inquiry. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 18.05.2013.

(d) Since investigation under FEMA are underway, no time frame for completion thereof can be assigned as of now.

(e) Appropriate action under FEMA, 1999 would be taken on completion of investigations.

Legalisation of Child Marriage

2499. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a move in some States to legalise marriage of girls below eighteen on the pretext of regularizing 'mistakes';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

[Translation]

Oil Exploration by ONGC

2500. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been assigned the maximum responsibility of exploring crude oil from oil reserves available in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of crude oil exploration works assigned to the ONGC at present;

(c) whether the oil explored by ONGC is below the average international standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Out of total 282 exploration blocks awarded so far under Pre-NELP and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has been awarded 111 exploration blocks (39%) as operators, while in another 20 exploration blocks ONGC is a Consortium Partner. Subsequently, ONGC acquired operatorship in another 4 exploration blocks. Out of the blocks operated by ONGC, 38 blocks have been relinquished. A total of 37 hydrocarbon discoveries (27 gas and 10 oil) have been made by ONGC till date under the PSC regime.

In addition ONGC has been assigned acreages of 42929.42SK as nomination PEL.

(c) and (d) The Exploration processes in ONGC are at par with international standards. The success ratio of ONGC is 1:2.4 for 2012-13.

[English]

Austerity Measures

2501. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Plan expenditure both revenue and capital is on the rise, in recent times;

(b) if so, the details of such expenditure for the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to curtail such expenditure; and

(d) the estimated amount of revenue likely to be saved as a result of the austerity measures taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of non-plan expenditure during the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 (Provisional Actuals) and 2013-14 (BE) are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

	Actuals		BE	
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14
Revenue	726491	812049	912899	992908
Capital	91808	79941	82240	117067
Total	818299	891990	995139	1109975
As % of GDP	10.5%	9.9%	9.9%	9.8%

*Provisional Actuals.

Therefore, while the non plan expenditure has gone up in absolute terms over the last three years, however, as a percentage of GDP, it has shown declining trend.

(c) Government is committed to carry on the process of fiscal consolidation vigorously. In order to adhere to the fiscal targets set under fiscal consolidation roadmap, as recommended by the Vijay Kelkar Committee, Government has been closely monitoring the progress of expenditure through Monthly Expenditure Plan under cash management system and taken necessary steps to remain within the budgeted provisions.

(d) Steps have been taken for greater fiscal discipline and the estimated amount of revenue likely to be saved as a result of the measures taken by the Government may not be quantifiable.

Missing Children Squad

2502. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up any squad to track down and rehabilitate the missing children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely modus operandi of such squads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, no such proposal is under consideration. However, almost all Police Stations in the country has set up Special Juvenile Police Units to facilitate tracking of missing children.

Functioning of Panchayats

2503. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has devised any parameters to analyse the functioning and success of Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome of such analysis in different States/UTs; and

(c) the major constraints in effective functioning of Panchayats along with the steps taken to address the same and actively involve panchayats in the planning process to be undertaken in their jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), in collaboration with State Governments, has framed parameters to analyse the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The assessment of PRIs needs to be State specific. Accordingly, a set of model indicators, questionnaire and marking scheme, to be adopted appropriately by the States/UTs in their context for assessing PRIs, have been developed by MoPR. Incentive awards are given to the selected best performing Panchayats on the basis of such evaluation. Awards were given to 193 such Panchayats on 24th April, 2013, Panchayati Raj Day by the Minister for Tribal Affairs and Panchayati Raj. The best practices followed in some of the award winning PRIs have been documented and shared with States.

(c) Inadequate devolution of powers and limited capacity are major constraints in the functioning of Panchayats. To improve the functioning of PRIs, MoPR has undertaken the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in the Twelfth Plan, under which constraints such as inadequate manpower and infrastructure are addressed and funds have been provided for Panchayat processes, training, e-enablement of Panchayats etc. The Ministry has encouraged States to devolve more powers to Panchayats. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) funds are released on the basis of plans made by Panchayats.

[Translation]

Sale of Land in Tribal Regions

2504. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any restriction on sale of land of tribal regions to the non-tribal people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken note of violation of the said restriction; and
- (d) if so, the complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the Para 5(2) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Governors of the Scheduled Areas States are empowered to make regulations to prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas. The Scheduled Areas has been declared in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. There is restriction for alienation of tribal land to the non-tribal people in the Scheduled Areas.

(c) and (d) As per entry no 18 of the List-II — State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, land is a State subject, so whenever any complaint is received in this Ministry, it is sent to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

[English]

Projects under JNNSM

2505. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

- (a) the details of the private companies which have been awarded projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) since 2010 so far, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the revenue generated by award of projects to private companies;
- (c) the details of solar power generation by these companies, project and State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of projects wherein power generation is delayed along with the reasons for delay, project and State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Private companies have been awarded solar power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) since January 2010 when the Mission was launched, under different schemes implemented through the NTPC Vidut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) Limited and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Details thereof are furnished in Statement-I.

(b) The developers were selected through a competitive tariff based reverse bidding process in case of the large capacity (5 MW and above) projects awarded through NVVN. The small capacity (up to 2 MW) projects were awarded through IREDA under fixed tariff/ generation based incentives schemes. There have been no direct revenue receipts to the Government from such awards.

(c) Project-wise details of electricity generated from the commissioned solar power projects are furnished in Statement-II.

(d) Power generation has been delayed in case of the six numbers of the solar thermal power projects listed at Sl. No. D-1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Annexure-I referred in reply to part (a) above, whose installation has got delayed beyond the initially approved scheduled commissioning date of May 2013. The main common

reason for the delay reported by the developers has been the low direct solar radiation (DNI) levels found by them at the project sites as per actual measurements made

after the projects were allotted than those estimated initially, necessitating significant oversizing of solar collectors field and reengineering of their plants designs.

Statement-I

Projects Awarded to Private Companies under JNNSM Phase-I

A. Solar PV Projects awarded under NVVN Migration Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of SPD	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1.	AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan
2.	Aston Field Solar Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	5	
3.	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd.	5	
4.	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5	
5.	Refex Refrigerants Ltd.	5	
6.	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5	
7.	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd.	5	
8.	Entergra Ltd.*	1	
9.	Azure Power (Punjab) Pvt. Ltd.	2	Punjab
10.	Enterprise Business Solution USA*	5	
11.	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd.	2	Maharashtra
12.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	5	
Total		50	

*PPA terminated and project cancelled.

B. Solar Thermal Projects awarded under NVVN Migration Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of SPD	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1.	ACME Tele Power Ltd., Gurgaon	10 [^]	Rajasthan
2.	Entergra Ltd.*	10	
3.	Dalmia Solar Pvt. Ltd.*	10	
Total		30	

*PPA terminated and project cancelled.

[^]2.5 MW capacity commissioned.

C. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under NVVN Batch-I Scheme

Sl.No.	Bidder Name	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1.	Oswal Woollen Mills Limited	5	Rajasthan
2.	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Private Limited	5	
3.	Newton Solar Private Limited	5	
4.	Precision Technik Private Limited	5	
5.	SEI Solar Energy Private Limited	5	
6.	Northwest Energy Private Limited	5	
7.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	5	
8.	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	5	
9.	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	5	
10.	Vasavi Solar Power Private Limited	5	
11.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Private Limited	5	
12.	Finehope Allied Energy Private Limited	5	
13.	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	5	
14.	Electromech Maritech Private Limited	5	
15.	Punj Lloyd Solar Power Limited	5	
16.	Greentech Power Private Limited	5	
17.	Viraj Renewables Energy Private Limited	5	
18.	Amrit Energy Private Limited	5	
19.	Saidham Overseas Private Limited	5	
20.	Bhaskar Green Power (P) Ltd.**	5	
21.	Firestone Trading Private Limited	5	Maharashtra
22.	Welspun Solar AP Private limited	5	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Saisudhir Energy Limited	5	
24.	Rithwik Projects Private Limited	5	
25.	EMC Ltd. (Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)	5	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Aftaab Solar Private Limited	5	Odisha
27.	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	5	Tamil Nadu
28.	Coastal Projects Limited*	5	Karnataka
Total		140	

*PPA terminated and project cancelled.

**Lol cancelled.

D. Solar Thermal Power Projects awarded under NVVN — Batch-1 Scheme

Sl.No.	Bidder Name	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1.	Corporate Ispat Alloys Limited	50	Rajasthan
2.	Godawari Power and Ispat Limited	50	
3.	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited	100	
4.	KVK Energy Ventures Private Limited	100	
5.	Diwakar Solar Projects Private Limited	100	
6.	Aurum Renewable Energy Private Limited	20	Gujarat
7.	MEIL Green Power Limited	50	Andhra Pradesh
Total		470	

E. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under NVVN Batch-II Scheme

Sl.No.	Bidder Name	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Fonroche Saaras Energy Private Limited	15	Rajasthan
2.	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	20	
3.	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	15	
4.	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	15	
5.	Pokaran Solaire Energy Private Limited	5	
6.	Solarfield Energy Two Private Limited	20	
7.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Private Limited	20	
8.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Private Limited	10	
9.	SunBorne Energy Rajasthan Solar Private Limited	5	
10.	Enfield Infrastructure Limited	10	
11.	Sai Mathili Power Company Private Limited	10	
12.	Symphony Vyapaar Private Limited	10	
13.	Lexicon Vanijya Private Limited	10	
14.	SEI Solar Power Private Limited	20	

1	2	3	4
15.	Azure Solar Private Limited	20	
16.	Azure Solar Private Limited	15	
17.	Jakson Power Private Limited	10	
18.	Jakson Power Private Limited	10	
19.	LEPL Projects Limited	10	
20.	NVR Infrastructure and Services Private Limited	10	
21.	Green Infra Solar Farms Limited	20	
22.	Green Infra Solar Projects Limited	5	
23.	Fonroche Raajhans Energy Private Limited	5	
24.	M/s. Saisudhir Energy Limited	20	Andhra Pradesh
25.	ESSEL MP Energy Limited	20	Maharashtra
26.	Shree Saibaba Green Power Limited	5	
27.	Sujana Towers Limited**	10	Tamil Nadu
Total		345	

**LoI cancelled.

F. Solar PV Power Projects awarded under IREDA-RPSSGP Scheme:

Sl.No.	Name of the Project Developer	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Amritjal Ventures Private Limited	1.00	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Andromeda Energy Technologies Private Limited	0.75	
3.	Bhavani Engineering	1.00	
4.	Gajanan Financial Services Private Limited	1.00	
5.	M/s Kishore Electro Infra Private Limited	1.00	
6.	Photon Energy Systems Limited	1.00	
7.	Ramakrishna Industries	1.00	
8.	Solar Semiconductor Private Limited*	0.75	
9.	Sri Power Generation (India) Private Limited	1.00	

1	2	3	4
10.	Chhattisgarh Investments Limited	2.00	Chhattisgarh
11.	Singhal Forestry Private Limited	2.00	
12.	C&S Electric Limited	1.00	Haryana
13.	Chandra Leela Power Energy Private Limited	0.80	
14.	H.R. Minerals And Alloys Private Limited	1.00	
15.	M/s VKG Energy Private Limited	1.00	
16.	Reliable Manpower Solutions Limited*	1.00	
17.	SDS Solar Private Limited	1.00	
18.	Sukhbir Solar Energy Private Limited	1.00	
19.	Tayal and Co.	1.00	
20.	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited	1.00	
21.	AKR Construction Limited	2.00	Jharkhand
22.	Enertech Engg. Private Limited	2.00	
23.	KVR Constructions	2.00	
24.	Kijalk Infrastructure Private Limited	2.00	
25.	New Era Enviro Ventures Private Limited	2.00	
26.	PCS Premier Energy Private Limited	2.00	
27.	Premier Solar Systems Private Limited	2.00	
28.	Saimeg Infrastructure Private Limited	2.00	
29.	Adora Energy Private Limited	2.00	Madhya Pradesh
30.	JSR Developers Private Limited	1.25	
31.	Shiv-Vani Energy Limited	2.00	
32.	Citra Real Estate Limited	2.00	Maharashtra
33.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited	1.00	
34.	Sepset Constructions Limited	2.00	
35.	Abacus Holdings Private Limited	1.00	Odisha
36.	Jay Iron and Steels Limited	1.00	
37.	MGM Minerals Limited	1.00	

