

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Session)

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No.2, Friday, November 23, 2012/Agrahayana 2,1934 (Saka)

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*Due to continuous interruptions in the House, Starred Questions could not be taken up for oral answers.
Therefore these Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred Questions

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Friday, November 23, 2012/Agrahayana 2, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister. THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Speaker, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and through you to this august House, my colleagues who have recently been promoted or inducted to the Council of Ministers:

Cabinet Ministers

1. Shri K. Rahman Khan Minister of Minority Affairs
2. Shri Dinsha Patel Minister of Mines
3. Shri Ajay Maken Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
4. Shri M.M. Pallam Raju Minister of Human Resource Development
5. Shri Ashwani Kumar Minister of Law and Justice
6. Shri Harish Rawat Minister of Water Resources
7. Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Minister of Culture

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

8. Shri Manish Tewari Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
9. Dr. K. Chiranjeevi Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Tourism

Ministers of State

10. Dr. Shashi Tharoor Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
11. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment

12. Shri Tariq Anwar Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
13. Shri K.J S.P. Reddy Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
14. Shrimati Raneer Narah Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
15. Shri Adhir Chowdhury Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
16. Shri Abu Hasem Minister of State in the Khan Choudhury Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
17. Shri Sarvey Satyanarayana Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
18. Shri Ninong Ering Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs
19. Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development
20. Shri P. Balram Naik Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
21. Dr. Kruparani Killi Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
22. Shri Lalchand Kataria Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

Shri Sharad Yadav (Madhepura) : Please, introduce 184 also

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now. Question Hour.

Q. No. 21- Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat.

... (Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Ramesh Rathod and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please, sit down.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please, sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am going to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Yes, I will allow you.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak. Please go back.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. I will allow you to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak. Please go back.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Exploration and Production of Gas

*21 Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat:
Shri K.D. Deshmukh:

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

(a) the names of the public and private sector companies which have complied with the terms and

conditions of contracts regarding exploration and production of gas in the country including the Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the names of the companies which have not complied with the terms of contract during the same period along with the details thereof and the penalty imposed on them; and

(c) the reasons for the decline in output from KG D-6 Basin and change in estimation of the total gas reserves and the steps being taken to increase the output therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOLLY) (a) and (b) So far, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Government has awarded 29 Discovered Fields and 282 exploration blocks for exploration and production of hydrocarbon in the country through the process of International Competitive Bidding. The Operator-wise details of awarded fields/blocks are enclosed as statement-I. The Contractors under the PSC Regime are required to adhere to the provisions of the respective contracts while carrying out exploration and production activities. Non compliance of contract provisions, if any, is dealt in accordance with stipulations laid down in the Contract and extant Policies of Government.

Non compliance of PSC provisions has been observed in a few fields/blocks. Government has taken appropriate action in such cases. The details of major deviations are given in the enclosed statement-II. No major violation has been noticed in respect of other Contractors.

c) The average gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block during the current year (2012-13 upto October, 2012) was about 29.81 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) as against 86.73 MMSCMD approved in the Field Development Plans (FDPs) of D1, D3 & MA fields in this block, which are currently on production. The decline in gas production from KG-D6 block is due to the following reasons:

- i. Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 & D3 fields, 6 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 D 1 & D 3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIOF of 01 and 03 fields:

- i. Considering the reservoir behaviour based on existing wells in main channel area, as well as the reservoir characteristics in overbank areas of 01 & 03 fields, any additional wells in D1 & 03 fields, may not help improve either production rate or recovery.
- ii. Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and Character has been observed vis-a-vis the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.
- iii. Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.
- iv. Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.
- v. The Contractor's inability to firm up appropriate drilling locations on plea of geological complexities.

Subsequently, the Contractor has submitted the Revised Field Development Plan (RFOP) of 01 & 03

fields on 28.08.2012 with revised estimates of recoverable gas reserves as 3.10 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) as compared to 10.03 TCF approved in AIOF. Clarifications have been sought from the Contractor for downward revision of reserves.

The following steps have been taken to increase the gas production from KG-OWN-98/3 (KG-06) block:

- i. The Contractor has been asked to drill, complete and connect more producer wells and undertake appropriate remedial measures to revive the sick wells in 01, 03 and MA fields in this block.
- ii. The Contractor's proposal to install compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from 01 & 03 fields has been approved by the Management Committee (MC) subject to the contractor agreeing to the CAG Audit.
- iii. Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) of MA field has been approved by the MC subject to the contractor agreeing to the CAG Audit.
- iv. The Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of another 4 gas discoveries (D-2,6,19 & 22) has been approved by MC.
- v. The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of gas discovery D-34 has also been approved by MC.

Statement - I

Details of Operators & Fields/blocks awarded under the PSC reime

S.No.	Operat	Expioration Blocks (Per-NELP and NELP)	Discovered Fields	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	115	0	115
2.	Oil India Ltd.	19	0	19
3.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd	1	0	1
4.	GAIL (India) Limited.	2	0	2
5.	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	9	1	10

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Indian 011 Corporation Ltd.	2	0	2
7.	National Thermal Power Corporation	1	0	1
	Sub-Total PSU	149	1	150
Private Companies				
8.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	44	0	44
9.	Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd.	1	0	1
10.	Essar Energy	2	0	2
11.	Essar Exploration & Production Ltd.	1	0	1
12.	Essar Oil Ltd.	4	0	4
13.	Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	3	0	3
14.	Focus Energy Ltd.	5	0	5
15.	Harish Chandra (India) Ltd.	2	0	2
16.	Hindustan 011 Exploration Company Limited.	5	3	8
17.	Jay polychem (India) Ltd.	1	0	1
18.	Jubilant 011 & Gas Private Limited.	6	0	6
19.	Mercator Petroleum Private Limited.	2	0	2
20.	Omkar Naturals Resources Pvt. Ltd.	2	0	2
21.	Pan India Consultants	1	0	1
22.	Pratibha Oil and Natural Gas Pvt. Ltd.	1	0	1
23.	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	2	0	2
24.	Quest Petroleum Pvt. Ltd.	1	0	1
25.	Sankalp 011 and Natural Resources Ltd.	1	0	1
26.	Vasundhara Resources Ltd.	1	0	1
27.	HYDROCARBON RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	0	1	1
28.	INTERUNK PETROLEUM LTD.	0	2	2
29.	SELAN EXPL TECH. LID.	0	5	5
30.	Geo Enpro	0	1	1
	Sub-Total Private	85	12	97
Foreign Companies				
31.	Bengal Energy International Inc.	1	0	1
32.	BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploration Pty. Ltd., Australia	10	0	10
33.	BP exploration (Alpha), UK	1	0	1
34.	British Gas Exploration and Production (India) Ltd., UK	2	3	5

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Calm Energy India Pty Ltd.	9	1	10
36.	Canoro Resources Ltd.	1	1	2
37.	Deep Energy Lic, USA	4	0	4
38.	ENI (India) Ltd., Italy	2	0	2
39.	Geo-Global Resources (Barbados) Inc.	2	0	2
40.	Geo-Petrol International Inc., France	1	0	1
41.	Hardy Exploration & Production (India) Inc.	3	0	3
42.	Naftogaz, Russia	3	0	3
43.	Niko Resources Limited.	2	2	4
44.	OAQ Gazprom, Russia	1	0	1
45.	Okland Offshore Holding Ltd.	2	0	2
46.	Petrogas, Oman	1	0	1
47.	Premier Oil North East India.	1	0	1
48.	Santos International Operations Pty. Ltd., Australia	2	0	2
49.	OILEX-NL HOLDINGS LID	0	2	2
50.	OILEX-NL	0	1	1
51.	JOSHI TECH. INC.	0	2	2
52.	Heramac Ltd., Bahamas	0	4	4
Sub-Total foreign		48	16	64
Grand Total		1	29	311

*Contract terminated by Gol

Statement-II

Details of Non-compliance of Provisions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) During 2009-10 to 2012-13						
Sl. No	Operator PSC	Type of Non Compliance of Provisions	year	No. of Blocks	Action Taken	Amount Recovered (US\$ MM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	RIL	Block Relinquished without completing Minimum Work Programme (MWP)	2010-11 2011-12 2012-13	2 1 11	Recovered the Cost of Unfinished Work Programme	58.98
		MWPnot completed within Phase Duration	2011-12 2012-13	1 6	Recovered the Liquidated Damange	3.60 16.83
		DoC Not Submitted as per PSC Timeline	2010-11	2	Blocks Relinquished	
		Declaration of Discovery Notification	2010-11	1	Discovery not accepted	