1	2	3	4
38.	Molisati Vinimay Private Limited	1.00	
39.	Pantime Finance Company Private Limited	1.00	
40.	Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Limited	1.00	
41.	SN Mohanty	1.00	
42.	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Private Limited	1.00	
43.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited*	1.00	Punjab
44.	Carlill Energy Private Limited	1.50	
45.	Econergy Inc	1.00	
46.	Enterprise Business Solutions*	1.50	
47.	GS Atwal and Co. (Engineers) Private Limited	1.50	
48.	Soma Enterprise Limited	1.00	
49.	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1.00	
50.	AEW Infratech Private Limited	1.00	Rajasthan
51.	Asian Aero-Edu Aviation Private Limited	1.00	
52.	Basant Enterprises	1.00	
53.	Conflux Infratech Private Limited	1.00	
54.	Ganges Enterprises Private Limited	1.00	
55.	Lanco Solar Private Limited	1.00	
56.	Navbharat Buildcon Private Limited	1.00	
57.	Rays Power Private Limited	1.00	
58.	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1.00	
59.	Sun Edison Energy India Private Limited	1.00	
60.	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited	1.00	
61.	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited	1.00	
62.	Amson Power Private Limited	1.00	Tamil Nadu
63.	B&G Solar Private Limited	1.00	
64.	Gemini Geoss Energy Private Limited*	1.00	
65.	Great Shine Holdings Private Limited	1.00	

1	2	3	4
66.	Harrisons Power Private Limited	1.00	
67.	Noel Media and Advertising Private Limited	1.00	
68.	RL Cleanpower Private Limited	1.00	
69.	Jay Ace Technologies Limited	2.00	Uttarakhand
70.	Metro Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Private Limited	1.00	
71.	RV AkashGanga Infrastructure Limited	2.00	
72.	Dante Energy Private Limited	2.00	
73.	Dhruv Milkose Private Limited.	1.00	Uttar Pradesh
74.	Eastern Bearings Private Limited*	1.00	
75.	Priapus Infrastructure Private Limited	2.00	
76.	Technical Associates Limited	2.00	
Total		96.05	

**Project removed from the scheme.

Statement-II

Electricity Generated from Solar Power Projects of Private Companies under JNNSM Phase-I

A. Projects under NVVN Schemes (Migration, Batch-I and Batch-II)

(i) Project-wise:

Sl. No.	Name of Solar Project Developer	Project Capacity MW	Project Location	Electricity Generated (Million Units)			
				2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 upto June 13	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	5	Andhra Pradesh	2.27	9.17	2.26	13.70
2.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.69	9.20	2.37	13.26
3.	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	20				1.76	1.76
4.	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd.	2	Maharashtra	1.79	3.68	1.04	6.50
5.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	5		3.50	8.38	2.24	14.12
6.	Shree Saibaba Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	5			1.54	2.45	3.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Aftaab Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5	Odisha	0.83	8.19	2.20	11.23
8.	Azure Power Punjab Pvt. Ltd.	2	Punjab	1.25	2.82	0.88	4.95
9.	Astonfield Solar Rajasthan Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	3.11	8.43	2.36	13.90
10.	AKS Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		3.74	8.21	2.39	14.33
11.	Refex Refrigerants Ltd.	5		3.19	8.92	2.35	14.46
12.	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		3.31	9.85	2.14	15.30
13.	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.73	6.47	1.75	10.95
14.	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.60	5.72	1.40	9.72
15.	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd.	5		2.97	8.21	2.44	13.63
16.	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5		2.16	8.79	2.48	13.43
17.	DDK Renewable Energy Ltd.	5		0.19	7.00	2.21	9.39
18.	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.13	7.31	2.47	9.92
19.	Finehopc Allied Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.21	7.86	3.00	11.07
20.	Khaya Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.33	7.43	3.04	10.80
21.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.	5		1.65	9.23	2.40	13.28
22.	Mahindra Solar One Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.95	9.30	2.93	14.17
23.	Newton Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.18	6.76	2.34	9.28
24.	Northwest Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.31	9.20	2.53	13.04
25.	Punjilloyd Solar Power Ltd.	5		1.28	7.04	2.36	10.68
26.	Saidham Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.15	7.79	3.16	11.10
27.	SEI Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.08	7.38	2.43	10.89
28.	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.22	7.40	3.08	10.70
29.	Viraj Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5		1.40	9.02	2.35	12.77
30.	Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd.	5		1.40	8.82	2.53	12.75
31.	Precision Technik Pvt. Ltd.	5		0.06	4.12	1.47	5.64
32.	Amrit Energy (P) Ltd.	5		1.58	9.20	2.61	13.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Pvt. Ltd.	5	Rajasthan	0.73	9.04	2.61	12.38
34.	Greentech Power Pvt. Ltd	5		0.99	9.20	2.73	12.91
35.	Azure Solar Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 96)	15			4.14	8.05	12.20
36.	Azure Solar Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 95)	20			5.47	10.70	16.18
37.	Fonroche Raajhans Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5			2.61	2.87	5.48
38.	Ponroche Saaras Energy Pvt. Ltd	5			5.95	8.87	14.82
39.	Green Infra Solar Farms Ltd.	20			6.79	8.38	15.17
40.	Green Infra Solar Projects Ltd.	5			2.45	2.56	5.02
41.	Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd. (Project No.119)	10			1.05	4.60	5.65
42.	Jakson Power Pvt. Ltd. (Proj. No.120)	10			0.96	4.72	5.69
43.	Lexicon Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	10			1.18	3.94	5.12
44.	NVR Infrastructure and Services Pvt. Ltd.	10			1.90	5.21	7.11
45.	Pokaran Solaire Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5			0.82	2.16	2.98
46.	SAI Maithili Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	10			1.71	5.05	6.77
47.	SEI Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	20			5.51	10.42	15.93
48.	Sunborne Energy Rajasthan Solar Pvt. Ltd.	5			0.07	2.46	2.53
49.	Symphony Vyapar Pvt. Ltd.	10			1.27	4.11	5.38
50.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 14)	15			4.57	8.11	12.68
51.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 15)	15			5.27	8.11	13.38
52.	Welspun Solar AP Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 13)	20			4.25	9.90	14.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 23)	10	Rajasthan		1.80	4.01	5.82
54.	Mahindra Suryaprakash Pvt. Ltd. (Project No. 22)	20			4.01	8.10	12.10
55.	Solarfield Energy Two Pvt. Ltd.	20			3.51	8.01	11.51
56.	LEPL Projects Ltd.	10			0.54	3.48	4.02
57.	CCCL Infrastructure Ltd.	5	Tamil Nadu	0.01	7.74	2.04	9.78
58.	EMC Ltd.	5	Uttar Pradesh	0.33	6.94	2.26	9.53
Total		469		50.31	331.19	216.88	598.38

(ii) State-wise:

Sl. No.	Solar Projects Location	Total Capacity MW	Electricity Generated (Million Units)			
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto June 13)	Grand Total
1.	Rajasthan	410	38.64	273.53	197.38	509.55
2.	Tamil Nadu	5	0.01	7.74	2.04	9.78
3.	Uttar Pradesh	5	0.33	6.94	2.26	9.53
4.	Andhra Pradesh	30	3.96	18.37	6.40	28.73
5.	Maharashtra	12	5.29	13.61	5.72	24.61
6.	Odisha	5	0.83	8.19	2.20	11.23
7.	Punjab	2	1.25	2.82	0.88	4.95
Total		469	50.31	331.19	216.88	598.38

B. Projects under IREDA RPSSGP Scheme:**(i) Project-wise:**

Sl. No.	Name of Solar Project	Project Capacity MW	Project Location	Electricity Generated (Million Units)		
				Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ramakrishna Industries	1	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	1.51	2.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 .	Sri Power Generation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1	Andhra Pradesh	0.31	1.37	1.68
3.	Amrit jal Ventures Ltd.	1		0.09	1.53	1.62
4.	Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.08	1.32	1.39
5.	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.09	1.75	1.84
6.	Bhavani Engineering	1		0.08	1.55	1.62
7.	Andromeda Energy Tech. Pvt. Ltd.	0.75		0.08	1.00	1.08
8.	Photon Energy Systems Limited	1		0.03	1.60	1.63
9.	Chhattisgarh Investment Ltd.	2	Chhattisgarh	1.44	1.23	2.68
10.	Singhal Forestry Pvt. Ltd.	2		1.00	2.35	3.36
11.	C&S Electric Limited	1	Haryana	0.87	1.43	2.30
12.	SDS Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.56	1.46	2.01
13.	Sukhbir Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.23	1.13	1.35
14.	Chandraleela Power Energy Pvt. Ltd.	0.8		0.17	1.09	1.26
15.	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.11	1.30	1.41
16.	HR Minerals and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.09	1.16	1.25
17.	Tayal and Co.	1		0.07	1.16	1.23
18.	VKG Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.14	1.18	1.32
19.	Kijalk Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	2	Jharkhand	0.36	2.56	2.92
20.	PCS Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.20	2.54	2.74
21.	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.01	2.36	2.37
22.	New Era Enviro Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	2.43	2.43
23.	Enertech Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	1.89	1.89
24.	KVR Constructions	2		0.00	1.98	1.98
25.	AKR Constructions Ltd.	2		0.00	1.91	1.91
26.	Saimeg Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2		0.00	1.84	1.84
27.	JSR Developers Private Limited	1.25	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.55	1.55
28.	Shiv-Vani Energy Limited	2		0.00	2.15	2.15
29.	Adora Energy Private Limited	2		0.00	2.20	2.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar SSK Ltd.	1	Maharashtra	1.11	1.10	2.21
31.	Sepset Constructions Ltd.	2		1.25	2.79	4.04
32.	Citra Real Estate Ltd.	2		1.24	2.74	3.99
33.	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1	Odisha	0.93	0.81	1.75
34.	S.N. Mohanty	1		0.71	0.82	1.53
35.	MGM Minerals Ltd.	1		0.28	0.35	0.63
36.	Molisati Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.39	0.46	0.84
37.	Abacus Holdings Private Limited	1		0.00	0.85	0.85
38.	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.00	0.40	6.40
39.	Pantimc Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.05	0.78	0.82
40.	Soma Enterprise Limited	1	Punjab	0.29	1.17	1.46
41.	Carlill Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1.5		0.07	2.09	2.16
42.	Ecoenergy Inc.	1		0.04	1.13	1.17
43.	GS Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd.	1.5		0.14	2.27	2.40
44.	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1		0.02	0.96	0.99
45.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	1	Rajasthan	0.66	1.33	1.99
46.	Asian Aero Edu Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	1	Rajasthan	0.46	1.56	2.02
47.	AEW Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.37	1.64	2.00
48.	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.13	1.40	1.53
49.	Basant Enterprises	1		0.24	1.71	1.95
50.	Nav Bharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.14	1.70	1.84
51.	Rays Power Private Limited	1		0.16	1.08	1.23
52.	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited	1		0.08	1.21	1.29
53.	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.07	1.27	1.34
54.	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1		0.00	1.35	1.35
55.	Conflux Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.05	1.15	1.20
56.	B&G Solar Private Limited	1	Tamil Nadu	1.23	1.57	2.80
57.	RI. Clean Power Pvt. Ltd.	1		1.12	1.69	2.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	Great Shine Moldings Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.26	1.54	1.80
59.	Amson Power Pvt Ltd.	1		0.07	1.44	1.51
60.	Harrisons Power Private Limited	1		0.06	1.49	1.55
61.	Technical Associates Ltd.	2	Uttar Pradesh	0.27	2.12	2.40
62.	Dhruv Milkosc Pvt. Ltd.	1		0.03	1.11	1.14
63.	Dante Energy Private Limited	2		0.05	1.03	1.08
64.	Priapus Infrastructure Ltd.	2		0.04	0.52	0.56
65.	RV Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd.	2	Uttarakhand	0.45	2.78	3.23
66.	Metro Frozen Fruits ans Vegetables Ltd.	1		0.07	1.19	1.26
67.	Jay Ace Technologies Limited	2		0.13	2.56	2.69
Total		86.8		19.45	101.68	121.13

(ii) State-wise:

Sl. No.	Solar Projects Location	Capacity MW	Total Electricity Generated (Million Units)		
			Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Grand Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.75	1.55	11.61	13.16
2.	Chhattisgarh	4.00	2.45	3.59	6.03
3.	Haryana	7.80	2.24	9.91	12.15
4.	Jharkhand	16.00	0.57	17.52	18.09
5.	Madhya Pradesh	5.25	0.00	5.90	5.90
6.	Maharashtra	5.00	3.61	6.63	10.24
7.	Odisha	7.00	2.36	4.46	6.82
8.	Punjab	6.00	0.56	7.62	8.18
9 .	Rajasthan	11.00	2.36	15.40	17.75
10.	Tamil Nadu	5.00	2.73	7.74	10.47
11.	Uttar Pradesh	7.00	0.39	4.79	5.18
12.	Uttarakhand	5.00	0.65	6.52	7.17
Total		86.8	19.45	101.68	121.13

Setting up of Regulatory Authority

2506. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths reported in private run hospitals across the country has increased alarmingly during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of deaths of patients reported in private hospitals during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to set up a regulatory authority on the lines of TRAI, IRDA, etc. to oversee the functions of the hospitals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such an authority is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since 'Health' is a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal. However, Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh; Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all union territories with effect from 1.3.2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have also adopted the Act, Other States have been requested to adopt the Act.

FDI Hike in Banking and Insurance Sector

2507. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to hike Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the banking and insurance sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its objectives thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the bankers and bank staff unions in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) circular dated 28.02.2005 and Government of India Press Note dated 05.03.2004, the aggregate foreign investment in private sector banks for all sources (FDI, FII and NRI) cannot exceed 74%. At all times, at least 26% of the paid-up capital of the privates sector banks will have to be held by resident Indians. Within the 74% limit, while a ceiling of 10% will be applicable for investment by an individual FII, a ceiling of 24% will be applicable to the aggregate investment by all FIIs. However, the ceiling of 24% can be raised to 49%, with the approval of Board/General Body of the Bank.

Similarly, while a ceiling of 5% will be applicable for investment by an individual NRI portfolio investment, a ceiling of 10% will be applicable to the aggregate investment by all NRIs. However, the ceiling of 10% can also be raised to 24% with the approval of Board/General Body of the bank. In case of the banks which would be licensed in terms of RBI's guidelines dated 22.02.2013, the foreign shareholding will be allowed only up to a ceiling of 49% of the paid-up voting equity capital for the first five years from the date of licensing of the bank. Further, no non-resident shareholder, directly or indirectly, individually or in groups, or through subsidiary, associate or joint venture will be allowed to hold 5% or more for a period of five years from the date of commencement of the business of the banks. After the expiry of five years, the aggregate foreign shareholding would be as per the extant FDI policy.

The foreign investment ceiling for nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its associate banks is 20%. There is no proposal to hike the foreign investment ceiling in the banking sector.

As regards the FDI limit in insurance sector, the Government introduced the Insurance Laws Amendment Bill, 2008 in the Parliament which, inter-alia, provides the aggregate holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from 26% to 49% except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26% as at present.

(c) No representation has been received in the recent past from the bankers or bank staff unions to hike FDI in banking sector.

(d) In view of reply to (c) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Inflow and Outflow of Tourists

2508. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that there has been no remarkable increase in the inflow of foreign tourists to India in comparison to the increase in number of tourists going to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the comparison between the inflow of foreign tourists and the number of Indian tourists visited foreign countries during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned through it and the foreign exchange spent by Indian tourists on their foreign visits during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Indian National Departures (INDs) have registered a positive growth during 2010, 2011 and 2012. The number of FTAs and INDs along with the growth rates during 2010, 2011, 2012 and January-July, 2013 are given below:—

Year	FTAs	Growth Rate	INDs	Growth Rate
2010	57,75,692	11.8	1,29,88,001	17.4
2011	63,09,222	9.2	1,39,94,002	7.7
2012	65,77,745	4.3	1,49,24,755	6.7
Jan.-July, 2013 (P)	38,31,715	3.3	N.A.	N.A.

P : Provisional.

N.A. : Not Available.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in India 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-July, 2013. Ministry of Tourism does not compile the foreign exchange spent by Indian tourists on their foreign visits.

[English]

External Assistance for Infrastructure

2509. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Jharkhand has proposed sought external assistance for infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the approval of such projects have been inordinately delayed despite Jharkhand's comfortable borrowing status; and

(d) the time by which the external assistance agreements are likely to be signed including the Ranchi Sewerage Projects?

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

(b) (i) A proposal seeking additional financing of US\$ 307 million for the ongoing Jharkhand State Road Project with ADB assistance to improve and upgrade eight road corridors to 2 lanes with paved shoulder and construction of seven bypasses.

(ii) A proposal for Sewerage System for Ranchi for an amount of Rs. 685.39 crores.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The proposal at b (i) above has been posed to ADB. The proposal at b (ii) will be posed to Government of Japan after the State Government of Jharkhand confirms the conditions laid down by Department of Expenditure for debt sustainability clearance. The final decision on funding of a project vests with the external funding agency.

Transfer of LPG Cylinders

2510. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is transferred in 1-2 kilogram small cylinders illegally in various States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop this illegal and dangerous activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The possibility of malpractice of subsidized domestic LPG by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

To check on malpractices in LPG distribution, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles, surprise quality control checks which includes weighing of cylinders carried out at the distributors godown etc. If any malpractice by distributors is detected, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Protection of Women and Children

2511. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI SUMIRTA MAHAJAN:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether various laws enacted by the Government to protect the women and children have not borne the desired results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Safety of women and children 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 and children. 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. The Government has enacted 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012' to provide protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. The Government regularly reviews the implementation of various legislations and if required, necessary amendments are carried out for effective implementation. 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.

Campaign for Tourism Promotion

2512. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any campaign in the International and domestic markets to promote Various tourism destinations and products;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the budgetary allocation and funds utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the name of the countries where campaign have been undertaken during the said period; and

(d) the extent to which the said campaign has boosted the arrival of foreign tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism as part of its promotional activities releases campaigns in the international and domestic markets under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of India.

(b) The details of budget allocation and expenditure for the Domestic Promotion and Publicity and Overseas

Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance Heads are as follows:—

Year	Budget Allocated under Domestic Promotion and Publicity Head (DPPH) (Rupees in Crore)		Actual Expenditure (Rupees in Crore)
	B.E	R.E	
2010-11	70.00	70.00	72.64
2011-12	70.00	65.00	56.24
2012-13	84.00	62.00	58.21
2013-14	110.00	—	15.77 (as on date)

Year	Budget Allocated under Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (Rupees in Crore)		Actual Expenditure (Rupees in Crore)
	B.E.	R.E.	
2010-11	275	250	249.02
2011-12	280	250	243.06
2012-13	267	180	182.83
2013-14	350	—	20.83 (as on date)

(c) The global media campaigns are released in Americas, Asia Pacific, Africa, Europe and Middle East Region.

(d) The media campaigns have resulted in increase in foreign tourist arrivals to India. These have increased from 2.38 million in 2002, when the "Incredible India" campaigns were launched to 6.58 million (Provisional) in 2012.

[Translation]

False Cases of Domestic Violence

2513. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the false cases of domestic violence have been increasing constantly in the country;

(b) the number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the girls have also registered false cases of domestic violence against their own family members;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) No data regarding number of false cases registered under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in the country is maintained by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

[English]

Status of Women

2514. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to undertake a study to assess the status of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has submitted any report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) High Level Committee

on the Status of Women was set up on 27.02.2012 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, to undertake comprehensive study of Women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women needs. However, consequent upon the resignation of Chairperson, Member Secretary and three members owing to their pre- occupations and pressing commitment, the committee was reconstituted on 24.05.2013. The reconstituted Committee comprises of Chairperson and 12 Members.

(c) to (e) As per Terms of Reference, the reconstituted Committee is to complete its assignment and present its report to this Ministry within two years from its reconstitution.

LNG Import

2515. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imported during the last three years along with sources of imports;

(b) the price at which LNG is imported and details of methodology used for arriving at these prices;

(c) the reasons for linking import prices to the Japanese Crude Cocktail (JCC), which is based on rising crude oil prices, while price of natural gas is falling;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any change to the current pricing formulae of imported gas in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the information provided by various entities, the total quantity of LNG imported during the last three years alongwith the names of countries from where it was imported is as under:—

Year	Quantity of LNG imported (in MMT)	Name of countries
2010-11	10.37	Nigeria, Qatar, Egypt, USA, Equatorial Guinea, Abu Dhabi, Norway, Yemen, Australia.
2011-12	13.399	Nigeria, Algeria, Malaysia, Egypt, Norway, Oman, Trinidad and Tobago, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Yemen, Australia, USA.
2012-13	13.431	Nigeria, Algeria, Spain, Egypt, France, Yemen, Brunei, Qatar, Abu Dhabi.

(b) The price of LNG imported under the term contracts is governed by the Sale and Purchase Agreement between the LNG seller and buyer. Spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms.

(c) The long term LNG prices in Asia pacific market are linked to Japanese Crude Cocktail (JCC) as Japan is the largest and oldest importer of LNG in the world.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Government has no role in fixing the price of imported LNG.

[Translation]

Training Centres under STEP

2516. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of training centres for women to provide them employment under the Support and Training Programme (STEP) for women in rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of women benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a number of such training centres in the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There are no fixed training centres for women under the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP). STEP is a Central Sector Scheme to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country implemented as per scheme by legal entities with status as societies registered under the societies registration Act, 1860 or corresponding

State Act, of at least 3 years experience in the relevant sector as per the approved number of beneficiaries/cost and timeframe for approved projects.

(b) The details of the number of women benefitted therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Since, there are no fixed training centres the number of trainings/beneficiaries, etc., is dependent on viable projects approved under the programme.

Statement

The details of number of women benefitted therefrom during each of the last three years and current year State/UT-wise:

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11 Beneficiaries	2011-12 Beneficiaries	2012-13 Beneficiaries	2013-14 Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3200	—	4500	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	450	—	895	—
3.	Assam	500	950	—	1000
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	600	—	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1100	—	500	—
10.	Kerala	—	11200	—	—
11.	Karnataka	20000	—	1900	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300	—	—	2200
13.	Maharashtra	1700	200	1000	—
14.	Manipur	600	1200	1100	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	550	500	1175	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Odisha	—	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	—
24.	Uttarakhand	—	—	4000	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1800	—	900	800
26.	West Bengal	500	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
Total		31300	14050	15970	4000

Self-Governance of Panchayats

2517. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reviewed and studied the extent of powers of self-governance to panchayats as per Article 243G of the Constitution;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has noticed any shortcomings in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional framework, 'local government' is a State subject and States

Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context. The powers devolved by State Governments and Union Territories (UTs) to Panchayats are reviewed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) from time to time. The present status of devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats by various States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) While States such as Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Karnataka have devolved substantial powers to Panchayats, in several States the devolution, particularly of functionaries and funds, is poor.