1	2			3	4	5
	Non Compliance of approved AIDP	2012-13	1	GoI issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US\$ 1.005 Billion upto 2011-12		
	Drilling of Appraisal well after submission of DoC	2010-11	1	Cost recovery not permitted		
	Drilling of Appraisal well outside MC Reviewed Appraisal Area	2010-11	1	Cost recovery not permitted		
	Non-Relinquishment of Contract Area	2011-12	1	Contractor has been directed to comply with the audit exceptions		
2.	ONGC Block Relinquished without completing Minimum Work Programme	2010-11	2	Recovered the Cost of Unfinished Work Programme		13.63
	MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2011-12	4	Recovered the Liquidated Damage		25.67
3.	OIL Block Relinquished without completing Minimum Work Programme	2009-10	2	Recovered the Cost of Unfinished Programme		0.59
	MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2011-12	1			5.49
	MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2009-10	1	Recovered the Liquidated Damage		0.01
4.	Geopetrol Block Relinquished without completing MWP	2010-11	1	Recovered the Cost of Unfinished Programme		4.73
5.	Focus MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2010-11	1	Recovered the liquidated Damage		0,05
6.	GGR MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2010-11	1	Recovered the Liquidated Damage		0.03
7.	Jubilant MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2009-10	1	Recovered the Liquidated Damage		1.49
8.	Naftogaz Submission of false Statement to Government In execution of Contract	2012-13	3	Contract Termination Notice issued by MoP & NG on 11.10.2012		
9.	Petrogaz MWP not completed within Phase Duration	2011-12	1	Recovered, the Liquidated damage		0.33
10.	HOEC Jindal Petroleum Ltd, one of the JV partners, did not submit Financial & Performance Guarantee (FPG) and Bank Guarantee (BG) subsequent to PSC signing	2011-12	1	MoPNG on 14.07.2011 served the termination notice to JPL		

1	2			3	4	5
11.	Canoro Resources Umlted (CRL)	Material breach by CRL transferring 52.9% of its share in Amguri Field to MASS without seeking the prior consent of the government	2010-11	1	MOPNG terminated the contract in respect of CRL wef 29th August, 2010 as per Article 29 & 31 of the PSC. 60% PI vests with GOI	
12.	Hardy	Continued to engage the Production Facilities In PY-3 field on nomination basis without MC approval	2011-12	1	Further extension not granted beyond 24.04.2011	
		Incorrect cost recovery in PY-3 equipment not consumed in year ending 31st March, 2009	2012-13	1	CAG observation was complied and Field in respect of material & Operator was asked to remit Petroleum Profit paid short by USD 1,983,303 alongwith interest in view of incorrect cost recovery of the order of USD 4,958,259 as per Article 3.1.8 (I) of Appendix C of PSC	
13.	GeoEnpro	Contractor took cost recovery in excess of CRL amount of US\$ 13.37 Million in Kharsang Field	2009-10	1	Contractor has been Instructed to reverse cost recovered in excess	(onwards)
14.	NIKO	Short Payment of Profit Petroleum of US\$ 18.71 MM based on arbitral award In 36" pipeline Issue in Hazira Field	2010-11	1	On an appeal filed by Gol, the Delhi High Court set aside the arbitral award	
15.	ONGC, BGEPIIL & RIL	Contractor took cost recovery in excess of CRL amount of US\$ 545 Million in Mid & South Tapti Field and short payment of Profit Petroleum	2011-12	1	The issue Is under arbitration	

Self Reliance in Printing of Currencies

*22. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATRAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has not become fully self reliant in printing currencies as *yet*;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to achieve self reliance in printing currencies particularly in view of the influx of fake currencies in the country *from* across the border;

d) If so, the details thereof; and

e) the difficulties being faced by the Government in achieving self reliance in printing currencies and the measures taken/being taken to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM)
(a) and (b) The country has become self reliant in printing of currencies. The total requirement of about 17,600 million pieces of Bank notes of various denominations are printed within the country in four presses situated at Mysore and Salboni belonging to Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Pvt Ltd (BRBNMPL) and at Dewas and Nashik belonging to Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL).

(c) to (e): Influx of fake currency from across the border is a separate issue and has no relevance to the printing of currency in the country. There is no confirmed estimate of fake currency within the country. However, to address the menace of Fake Indian Currency Notes (HCN), several agencies of Centre and States are working in tandem to thwart the nefarious activity related to HCN. Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted Fake Indian Currency Notes Coordination Centre (FCORD) to periodically review the activities of various agencies.