(e) Keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions in Part IX and the fact that 'Panchayats' is a State subject, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has incentivized States/UTs to devolve powers to the Panchayats. The Ministry has also taken up this issue with other Ministries for assigning specific roles and responsibilities to Panchayats in Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to socio-economic sectors for rural areas. The guidelines of the newly sanctioned Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) provide for linkage of 20% of the scheme funds to State performance on identified deliverables in the State Plan which, inter alia, include 'Ensuring devolution of functions, funds and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)'.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Grant-in-aid is released to PRPs to discharge their functions	All the functions (29 subjects) have been transferred to the PRIs.	639 functionaries of various departments have been transferred to the PRIs.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Government Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
4.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
5.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
6.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
7.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
8.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
9.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred. 27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Government has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
12.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Three departments, namely, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Primary Education have recently devolved functions to PRIs by Departmental Notification. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
13.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs.
14.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
15.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
16.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
17.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
18.	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
19.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
20.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
23.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
25.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
26.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Government agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Government have devolved functionaries
27.	Daman and Diu	Not available.	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to PRIs.
28.	Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
29.	Lakshadweep	Entire Plan and Non-Plan budget required for Schemes and Programs being	All Schemes and programmes being implemented by five major	Entire establishments of five major departments, viz. Education, Medical and

1	2	3	4	5
		implemented by 5 departments viz. Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture is transferred to the District Panchayat and Village Dweep) Panchayats.	departments, viz. Education, Medical and Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture have been transferred to the PRIs w.e.f 1st April 2010.	Health Services, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Agriculture except Director and few staff have been transferred to District Panchayat and Village (Dweep) Panchayats.
30.	Chandigarh		A committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Government felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.	

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

- Delhi has no Panchayats.
- Information is not available for UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[English]

LNG Terminal in Kerala

2518. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the second LNG terminal at Kochi in Kerala is likely to be commissioned soon;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the terminal is likely to be operated at just 7-8 per cent of its installed capacity of 5 million tonnes in the first year;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether the Gas Authority of India Limited proposes to lay pipeline in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, the Kochi LNG Terminal is mechanically completed and will shortly unload its first commissioning cargo. However, since only the local pipeline network of Kochi is completed, the terminal is expected to operate at less than 10% of its nameplate capacity.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The pipeline will pass through the districts of Coimbatore, Erode, Salem and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu and Mangalore and Bangalore in Karnataka.

Supply of Gas and Kerosene to Bhutan

2519. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is supplying gas and kerosene to Bhutan at very concessional rate;

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

(c) the quantum of gas and kerosene being supplied to Bhutan on day-to-day basis along with its prices; and

(d) the time by when these items are being supplied at concessional rates to Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) India and Bhutan enjoy a special and unique relationship rooted in shared heritage, civilization and culture. India attaches highest priority to relations with Bhutan and the Government of India is fully committed to further enhancing and expanding this relationship. Over the years, India has worked closely with Bhutan to ensure that the natural linkages between the two countries support, sustain and further strengthen our bilateral relations. As committed development partner in the socio-economic developmental progress of Bhutan, Government of India is providing subsidy on petroleum products to Bhutan.

(c) and (d) In the post Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) era, subsidies for Kerosene and LPG supplies to Bhutan were commenced with effect from 1st May, 2002. Currently, the quantum of supplies to Bhutan are approx. 500-550 kl/ month (approx. 20-25 kls/day) of Kerosene and approx. 700 MT of LPG (approx. 28-30 MT/day). Prices of Kerosene and LPG are at the same prices as for Domestic market ex the supply locations.

Free Generic Medicines

2520. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to provide free generic medicines through Government Hospitals/ Health Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State/UT Government thereto along with the financial

assistance to be provided by the Union Government for implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Central Procurement agency for procurement of generic drugs and Regional Geriatric Centres across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to modernize all health centres in the country and provide cashless treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) With the aim to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing their out of pocket expenses on medicines, an initiative for free supply of essential medicines to the patients availing treatments in public health facilities in the country has been approved in the 12th Five Year Plan to promote rational use of medicines and reduce the consumption of inessential medicines. There is an outlay of Rs. 16,000 crore for this initiative in the 12th Plan. The initiative is based on the Tamil Nadu model where free medicines procured in bulk by the Tamil Nadu Medical Sendees Corporation (TNMSC), in generic name, directly from the manufacturers is supplied through an IT enabled supply chain management system to the public.

(c) to (e) The Central Procurement Agency has already been registered in the name of the Central Medical Services Society. Modernization of health centers is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. It is a continuous and ongoing process.

[Translation]

Complaints against Banks

2521. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number or complaints against the functioning of public/private sector banks in the country has risen over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government has also received complaints against banks for their refusal to grant fresh loans to the farmers whose loans have been waived off;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against such banks/officials during the last three years and the current year, bank and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to redress these complaints and to improve the functioning of the banking industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During 2012-13, the number of complaints received by the Offices of Banking Ombudsmen marginally declined to 75,184 compared to 77,514 and 76,644 complaints received during 2011-12 and 2010-11, respectively, as given below:—

Sl. No.	Year July-June	Complaints Pending at the beginning of the year	Complaints During the year	Total number of complaints during the year	Complaints Disposed during the year	Complaints pending at the end of the year	Disposal rate (%)
1.	2012-13	4643	70541	75184	69703	5481	92.7
2.	2011-12	4625	72889	77514	72871	4643	94
3.	2010-11	5370	71274	76644	72019	4625	93

(c) to (e) In view of the distress of farmers due to heavy debt burden, Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS)-2008 Guidelines issued by the Government on 28/05/2008 provided about granting of fresh agricultural loans to the farmers whose loans have been waived/relief provided under the Scheme. As against 188.26 lakh accounts for which ADWDRS Scheme was extended, fresh loans were given to 80.54 lakh farmers. However, a number of grievances were received by the Government which mainly related to (i) improper implementation of Scheme by banks; (ii) non-eligibility under debt waiver; and (iii) lack of clarity on the eligible amount of debt waiver/relief etc.

Based on the feedback during the exit conference with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), the Department of Financial Services (DFS) advised Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on 11.01.2013 for specific action with regard to observations which included recovery from ineligible beneficiaries, fixing of responsibility of bank officials as well as auditors and also determining criminal liability in case of tampering of records. Directions were also issued to ensure that Debt Waiver and Debt Relief certificates were issued by 20.02.2013. RBI had issued

instructions on 14.01.2013 while NABARD issued them on 11.01.2013. The Government had also on 15.02.2013 directed all institutions to take immediate corrective action. As the audit findings are based on a sample of beneficiaries, institutions have been asked to verify cases of all beneficiaries. Institutions have also been advised to take action where criminal liability is observed. They have to submit Action Taken Report in format circulated before 5th day of every month.

A number of steps have also been taken by the RBI and the Government to resolve the complaints of customers expeditiously, generally within 30 days, by putting in place a robust grievance redressal system including resolution of grievances received through the Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in all PSBs.

Banks are also required to follow the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI)'s Code of Banking Commitments to Customers and Code of commitment to Micro and Small Enterprises.

In order to improve customer service in banks, majority of recommendations of the Damodaran Committee have been implemented by the banks. A Working Group -has

also been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to review and update the BO Scheme and also the changes in services and product delivery strategies of banks.

Incognito visits by RBI Officers are also conducted to bank branches to make independent assessment of the level of customer service provided by the Banks.

[English]

**Packaging of Pharmaceutical
Products**

2522. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any request from certain civil society organisation and others urging the Government to ban the use of plastic and Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) bottles for primary packaging of pharmaceutical products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted an expert panel to examine the effect of plastic and PET on public health;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the panel is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The HIM Jagriti, an Uttarakhand Welfare Society, Dehradun has forwarded a representation against packaging of Pharmaceutical product in Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)/Plastic bottles because of its alleged adverse effect on public health and environmental hazards.

(c) to (e) The matter has been referred to an expert committee constituted by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) No time frame, however, has been fixed in this regard.

Religious/Pilgrim Tourism

2523. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is steep rise in religious/pilgrim tourism in the country during the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, during the last three years spot-wise;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to provide safety and facilities to people at the pilgrim centres across the country; 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 Religious/ Pilgrims spots. However, the number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists Visits to the States/Union Territories during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, prevention of crime, including crime against tourists/foreign tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, including foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in the States/Union Territories. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization (TFSO) comprising ex-servicemen, formulated by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the Ministry of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Re-settlements have been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary action.

In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted the 'Code of Conduct for Safe

and Honourable Tourism' which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular, women and children.

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) the Departments of Tourism of all States and UTs will run a mass awareness campaign called "I respect women".

Development and Promotion of tourism are primarily the responsibilities of the respective State Government/ Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to them for various tourism projects identified in consultation with them subject to availability of funds, inter - se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

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	neg.	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:

- (i) \$ – DTVs and FTVs figures of 2011 have been revised.
(ii) * – Figures of DTVs to Delhi and DTVS & FTVs to Maharashtra have been estimated using all India growth rate.
(iii) # – Figures of FTVs to Delhi have been adjusted using information available with Ministry of Tourism
(iv) neg. – negligible.

Indo-US Cooperation on Healthcare

2524. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India and the United States of America (USA) have discussed matters relating to bilateral cooperation covered under the Health initiative launched in 2010 in the recent past;

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

(c) whether India has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Harvard School of Public Health to carry forward the bilateral cooperation;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the cooperation envisaged therein; and

(e) the manner in which Indian healthcare sector is likely to be benefited as result of the aforesaid cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Indo-US Health Initiative was launched in May 2010 with the objective of advancing U.S. - India collaboration in health sector. To take the agenda further, four (4) Working Groups have been constituted under Indo-US Health Initiative. These Working Groups are meeting regularly to move forward on the areas identified under the respective Working Groups.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding - between the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India-and the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on behalf of the Harvard School of Public Health was signed on 9th May, 2013. Following areas of collaboration have been identified for developing specific initiatives: (i) Public Health Education, (ii) Strengthening knowledge and knowledge translation to improve health systems and service delivery performance, (iii) Health Systems Leadership Development.

(e) The collaboration will help in creation of capacities in Public Health and Health systems to support the Health system transformation in the country.

[Translation]

Death of Patients in Government Hospitals

2525. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the patients including children died during each of the last three years and current year in Union Government controlled medical institutes/hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh along with the deaths/patient ratio, hospital-wise;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some deaths have reportedly taken place due to medical negligence by doctors/para-medical staff;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome of such inquiry along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against such hospitals/doctors/paramedics; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for providing better and modern facilities in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) As far as three Central Government hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and

Associated Hospitals are concerned, no cases of medical negligence by Doctor/para-medical staff have been established. There is no incident of negligence in treatment of such patients, who died in the last three years in AIIMS. In JIPMER, no case of medical negligence has been reported.

(e) and (f) As far as three Central Government hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals are concerned, patient care is of utmost importance and all measures are taken to provide best medical/ surgical care to all patient admitted or

attending OPD with all facilities available in the hospitals.

In PGIMER, Chandigarh, there is a Medical Grievance Committee (MCC) headed by Prof. D. Behra, which looks into any complaint of deficiency in treatment. During the process of enquiry, the patient/attendants of the patients are also given an opportunity to present their point of view so that a comprehensive enquiry is conducted.

In JIPMER, the institute is conducting medical care review meeting weekly/monthly to discuss and analyze the causes of death for prevention. In addition, JIPMER has also set up a Quality Council.

Statement

Safdarjung Hospital

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the hospital	8503	8164	8239	4135
Death/patient ratio	1:15	1:16	1:17	1:17

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the hospital	3810	3629	4466	2213
Death/patient ratio	6.6%	6.3%	7.3%	6.2%

LHMC and Associated Hospitals

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the hospital	556	546	621	378
Death/patient ratio	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%

PGIMER. Chandigarh

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the Institute	4699	4809	4796	2599
Death ratio	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06

AIIMS, New Delhi

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the Institute	4842	4532	4432	1468
Death/patient ratio	0.039	0.034	0.031	0.029

JIPMER. Puducherry

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto June)
Total number of death occurred in the Institute	2114	2218	1963	682
% of death	3.14	3.34	3.01	2.92

[English]

**Neurological Problems due to
LPG Geysers**

2526. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study which suggests that the use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) geysers in ill-ventilated bathroom in many households in the country may cause certain significant disabling neurological events;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that as per case report entitled: Gas geyser syndrome: An important preventable cause of disabling neurological events" published in "Annals of Indian Academy of Neurology, authored by Dr. Pamela Correia, Dr. Chandrashekhar Agrawal, Dr. Rajeev Ranjan from Department of Neurology, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, India, the use of fuel-less gas geysers in ill-ventilated bathrooms appeared to have caused unexplained neurological events in few documented cases.

Construction of Power Lines

2527. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain countries including Germany have expressed interest to construct power lines to transport electricity generated by renewable energy sources into the power grid in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Germany also providing soft loans for building up of renewable energy infrastructure in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) A Joint Declaration of Intent was signed on 11 April 2013 between the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Republic of India on Indo-German Development Cooperation regarding the establishment of Green Energy Corridors. It is regarding a concessional loan of upto Euro 1 billion, over the next six years, from KfW, Germany for augmenting and strengthening power transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable power in India. It also shows the interest of the German side for technical assistance from GIZ, Germany for forecasting, balancing, market design and network management in connection with grid integration of renewable power.

Use of Bio-Diesel

2528. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has claimed a technological break-through for advancing use of bio-diesel in the country and ensuring ready acceptance of the fuel by the automobile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IOC has successfully developed and commercialised a technology to co-process non-edible vegetable oil in the existing diesel hydro-treating units of a petroleum refinery to make bio-diesel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. R&D Division of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL – R&D) has recently claimed a technological breakthrough for producing improved diesel through co-processing of vegetable oil in refinery. IOCL had also earlier developed technology for producing bio-diesel through transesterification of vegetable oils.

Co-processing of vegetable oil in refinery is a better option than bio-diesel as it utilizes the existing refinery infrastructure, does not require methanol and also does not produce any by-product. The diesel quality is also better in terms of Cetane, Density, Oxidation, stability etc. The approach may ensure the ready acceptance of the fuel by the automobile industry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. IOCL – R&D has successfully developed and demonstrated a technology to co-process non-edible vegetable oil. In this process conventional bio-diesel (Fatty Acid Methyl Ester) is not produced, instead vegetable oil is directly converted to diesel stream.

IOCL – R&D has successfully conducted a demonstration trial for co-processing of non-edible vegetable oil (200 MT) in Diesel Hydrotreating (DHDT) unit of Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL), Manali by processing up to 6.5% of Jatropha Oil along with diesel feed.

Supply of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets

2529. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has supplied Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) to all the States/UT including Gujarat under the World Bank aided project on malaria control in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which supply of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) is likely to be made to the remaining States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of India has supplied LLINs to States covered under the

Phase-I of the World Bank aided project for malaria control. State of Gujarat is in Phase-II. The State-wise supply details of number of nets are as under:

1	Andhra Pradesh	10.06 lakh
2	Chhattisgarh	10.03 lakh
3	Jharkhand	06.60 lakh
4	Madhya Pradesh	07.08 lakh
5	Odisha	38.02 lakh
Total		71.79 lakh

No time lines can be specified at this stage for supply of LLINs under Phase-II of the World Bank Project.

[Translation]

Service Tax

2530. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI AVATAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of service tax evasion cases detected during the last three years along with the quantum of money involved therein sector-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken to recover the amount besides imposition of penalty on tax evaders; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be

taken by the Government to strengthen the service tax department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Details of service tax evasion cases are not maintained sector-wise since there is no sector-wise classification in service tax.

(b) Whenever cases of evasion are detected, show cause notices are issued for recovery of duty as well as imposition of penalty and are then adjudicated.

(c) The proposal for Reorganization of the Field Formations and Cadre Restructuring in CBEC is presently at an advance stage of consideration by the Government of India which envisages strengthening of Service Tax

Administration by creation of 15 additional exclusive Service Tax Commissionerates, over and above existing 7 Service Tax Commissionerates and creation of four exclusive Service Tax Zones. It also envisages creation of 6 exclusive Service Tax Audit Commissionerates. The proposed reorganization of Service Tax administration will enable the Department to deploy more staff for improving the efficiency and efficacy of the Department in Service Tax.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 hours.

1103 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the HLL Lifecare Limited and the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9428/15/13]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9429/15/13]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9430/15/13]

- (6) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals Amendment Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 28-15/2013-Ay (minimum standards), in Gazette of India dated 23th April, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions)

showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9431/15/13]

- (8) A copy of the Dental Council of India Revised BDS Course (6th Amendment) Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DE-130-2013 in Gazette of India dated 24th June, 2013 under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9432/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9433/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabhas:—

Tenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. 35 Seventh Session, 1993
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9434/15/13]

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

2. Statement No. 38 Ninth Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9435/15/13]
3. Statement No. 34 Eleventh Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9436/15/13]
4. Statement No. 31 Twelfth Session, 2003
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9437/15/13]

5. Statement No. 26 Thirteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9438/15/13]

6. Statement No. 30 Fourteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9439/15/13]

Fourteenth Lok Sabha

7. Statement No. 28 Third Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9440/15/13]

8. Statement No. 27 Sixth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9441/15/13]

9. Statement No. 28 Seventh Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9442/15/13]

10. Statement No. 23 Eighth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9443/15/13]

11. Statement No. 23 Ninth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9444/15/13]

12. Statement No. 23 Tenth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9445/15/13]

13. Statement No. 20 Eleventh Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9446/15/13]

14. Statement No. 20 Twelfth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9447/15/13]

15. Statement No. 20 Thirteenth Session, 2008

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9448/15/13]

16. Statement No. 18 Fourteenth Session, 2008

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9449/15/13]

17. Statement No. 15 Fifteenth Session, 2009

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9450/15/13]

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

18. Statement No. 16 Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9451/15/13]
19. Statement No. 14 Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9452/15/13]
20. Statement No. 14 Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9453/15/13]
21. Statement No. 11 Fifth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9454/15/13]
22. Statement No. 10 Sixth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9455/15/13]
23. Statement No. 8 Seventh Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9456/15/13]
24. Statement No. 8 Eighth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9457/15/13]
25. Statement No. 7 Ninth Session, 2011
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9458/15/13]
26. Statement No. 6 Tenth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9459/15/13]
27. Statement No. 4 Eleventh Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9460/15/13]
28. Statement No. 3 Twelfth Session, 2012
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9461/15/13]
29. Statement No. 2 Thirteenth Session,
2013
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9462/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the

Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9463/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9464/15/13]
- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9465/15/13]
- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9466/15/13]
- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9467/15/13]
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9468/15/13]
- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2013-2014.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9469/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the GAIL (India) Limited and GAIL Gas Limited for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9470/15/13]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the GAIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9471/15/13]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9472/15/13]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9473/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

(i) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Levy of Fee and Other Charges) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. Legal/50/2013 in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013.

(ii) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Integrity Management System for City or Local Natural Gas

Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. INFRA/IMP/CGD/1/2013 in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013.

(iii) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorising Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. PNGRB/CGD/Regulations/ Review/ 2011/2012-III in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9474/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): On behalf of Shri Namu Narain Meena, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R.248(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum giving effect on 18.04.2013, whereby an Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme.

(ii) G.S.R.249(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum providing usage of the Post Export EPCG Duty Scrips granted under paragraph 5.11 of the FTP.

(iii) G.S.R.250(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the three notifications, mentioned therein.

(iv) G.S.R.203(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain further amendments in the thirty-three notifications, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9475/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Brokers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/6/64/2013 in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2013.
- (ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Scheme of Amalgamation and Transfer of Life Insurance Business) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/8/66/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (iii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Places of Business) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/11/69/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (iv) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/13/71/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9476/15/13]

- (v) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Life Insurance-Reinsurance) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/17/75/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (vi) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Third Party Administration-Health Services) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/

Reg/9/67/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.

- (vii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Standard Proposal Form for Life Insurance) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/10/68/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (viii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Issuance of Capital by General Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/12/70/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (ix) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/14/72/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (x) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/15/73/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.
- (xi) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Investment (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/16/74/2013 in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9477/15/13]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—
 - (i) S.O. 251(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum providing for usage of Post EPCG Duty Credit Scripts

granted under paragraph 5.11 of the FTP 2009-2014, as amended on 18.04.2013.

- (ii) S.O. 252(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in three notifications, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9478/15/13]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

(i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2013.

(ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 125(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th February, 2013

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9479/15/13]

- (5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework, August, 2013, under Section 3(1)(1B) of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9480/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited and the Department of Ayush, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for the year 2013-2014.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9481/15/13]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—

(i) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 28-14/2011-Ay (UG Regu). in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2012.

(ii) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 11-76/2011-UG Regl. in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2013.

(iii) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 28-14/2012-Ay (UG Regu.) in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2013.

(iv) The Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Diploma Course) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 2 8-22/

2012-Ay (PGD) in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2013.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No (i) of (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9482/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9483/15/13]

- (2) A copy of the 20th Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken Pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and Matters relating thereto, May, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9484/15/13]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Finance for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9485/15/13]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English: versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9486/15/13]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Travancore and State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1955 and sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9487/15/13]

- (6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9488/15/13]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9489/15/13]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9490/15/13]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9491/15/13]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9492/15/13]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9493/15/13]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9494/15/13]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9495/15/13]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9496/15/13]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9497/15/13]

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9498/15/13]

- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank of India for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9499/15/13]

- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9500/15/13]

- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9501/15/13]

- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report, thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9502/15/13]

- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9503/15/13]

- (xvii) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9504/15/13]

- (7) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2013 together with Auditor's Report thereon:—

- (i) Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Surguja

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9505/15/13]

- (ii) Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9506/15/13]

- (iii) Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9507/15/13]

- (iv) Prathama Bank, Moradabad

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9508/15/13]

- (v) Punjab Gramin Bank

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9509/15/13]

- (vi) Sarva UP Gramin Bank, Meerut
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9510/15/13]
- (vii) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9511/15/13]
- (viii) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9512/15/13]
- (ix) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9513/15/13]
- (x) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9514/15/13]
- (xi) Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9515/15/13]
- (xii) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9516/15/13]
- (xiii) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Nanded
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9517/15/13]
- (xiv) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9518/15/13]
- (xv) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9519/15/13]
- (xvi) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9520/15/13]
- (xvii) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9521/15/13]
- (xviii) Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, Guwahati
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9522/15/13]
- (xix) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9523/15/13]
- (xx) Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9524/15/13]
- (xxi) Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chindwara
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9525/15/13]
- (xxii) Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank, Ballia
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9526/15/13]
- (xxiii) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9527/15/13]
- (xxiv) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9528/15/13]
- (xxv) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9529/15/13]
- (xxvi) Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9530/15/13]
- (xxvii) Kaveri Grameena Bank, Mysore
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9531/15/13]
- (xxviii) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9532/15/13]
- (xxix) Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9533/15/13]
- (xxx) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9534/15/13]
- (8) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of Market Borrowings by the Central Government during 2012-2013.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9535/15/13]
- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Infrastructure

Finance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9536/15/13]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9537/15/13]

- (10) A copy of the Liquidator's Report (Hindi and English versions) on voluntary winding up of Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited to the equity shareholders of IIBI, April, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9538/15/13]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013 under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9539/15/13]

- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (i) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted)

and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 409(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

- (ii) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 410(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

- (iii) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 411(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

- (iv) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9540/15/13]

- (v) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

- (vi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.2 Delhi, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 414(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.