[English]

Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

*23. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) the details of policy/programme(s) for generating/ harnessing solar energy in the country along with targets set and achievements made in the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned and grid connected solar power plants installed under first phase of the JNNSM, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include solar power plants of 1 MW and 2 MW capacity under the JNNSM;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote small and economical solar power generation ventures at local level/ rural areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) The Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) that was launched in January 2010 to promote harnessing/ utilization of solar energy for power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications in the country. Details of the deployment targets set for different applications for different phases of the Mission ending in March 2022 are as under:

Application Segment	Target*		
	Phase-1 (2010-13)	Phase-2(2013-17)	Phase-3 (2017-22)
Grid Solar power	1,100 MW	4,000-10,000 MW	20,090 MW
Off-grid solar applications (including solar lightig systems)	200 MW	1,000 MW	2,000 MW
Solar thermal collectors (SWHs, solar cooking/ cooling, Industrial process heat applications etc.)- area addition	7 million sq. meters	15 million sq. meters	20 million sq. meters

* Cumulative capacity at the end of each phase.

State/UT-wise targets have not been fixed under the JNNSM. State/UT-wise details of achievements under off-grid segment up to 31.10.2012 are furnished the enclosed statement-I and grid-connected including under State Government initiatives are furnished in the enclosed statement-II. In case of solar thermal collectors, cumulative collectors area of 5.95 million sq. meters has been deployed in the country up to 31.10.2012.

An enabling policy & regulatory environment has been created under the Mission to promote grid connected solar power generation projects. This includes amendment of National Tariff Policy for solar specific RPOs (0.25% in Phase 1 (2013) to increase to 3% by 2022), REC Mechanism, encouragement of state specific solar policies and State-wise RPO Orders by

Regulators. Fiscal and financial incentives in the form of concessional/nil customs and excise duties, preferential tariffs and generation based incentives are being provided.

Another important component of the Mission is accelerating R&D activity in solar energy sector in the country.

In this regard 5 Centers of Excellence have been established supported so far. An R&D Policy is also in place to support R&D projects in Universities, academic institutions, research laboratories and in industries. Currently, 18 projects in photovoltaics and 17 in solar thermal areas are under implementation

(b) State/UT-wise details of the grid-connected solar power plants taken up under Government of India schemes in the first phase of JNNSM and installed as on 31.10.2012 are furnished in the enclosed Statement-III

(c) And (d) Solar power plants of 1 MW and 2 MW capacity are already included under the Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP) of the JNNSM Phase-I ending in March 2013. Guidelines for next phase of the Mission have not been finalized as yet.

(e) Under Phase-I of JNNSM, the Government is already promoting small scale power generation at local level in rural areas in the country. In this regard, 30% capital subsidy limited to Rs. 81/W_p and/or soft loan @ 5% interest rate is being provided for off-grid SPV power plants of up to 100kW_p. Also, to meet unmet community demand for electricity or in un-electrified rural areas of the country, standalone rural SPV power plants with battery storage in a micro grid mode/ local distribution network are being provided capital subsidy @ Rs.150/W_p and soft loan @ 5% interest rate for maximum capacity of 250kW_p per site.

Statement-I

State-wise Installation of SPV Systems during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (31.10.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems			Power Plants	
		Lanterns Nos.	Home Lights	Street Light	Pumps	Stand alone (kWp)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	63	32	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5561	5611	2410	0	568.295
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	496	7452	0	3	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	801
5.	Bihar	0	3400	0	0	775.6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	669	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	119	43	153	74	6190.4
8.	Delhi	54	0	0	1	2
9.	Goa	66	31	244	0	0
10.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	274.1
11.	Haryana	22207	24628	12140	0	254.85
12.	Himachal Pradesh	939	5738	5064	0	600
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	15150	19050	210	0	133.25
14.	Jharkhand	7000	2998	0	0	480.9
15.	Karnataka	0	16311	0	0	225
16.	Kerala	13186	25	645	0	13
17.	Lakshadweep	5289	0	1725	0	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0	733	3144	0	1060.6
19.	Maharashtra	0	1470	2949	11	907.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Manipur	0	365	438	0	188
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Mizoram	3777	3756	0	0	132
23.	Nagaland	449	325	0	0	374
24.	Odisha	0	0	15	0	10
25.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Punjab	0	0	1017	0	160
27.	Rajasthan	0	57097	220	1418	3987.2
28.	Sikkim	19550	5653	277	0	18.3
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	6309	465	0	570.27
30.	Tripura	21922	6657	0	0	10.43
31.	Uttar Pradesh	9200	104476	53501	4	3223.76
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	895	0	100
33.	West Bengal	0	26743	6475	0	154
34.	Others	0	0	0	0	2830
Total		124965	298934	92688	1511	24059.215
Equivalent Watts		1249650	11060558	6858912	2417600	24059215
					Total (W)	45645935
						45.65 MW