- (vii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.1 Delhi, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group

- 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 415(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (viii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.1 Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 416(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (ix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.2 Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 417(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (x) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Bangalore, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 418(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jaipur, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 419(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 423(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Chandigarh, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 424(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xvii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ernakulam, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 425(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xviii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal No.3, Mumbai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Hyderabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xx) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group

- 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.1 Mumbai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.2 Mumbai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Patna, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Guwahati, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 432(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No. 2 Chennai Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.1 Chennai Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxvii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ahmedabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxviii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No.III Delhi Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxix) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, No. III Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 437(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxx) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxxi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ranchi, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 439(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxxii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Pune, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxxiii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013

- published in Notification No. G.S.R. 441(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxxiv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 442(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2013.
- (xxxv) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 119(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd February, 2013.
- (xxxvi) The Debts Recovery Tribunal (Refund of Court Fee) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2013.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9541/15/13]
- (13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- (i) The Securities Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowance and other Terms and Conditions of the Presiding Officer and Other Members) Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2013.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/09/5738 in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2013.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/12/6108 in Gazette of India dated 19th June, 2013.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/03/5652 in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2013.
- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/32/4947 in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2013.
- (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India [KYC (Know Your Client) Registration Agency] (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/35/6998 in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2013.
- (vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/36/7368 in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2013.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9542/15/13]
- (14) A copy of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Central Registry) (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9543/15/13]
- (15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955:—
- (i) The State Bank of India Administrator (Salary and Allowances) Rules, 2013

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2013.

- (ii) The State Bank of India Committee (Procedure) Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9544/15/13]

(16) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th May, 2013.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 342(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2013.
- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 343(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2013.
- (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2013.
- (v) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 330(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013.

(vi) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013.

(vii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 385(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013.

(viii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013.

(ix) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013.

(x) The Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 329(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9545/15/13]

(17) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Amendment Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 471(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9546/15/13]

(18) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under Section 23D of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- (i) S.O. 1518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2013, regarding dissolution of Purvanchal Gramin Bank and Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (ii) S.O. 1519(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2013, regarding dissolution of Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shreyas Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (iii) S.O. 1177(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of Himachal Gramin Bank and Parvatiya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (iv) S.O. 1178(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of MGB Gramin Bank and Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (v) S.O. 1179(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vi) S.O. 948(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2013, regarding dissolution of Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank and Rajasthan Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vii) S.O. 949(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2013, regarding dissolution of Neelachal Gramya Bank, Kalinga Gramya Bank and Baitarni Gramya Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (viii) S.O. 868(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Aryavart Kshetriya

Gramin Bank and Shreyas Gramin Bank as Gramin Bank of Aryavart.

- (ix) S.O. 869(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st April, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Purvanchal Gramin Bank and Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank as Purvanchal Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9547/15/13]

- (19) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

- (i) G.S.R.513(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting central excise duty on the scheduled formulations as defined under the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 2013 and which are subjected to re-printing, re-labeling, re-packing or stickering, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the said Order, in a premises which is not registered under the Central Excise Act, 1944 or the rules made thereunder.
- (ii) G.S.R.522(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st July, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in two notifications, mentioned therein.
- (iii) G.S.R.372(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 30/2012-C.E. dated 9th July, 2012.
- (iv) G.S.R.315(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in five notifications, mentioned therein.
- (v) G.S.R.333(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 145/1989-C.E., dated 19th May, 1989.

- (vi) G.S.R.334(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23rd May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt indigenous goods when brought into duty free shops located in the arrival halls at the International Customs Airports from the factories of their manufacture situated in India for sale to passengers or members of crew arriving from abroad from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon under the first schedule to the Central Excise tariff Act, subject to the conditions specified therein.
- (vii) G.S.R.358(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (viii) G.S.R. 527(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (ix) G.S.R.524(E) published in Gazette of India, dated 2nd August, 2013 exempting specified Packing Material bearing brand name or trade name of another person manufactured by a Small Scale Unit during the past period specified in the notification and not entitled to the grant of exemption under Notification No. 8/2003-Central Excise dated 1st March, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9548/15/13]

(20) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—

- (i) G.S.R.254(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Focus Market scheme scrip from the whole of service tax leviable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994.

- (ii) G.S.R.255(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Focus Market scheme scrip from the whole of service tax leviable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (iii) G.S.R.256(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana scrip from the whole of service tax leviable under Section 66B of the Finance Act, 1994.
- (iv) The Service Tax Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R.304(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R.448(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt service tax on services provided to SEZ authorised operations.
- (vi) G.S.R.373(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2013-Service Tax, dated 18th April, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9549/15/13]

(21) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

- (i) G.S.R. 194(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2011-Cus., dated 29th July, 2011.

- (ii) G.S.R.214(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Sodium Nitrite', originating in, or exported from European Union, upto and inclusive of the 10th April, 2014, pending outcome of Sunset Review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iii) G.S.R.215(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Sulphur Black', originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of the 10th April, 2014, pending outcome of Sunset Review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iv) G.S.R.240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Plain Gypsum Plaster Board, originating in, or exported from the Peoples Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and United Arab Emirates, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty i.e. 7th June, 2012.
- (v) G.S.R.257(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 06/2011-Cus., dated 7th February, 2011.
- (vi) G.S.R.258(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty at the rates specified therein, on imports of Soda Ash, originating in, or exported from, Russia and Turkey for a period of five years.
- (vii) G.S.R.275(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to modify anti-dumping duty on Carbon black used in rubber applications, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China and Thailand, Russia and Australia, pursuant to the final findings of the Mid-term Investigations of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (viii) G.S.R.285(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to withdraw levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol, originating in, or exported from Singapore and European Union imposed and to continue the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol, originating in, or exported from South Africa, upto the 30th October, 2013.
- (ix) G.S.R.318(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of peroxosulphate, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China and Japan, for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (x) G.S.R.406(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Acetone', originating in, or exported from Korea RP, for a further period of one year i.e.

- upto and inclusive of 9th June, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (xi) G.S.R.407(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Pentaerythritol, originating in, or exported from Chinese Taipei, for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 27 April, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (xii) G.S.R.465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Rubber Chemicals, originating in, or exported from People's Republic of China for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 41 May, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (xiii) G.S.R.466(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Rubber Chemicals, originating in, or exported from Korea RP for a further period of one year i.e. upto and inclusive of 4th May, 2014, pending outcome of sunset review investigation conducted by the Directorate, General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties.
- (xiv) G.S.R.459(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty for the purpose of final assessment on all import of 'Acetone', exported from M/s Chang Chun Plastics Co. Limited Chinese Taipei during the period from 20th April, 2011 to 29th May, 2012, which were subjected to provisional assessment by order vide Notification No. 44/2011-Customs, dated 27th May, 2011.
- (xv) G.S.R.460(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin, originating in, or exported from European Union in pursuance of the recommendations of the Designated Authority in the sunset review findings.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9550/15/13]
- (22) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 192(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 69/2011-Cus., dated 29th July, 2011.
- (ii) G.S.R. 193(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (iii) G.S.R.253(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (iv) G.S.R.301(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making

- certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (v) G.S.R.317(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (vi) G.S.R.357(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (vii) G.S.R.383(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated 13th August, 2008.
- (viii) G.S.R.468(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (ix) G.S.R.499(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (x) G.S.R.500(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 46/2011-Cus., dated 1st June, 2011.
- (xi) The Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502(E) dated 23rd July, 2013.
- (xii) S.O.963(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiii) S.O.988(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiv) S.O.993(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 35/2013-Cus.(N.T.), dated 4th April, 2013.
- (xv) S.O. 1054(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvi) S.O. 1083(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th April, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3672001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvii) S.O.1121(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of imported and export goods..
- (xviii) S.O. 1219(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making

- certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xix) S.O. 1224(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of imported and export goods.
- (xx) S.O.1306(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxi) S.O.1408(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxii) S.O. 1456(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 54/2013-Cus.(N.T.), dated 16th May, 2013.
- (xxiii) G.S.R.325(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xxiv) G.S.R.491(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 46/2011-Cus., dated 1st June, 2011.
- (xxv) G.S.R.521(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xxvi) G.S.R.390(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 92/2012-Cus.(N.T.), dated 4th October, 2012.
- (xxvii) G.S.R.316(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th May, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the five notifications, mentioned therein.
- (xxviii) G.S.R.371(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 93/2009-Cus., dated 11th September, 2009.
- (xxix) G.S.R.472(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 92/2012-Cus.(N.T.), dated 4th October, 2012.
- (xxx) S.O. 1465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxxi) S.O.I 176(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2013-Cus. (N.T.), dated 10th April, 2013.
- (xxxii) S.O.1515(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 59/2013-Cus. (N.T.), dated 6th June, 2013.
- (xxxiii) S.O.1526(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2013, together with an

- explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 59/2013-Cus. (N.T.), dated 6th June, 2013.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 1537(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1771(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of imported and export goods.
- (xxxvi) S.O.1833(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxvii) S.O.1842(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding tariff value on areca nuts has been fixed based on contemporary import prices.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1869(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxix) S.O.1871(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th June, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xl) S.O.2004(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xli) S.O.2165(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xlii) S.O.2191(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th July, 2013, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xliii) G.S.R.509(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in four notifications, mentioned therein.
- (xliv) G.S.R.528(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012 together with a corrigendum published in Notification No. G.S.R. 542(E) dated 13th August, 2013.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9551/15/13]
- (23) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R.525(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2013 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting from registration, unregistered premises used for affixing a sticker or reprinting or relabeling or re-packing specified pharmaceutical products with lower ceiling price to comply with the notifications issued by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 Subject to specified conditions under sub-

rule (2) of Rule 9 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9552/15/13]

(24) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 15 of 2013)-Department of Revenue-Direct Taxes for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9553/15/13]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 17 of 2013) (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise and Service Tax-Compliance Audit for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9554/15/13]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 18 of 2013)-Performance Audit of Preservation and Conservation of Monuments and Antiquities, Ministry of Culture, for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9555/15/13]

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.01¼ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 52nd Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): In pursuance of insertion of new

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9556/15/13.

Direction 73-A after directions 73 by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 1st September, 2004, I deem it my privilege to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in 52nd Report of Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the financial years 2012-13, relating to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

2. The Standing Committee on Finance presented the 52nd Report to Lok Sabha on 24th April, 2012.

3. In the 52nd Report, the Committee deliberated various issues relating to Department of Revenue and made 21 recommendations, where action was called on the part of the Government. Inter-alia, the recommendations relate to Savings, Collection of taxes, Evasion of Service Tax, Tax-GDP Ratio, Revenue foregone, Refund cases and interest paid on refunds, Pendency of Appeals under Taxes, Arrears of Revenue, Shortage of staff, Harassment of Tax-payers etc. The action taken replies on these recommendations were furnished to the Committee on 24th July, 2012.

4. The Statement reflecting the current status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 52nd Report of Standing Committee on Finance is being laid on the Table of the House.

5. I would not like to take valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Statement, I would request that these may be taken as read.

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

(ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9557/15/13]

Twenty fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2012-13) relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, on the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the Direction-73A of the Directions by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha under Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment examined the demands for grant? of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2012-13 and presented their Twenty fifth Report in this regard to Parliament on 2nd May, 2012.

The report contained 16 recommendations. The present status of implementation of all the 16 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1924 DATED 8TH MARCH, 2013 REGARDING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): I beg to lay the following statement:—

In reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1924 for 8th March, 2013, asked by Dr. Ratna De (Nag) regarding Human Development Index, due to some typographical error, the number given in reply to parts (c) and (d) for MMR has been shown as 1000/100,000 instead of 100/100,000.

The correct reply of the question is annexed.

The correction has been made in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1924 answered on 8th March, 2013, as soon as the inaccuracy came to the notice.

.....
...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9558/15/13

12.02½ hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE SERVICE OF LOK SABHA

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath, Item No. 15.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam Speaker, I am not pressing the Motion.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Since the hon. Minister is not pressing the Motion, we will move on to the next item. Shri P. Chidambaram.

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.02¾ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 2013-14*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2013-2014.

.....
...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

.....
...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9559/15/13.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

(i) Need to provide financial assistance to Kerala to repair dilapidated roads following heavy rains in the State

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Due to heavy rains for the last one month almost all roads including the national highways in Kerala are in a dilapidated condition. Pits and pot holes are causing a number of road accidents in the State.

Kerala has successfully completed the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Therefore, the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in Kerala should include the Project for construction of 1500 km. road. Requisite allocation of funds along with necessary sanction for the project should be accorded to Kerala by the Central Government on priority basis. Repair of the rain devastated roads in Kerala will be a great help in reducing the road accidents, loss of precious lives and serious injuries of the road travellers. It is, therefore, requested that required funds may kindly be released from the Centre to construct/repair roads in Kerala.

(ii) Need to set up a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): After Constitution of a new district in my Parliamentary Constituency Sultanpur, a Navodaya Vidyalaya had been sanctioned. The sanction of that Vidyalaya has lapsed four years, but Navodaya Vidyalaya has not been set up till date due to unavailability of land, resulting in deprivation of talented students of rural areas of Sultanpur from Navodaya Vidyalaya. It is very necessary to set up Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sultanpur district for development of talented students of rural areas and utilising their services for the benefit of the country.

My request to the Government is that a Navodaya Vidyalaya should immediately be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sultanpur.

(iii) Need to shift the Capital of Maharashtra from Mumbai to Nagpur

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): As per the

established principle of economic law, growth usually takes place around an established centre of growth, it is a fact that areas and cities adjoining the new state capitals formed after 1960 have benefitted immensely in terms of development due to their geographical proximity.

Nagpur is the only city in the country which lost its capital status after the formation of new States in 1960. Prior to 1960, Nagpur city held the status of being an ethnic, historical and commercial capital of Central India for more than 300 years. Despite the clear recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission (1955) in favour of creating a separate Vidarbha State with its capital as Nagpur, the Vidarbha region was included as part of Maharashtra thereby relinquishing Nagpur's capital status. The people of Vidarbha were solemnly assured through agreements and constitutional provisions that the importance and status of Nagpur city will be maintained in the future and the Vidarbha region will be developed equitably along with other parts of Maharashtra.

Government's statistics clearly prove that in the past 53 years since the Vidarbha region was merged in Maharashtra State, the natural growth rate of the Nagpur city and the region based on its potential and natural resources has slowed down drastically. In comparison, capital cities formed after 1960 such as Bhopal, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram have benefitted in terms of development and growth. Even the neighbouring city of Raipur which was accorded capital status of Chhattisgarh State only 12 years back has rapidly progressed and surpassed Nagpur in all growth parameters.

The people of Vidarbha are seeking justice against the years of neglect and lop-sided development. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Central Government to shift the capital of Maharashtra from Mumbai to Nagpur for the next 50 years as this will serve the dual purpose of development of the neglected region of Vidarbha and also help to decongest the already overcrowded city of Mumbai. This will also be in accordance with the policy of decentralization of power as followed by the Central Government. Shifting of capital to Nagpur will bring the people of the region closer to the capital and thereby facilitating good governance, quick redressal of their grievances and micro management of local problems.

(iv) Need to introduce a train service with sufficient passenger bogies between Merta Road Junction and Merta City in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): A train, in the name of passenger facility, is running at present on 15 kilometer rail line from Merta Road Junction to Merta city in Jodhpur division of North-Western Railway under my Parliamentary Constituency. Dozens of trains run daily from Merta Road Junction via Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaipur to the entire country. Thousands of passengers visit Merta city daily by these trains. Before the gauge conversion, a train having a number of coaches had been running whole the day on this section, but after the gauge conversion a train with lesser frequency is running now, which is not according to the necessity. People are facing too much difficulties and daily commotion takes place.

In this regard, my request is that a train with more coaches be introduced on this line.

(v) Need to take necessary measures to protect people from attacks by wild elephants in Chickmagalur and Hassan districts of Karnataka and also ensure timely payment of compensation to victims' families

[English]

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government through you towards the incidents of attacks by wild animals on civil population in Karnataka particularly in Chickmagalur and Hassan Districts.

As many as 129 people have lost their lives by attacks by wild animals during the last three years in Karnataka. The year-wise deaths caused by wild animals are: 2010-11 (41), 2011-12 (22) 2012-13 (50) and 16 so far in the current year.

Out of 520 injured people in the attacks, 51 are left permanently disabled. On the other hand, wild animals are also at the receiving end. 203 wild animals have been killed since 2010-11. It is a matter of great concern that people in villages are in panic and in anger due to regular crop damage and loss of property by wild elephants. People in various districts of the State have been facing these problems for decades now. But permanent solution is still not in sight till date.

On the other hand, compensation to those who die in elephant attacks has not been given to victims' families.

Hence, I would like to urge the Union Government to check the increase in the incidents of elephant attack and take steps to ensure early payment of compensation to the victims' families. I would also like to urge the Government to take steps to protect wild-life including elephants by relocating them to safer locations.

(vi) Need to allocate and release sufficient funds for construction of proposed Bangalore-Kengeri-Kanakapura-Chamarajanagar railway line project in Karnataka

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the expeditious construction of new railway line connecting Chamarajanagar to Bangalore via Kollegal, Malavalli and Kanakapura-Kengeri.

The Bangalore-Satyamangala via Kanakapura new Railway line project was sanctioned by the Railway Board during 2007 and the Hon'ble Minister of Railways also announced in his Budget Speech for the year 2013-14 to resume the work in non-forest section in Phase-I. The survey work from Bengaluru to Chamarajanagar has been completed. The Railway Project from Bangalore-Chamarajanagar via Kengeri-Kanakapura-Malavalli-Kollegal-Yelandur will provide rail connectivity to tourist places and many Industrial projects are being developed in surrounding areas. The fact that above 50% of the construction cost and free land for Bangalore-Chamarajanagar via Kengeri-Kanakapura-Malavalli-Kollegal-Yelandur new Railway Line will be provided by the State Government has been communicated by the Chief Minister and also by the Chief Secretary of Karnataka State to Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways and Railway Ministry Officers, respectively.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to allocate and release the sufficient funds and to implement the proposed Bangalore-Kengeri-Kanakapura-Chamarajanagar Railway Line project at the earliest to enable the people of my Parliamentary Constituency to commute daily on this route for various purposes.

(vii) Need to probe into misappropriation of funds meant for Indira Awas Yojana in Odisha

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): CAG has exposed the Indira Awas Yojana scams amounting to Rs. 250 crore in Odisha. The misappropriation is related to four districts. It is suspected that such manipulations have taken place in Sundargarh District in my constituency. It is reported that the State Government has submitted utilization certificates through fraudulent means and payments are made to beneficiaries without any construction of houses. The State Government did not provide its matching share in times in this context. The Ministry of Rural Development may examine the CAG report and initiate steps to unearth the misappropriation of funds in the State. The flagship programme of the Union Government for housing to rural people has failed miserably due to lack of transparency.

(viii) Need to protect the interest and livelihood of people living in the surroundings of religious and historical sites while implementing conservation and preservation schemes meant for such sites

[Translation]

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the concern over series of bomb blasts in Mahabodhi temple situated in Bodh Gaya, the land of mediation of Mahatma Budha, in Bihar State. Some steps have been taken for the security after bomb blasts. The common path outside the boundary of the Bodhgaya temple has also been closed due to security measures. There is resentment among the public due to closure of the road. The shops of the traders situated in the surroundings of the 'Math' and on private land have been demolished. These traders are trading there for years together, they have been displaced and they have been rendered unemployed. So, there is resentment among them. My request to the Central Government is that it should take necessary steps for the security of religious sites, and also the interests of local people should be kept in mind and the employment of the traders should also be taken care of.

(ix) Need to protect and preserve the megalithic site Hirebenkal in Karnataka

[English]

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (Koppal): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an archaeologically

important site Hirebenkal, which is one of the large megalithic sites in Karnataka. Hirebenkal is situated in south east of my parliamentary constituency, Koppal district. There are hundreds of large stone monuments that were built about 5,000 years ago. There are 400 funerary monuments of granite structure. According to scholars megalithic monuments have also served a ritualistic purpose. This megalithic site covers nearly a stretch of one kilometre. The site is a picturesque mosaic of greens and browns. The site is having a very beautiful landscape with megalithic monuments. Hirebenkal also has evidence of ancient habitations. Archaeologists have unearthed rich cultural materials in this site. It also has rock art from neolithic to early history times. Rock shelters have lively paintings depicting dancing, hunting etc.

Hence, I request the union Government to issue necessary instructions to the concerned authority to take steps to protect and preserve the Hirebenkal as an important megalithic site.

(x) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Chikkodi town in Belgaum district, Karnataka

SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI (Chikkodi): There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) in Chikkodi Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka and hence there is huge demand for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya under Civil Sector at Chikkodi town of Belgaum District, Karnataka. The Chikkodi town is Headquarters of my Parliamentary Constituency and also headquarters of Chikkodi Education District. More than 13,500 Central Government employees (including Ex. Servicemen and undertaking institutions) and more than 15,000 State Government employees are working in Chikkodi Parliamentary Constituency. Due to non-availability of KV at Chikkodi, many employees are not showing interest to work at Chikkodi.

The district administration, Belgaum has submitted the proposal for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya under Civil Sector with an assurance of providing temporary accommodation for immediate opening of school and 8.00 acres of land for permanent establishment of KV in Chikkodi as per the norms of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The KVS authorities have found feasibility of the said proposal and needs the approval of Central Government urgently to open the school from coming academic year 2013-14. The said proposal is pending for the last two years and I want to know when this proposal will be approved by the Government of India.

I would also like to know the time-frame within which Kendriya Vidyalaya is like to be opened at Chikkodi town.

(xi) Need to set up an airport in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Sagar is the divisional Head Quarter in Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Central University, Jawaharlal Nehru Police Academy and Forensic Science Laboratory are situated here. Indo-Oman Refinery and many associated factories are situated at Beena in Sagar district. A large quantity of minerals are available in five districts of Sagar division. Besides, there is an air strip near Sagar, but the big industrialists are not setting up their industries in Bundelkhand due to absence of airport. The Central Government has decided to construct 51 low-cost new small airports in the entire country, in which Sagar has not been included. So, it is requested that Sagar should be included in the scheme of construction of small airports.

(xii) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who suffered crop-damage due to drought as well as heavy rains in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): There was famine in May-June due to drought in 11 districts of Vidarbha region, the area where maximum farmers committed suicide in the world, due to which the crops along with trees of mavsami, pomegranate and orange dried. The farmers of Vidarbha were still to overcome drought, the Kharif crop also washed away in excess rain of monsoon. The half kilometer area of small rivers and one kilometer area of big rivers got filled with black soil and sand and as a result, farms of people could not be located. The average rain in Vidarbha region is 300 millimeter, but this year it got 900 millimeter rain. 419 millimeter rain was registered in 14 hours in Lonar Tehsil of my Parliamentary Constituency, Buldhana, which broke the record of Cherapunji. The standing crops of the farmers of Vidarbha was washed away. The farmers of Vidarbha are experiencing the problem of drinking water due to excess rain and there is apprehension of epidemic. It is a matter of concern that Maharashtra Government and Central Government did not give adequate assistance to Vidarbha. Farmers are combating with problems and recently three-four farmers committed suicide.

I request of the Government that the farmers whose crops have devastated due to drought and heavy rain,

should be provided adequate compensation and farmers should be provided speedy relief.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 12.30 p.m.

12.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes Past Twelve of the Clock.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes Past Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.30¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.30½ hrs.

**SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS FROM THE
SERVICE OF THE HOUSE UNDER
RULE 374A**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sarvashri A. Sai Prathap, N. Kristappa, Anantha Venkatarami Reddy, L. Rajagopal, M. Sreenivasulu Reddy, M. Venugopala Reddy, Aruna Kumar Vundavalli, K. Narayan Rao, G.V. Harsha Kumar, K. Bapiraju, Sabbam Hari and Dr. N. Sivaprasad, I name you under Rule 374(A). You may forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, at 11 a.m.

12.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 24, 2013/ Bhadrapada 2, 1935 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	218
2.	Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh	213
3.	Shri Anandan, M.	210
4.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	220
5.	Shrimati Bauri, Susmita	216
6.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	220
7.	Shri Deka, Ramen	202
8.	Dr. Jaiswal, Sanjay	201
9.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	214
10.	Shrimati Jayaprada	205
11.	Shrimati Kumari, Putul	217
12.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	207
13.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	201
14.	Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap	217
15.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	209
16.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	219
17.	Shrimati Patel, Jayshreeben	208
18.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	210
19.	Shri Anto Antony	219
20.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	212
21.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	206
22.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	216
23.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	213
24.	Shri Singh, Ratan	206
25.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	205

1	2	3
26.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	203
27.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	204
28.	Shri Thakor, Jagdish	211
29.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	215
30.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	218
31.	Shri Toppo, Joseph	202
32.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	211
33.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	204
34.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	203

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Pratap, A. Sai	2335, 2460, 2495
2.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	2367, 2461
3.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	2363, 2364, 2381, 2439, 2511
4.	Shri Adhi, Sankar	2366, 2466, 2527
5.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	2363, 2364, 2381, 2439, 2511
6.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	2403, 2494
7.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	2355, 2410, 2438
8.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	2330, 2456, 2459
9.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	2337
10.	Shri Ananth, Kumar	2357, 2484
11.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	2370
12.	Shri Argal, Ashok	2312, 2370,
13.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangarao	2369
14.	Shri Azad, Kirti	2412

1	2	3
15.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	2363, 2364, 2439
16.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	2482
17.	Dr. Bali, Ram	2356, 2369, 2513
18.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	2366
19.	Smt. Bauri, Susmita	2366
20.	Shri Bavalia, Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2367
21.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	2361, 2391, 2530
22.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	2521
23.	Shri Bhagora, Tarachand	2443, 2446
24.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	2366, 2476
25.	Shrimati Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	2359
26.	Shri Bundela, Jitendra Singh	2343
27.	Shri C. Sivasami.	2437, 2478, 2488, 2518
28.	Shrimati Chakravarty, Bijoya	2464
29.	Shri Choudhary, Harish	2344
30.	Shri Chaudhary, Arvind Kumar	2445
31.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	2324, 2469, 2508
32.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2346, 2390, 2467
33.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	2392, 2441, 2475
34.	Shri Choudhary, Bhudeo	2366, 2525
35.	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	2372, 2442, 2476, 2525
36.	Shrimati Choudhry, Shruti	2037, 2392
37.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	2355
38.	Shri Das, Khagen	2368
39.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2354, 2388
40.	Shriamti. Davidson, J. Helen	2435

1	2	3
41.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	2432, 2515, 2520
42.	Smt Devi, Ashwamedh	2433, 2516, 2525
43.	Smt Devi, Rama	2406
44.	Shri Dhanapalan, K.P.	2348, 2374
45.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	2355, 2442, 2443, 2478
46.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	2342, 2391, 2443, 2469
47.	Shri Dias, Charles	2415, 2499
48.	Dr. Dome, Ram Chandra	2307, 2394, 2492
49.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	2370, 2391, 2393
50.	Shrimati Dutt, Priya	2393, 2413, 2440
51.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2377, 2430, 2498
52.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	2363, 2441, 2475, 2522
53.	Shri Gajender, Singh Rajukhedi	2361
54.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka Sanjay	2417, 2502
55.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	2369, 2398, 2482
56.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	2341, 2463
57.	Shri Ganeshamurthi, A.	23630, 2522
58.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	2301
59.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	2420, 2468
60.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	2306, 2366, 2498
61.	Shri Hazari, Maheshwar	23180, 2327, 2525
62.	Shri Hegde, K. Jayaprakash	2354, 2409
63.	Shri Hooda, Deepender Singh	2418, 2503
64.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	2365, 2367, 2392, 2477
65.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2323, 2443, 2478

1	2	3	1	2	3
66.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	2405, 2444, 2495	93.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun Ram	2326, 2391
67.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	2406, 2478	94.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	2320, 2378
68.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	2339	95.	Shri Mitra, Somen	2309, 2443, 2451
69.	Shri Jawale, Haribhau	2366, 2472	96.	Shri Mohan, P.C.	2322
70.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	2416	97.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	2521, 2525
71.	Shri K. Shivakumar, Alias J.K. Ritheesh	2385, 2489	98.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2470
72.	Shri Kalmadi, Suresh	2384, 2488	99.	Shri Nagpal, Devendra	2317
73.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2345, 2370	100.	Shri Naik, Shripad Yesso	2332, 2410, 24380
74.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	2388, 2423	101.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2396, 2413
75.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	2434	102.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	2367, 2481
76.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2323, 2480	103.	Shri Naqvi, Zafar Ali	2365
77.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	2395	104.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	2485
78.	Shri Kumar, Ajay	2425, 2509	105.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay	2366, 2411, 2497
79.	Shri Kumar, P.	2305, 2481, 2488	106.	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	2369, 2479
80.	Shrimati Kumari, Putul	2445, 2448	107.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2450, 2495
81.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	2401	108.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	2400, 2493
82.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	2380, 2480	109.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	2481
83.	Shri Lingam, P.	2379	110.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2407, 2424
84.	Shri M. Krishnasswamy	2488	111.	Kumari Pandey, Saroj	2366
85.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2325, 2456	112.	Shri Pangji, Jayaram	2414
86.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	2511	113.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	2363, 2441, 2475, 2522
87.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	2442, 2443, 2478	114.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	2368
88.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	2389, 2490, 2524	115.	Shri Patel, Deoraj Singh	2386
89.	Shri Malik, Sakti Mohan	2303	116.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	2319, 2482
90.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	2352	117.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2397
91.	Shri Manjhi, Hari	2391	118.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2389, 2490, 2524
92.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2376, 2442	119.	Shri Patel, Lalubhai Babubhai	2373

1	2	3	1	2	3
120.	Shri Pathak, Harin	2371	147.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	2316, 2395, 2472
121.	Shri Patil, Sanjay Dina	2408, 2496	148.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2364
122.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	2322, 2455, 2525	149.	Prof. Roy, Saugata	2490
123.	Shri Patil, C.R.	2498	150.	Shri S. Alagiri	2380
124.	Shri Patil, Raosaheb Danve	2390	151.	Shri S. Pakkappa	25200
125.	Shri Patil, Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao	2363, 2441, 2475, 2522	152.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2311, 2391, 2392, 2452
126.	Shrimati Patle, Kamla Devi	2324	153.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	25250
127.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2446, 2526	154.	Shri Sampath, A.	2402
128.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	2328, 2491, 2495	155.	Shri Sardinha, Francisco Cosme	24800
129.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	2336	156.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	2419, 2504
130.	Shri Premchand, Guddu	2355	157.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	2308, 23730
131.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2378, 2486	158.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	2310
132.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	2369	159.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2444, 25050
133.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	2333, 2420	160.	Shri Shekhawat, Gopal Singh	2372
134.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	2426, 2510	161.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	2347
135.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2366, 2392	162.	Shri Shetti, Raju	2374
136.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	2358, 2369, 2428, 2479	163.	Shri Anto Antony	2371, 2462, 2523
137.	Shri Rana, Jagdish Singh	2321, 2490, 2500	164.	Shri Shukla, Balkrishna Khanderao	2370, 2438
138.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	2329, 2386, 2458	165.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2338, 2387, 2482
139.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2364	166.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	2395
140.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	2404	167.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	2395, 2436, 2476, 2517
141.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	2377	168.	Shri Singh, K.C. 'Baba'	2366
142.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	2340, 2529	169.	Shri Singh, Mahabali	2390
143.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2360, 2473	170.	Shrimati Singh, Meena	2370, 2481, 2516, 2525
144.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	2362, 2483	171.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	2457
145.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	2392, 2491, 24950	172.	Shri Singh, Pradeep Kumar	2324
146.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	2478			

1	2	3	1	2	3
173.	Shri Singh, Ratan	24710	196.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, R.	2366, 2411, 2421, 2506
174.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	2428, 2431, 2481, 2530	197.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2454
175.	Shri Singh, Uday	2302, 2444, 2449	198.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	2353, 2475, 2501
176.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	2444, 2505	199.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	2494
177.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	2375	200.	Shri Tudu, Laxman	2334
178.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2416	201.	Shri Udasi, Shivkumar	2378, 2409, 2429, 2512
179.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	2422, 2507	202.	Shrimati Upadhyay, Seema	2318, 2525
180.	Shri Singh, Prabhu Nath	2395, 2481	203.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2318, 2525
181.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	237, 2480	204.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2344, 2383, 2443
182.	Rajkumari Singh, Ratna	2474	205.	Dr. Venugopal P.	2315, 2481
183.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	2471, 2474, 2521	206.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	2349, 2470, 2530
184.	Shri Sinha, Yashwant	2370	207.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	2318, 2525
185.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	2331	208.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	2378, 2386, 2447
186.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	2427	209.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	2304, 2409, 2468
187.	Shri Sudhakaran, K.	2386, 2496	210.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2373, 2392, 2399
188.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	2313, 2366, 2436, 2453, 2478	211.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	2363, 2364, 2381, 2511
189.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2481, 2514, 2528	212.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	2480
190.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	2396	213.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	2382, 2481, 2487, 2520, 2523
191.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	2350, 2519	214.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	2363, 2389, 2490, 2524
192.	Shrimati Tandon, Annu	2485			
193.	Shri Tanwar, Ashok	2351, 2398, 2465			
194.	Shri Tarai, Bibhu Prasad	2314			
195.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	2392			

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Finance	:	203, 204, 205, 208, 217
Health and Family Welfare	:	201, 213, 220
Mines	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	211
Panchayati Raj	:	
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	202, 206, 207, 210, 215
Tourism	:	209, 219
Tribal Affairs	:	214
Women and Child Development	:	212, 216, 218.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	2301, 2303, 2310, 2313, 2314, 2316, 2320, 2327, 2328, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2342, 2347, 2350, 2352, 2355, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2379, 2387, 2392, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2409, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2428, 2430, 2434, 2435, 2437, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2455, 2460, 2463, 2469, 2470, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2483, 2484, 2487, 2498, 2501, 2507, 2509, 2521, 2530
Health and Family Welfare	:	2303, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2311, 2317, 2318, 2325, 2343, 2345, 2366, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2374, 2378, 2384, 2386, 2389, 2393, 2396, 2398, 2402, 2407, 2411, 2421, 2426, 2427, 2431, 2438, 2441, 2454, 2456, 2476, 2477, 2481, 2482, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2494, 2497, 2506, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2529
Mines	:	2305, 2340, 2351, 2385, 2391, 2400, 2451
New and Renewable Energy	:	2330, 2332, 2336, 2349, 2359, 2401, 2418, 2425, 2432, 2436, 2471, 2489, 2505, 2527
Panchayati Raj	:	2341, 2383, 2410, 2485, 2503, 2517
Petroleum and Natural Gas	:	2302, 2307, 2312, 2319, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2329, 2344, 2348, 2380, 2381, 2390, 2394, 2399, 2415, 2419, 2423, 2433, 2439, 2449, 2457, 2458, 2461, 2462, 2466, 2468, 2472, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2495, 2500, 2510, 2515, 2518, 2519, 2528

Tourism	:	2339, 2356, 2357 2429, 2447, 2459, 2508, 2512, 2523
Tribal Affairs	:	2334, 2346, 2354 2358, 2365, 2453, 2464, 2465, 2504
Women and Child Development	:	2309, 2315, 2326, 2337, 2338, 2353, 2382, 2388, 2395, 2397, 2403, 2408, 2413, 2417, 2440, 2445, 2467, 2496, 2499, 2502, 2511, 2513, 2514, 2516.