Statement-II

Cumulative Grid Solar Power Commissioned in India as on 31.10.2012	
State/UT	Commissioned capacity (MW)*
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	21.75
Arunachal Pradesh	0.025
Assam	-
Bihar	-
Chhattisgarh	4
Goa	-
Gujarat	690
Haryana	7.8
Himachal Pradesh	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-
Jharkhand	16
Karnataka	14

1	2
Kerala	0.025
Madhya Pradesh	7.35
Maharashtra	20
Manipur	-
Meghalaya	-
Mizoram	-
Nagaland	-
Odisha	13
Punjab	9.325
Rajasthan	201.15
Sikkim	-
Tamil Nadu	17.05
Tripura	-
Uttar Pradesh	12.375
Uttarakhand	5.05
West Bengal	2.05

1	2	1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.1	Lakshadweep	0.75
Chandigarh	-	Puducherry	0.025
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	Others	0.81
Daman & Diu	-	TOTAL	1045.161
Delhi	2.526		

*Including about 11 MW capacity set up before launch of the Mission.

Statement-III

State-wise Grid Solar Power projects taken up and commissioned under JNNSM
As on 31.10.2012 (Government of India Scheme)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Projects Allotted		Projects Commissioned as on 31.10.2012	
		No.	MW	No.	MW
1	2	3	4	5	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	16	95.5	12	19.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	2	4	2	4
6	Goa	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	1	20	-	-
8	Harvana	9	8.8	8	7.8
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	8	16	8	16
12	Karnataka	1	5	1	5
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	5.25	3	5.25
15	Maharashtra	9	46	8	16
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalava	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	9	13	9	13
21	Punjab	9	15.5	6	8
22	Rajasthan	72	873	40	149.5
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	9	22	7	11

1	2	3	4	5	5
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	6	13	5	12
27	Uttarakhand	3	5	3	5
28	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		157	1142.05	110	272.3

[*Translation*]

Medicines for Type 2 Diabetes

*24. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) Whether the Government has taken note of the rising number of cases of type 2 diabetes, particularly among the children and young adults in the country;

(b) If so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year along with the remedial steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard, State/UT -wise;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to certain reports which suggest that the medicines being used for treatment of type 2 diabetes carry the potential risk of heart attack and stroke;

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure efficacy and quality of medicines for the treatment type 2 diabetes and ban those which are dangerous for health. ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b): The International Diabetes Federation estimates that 61.3 million persons aged 20 years and above in India" had diabetes in 2011 as against 51 million persons in 2009. Type 2 diabetes pre-dominantly affects adults aged 20 years and above. 'State/UT wise and year-wise data on number of persons affected by diabetes are not available.

Government of India launched, "the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 'Districts of 21 States with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. It has also been envisaged to build capacity at various levels of health care, system for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of NCDs including diabetes.

(c) and (d) The drug 'Rosightazone', indicated for the management of type 2 Diabetes mellitus, was reported to be associated with higher risk of cardiovascular events i.e. congestive heart failure and myocardial infarction (heart attack). The drug was prohibited for manufacture and sale in the country vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 910 (E) dated 12th November, 2010 issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(e) Quality of approved medicines, including medicines for treatment of type 2 diabetes, are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made there under, through a system of inspection, licensing and random sampling and testing. In case any drug is likely to pose health risk(s) to human beings or that drug does not have the therapeutic value claimed or purported to be claimed or it contains ingredients for which there is no therapeutic justification, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, regulate, restrict or prohibit, the manufacture, sale or distribution of such a drug in public interest under Section 26 A of Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940.

[English]

Cap on Subsidised LPG Cylinders

*25. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to review the per year cap on LPG cylinders.

being provided to the consumers and to reduce the price of non-subsidised cylinders for the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;-

(c) the details of subsidy provided on LPG cylinders during the last three years along with the rationale for increasing the prices and reducing the subsidy on LPG cylinders in the country;'

(d) the methodology adopted by the Government to calculate the profitability in LPG and whether the Government has allowed the Oil Marketing Companies to fix the rate of LPG according to the open market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the difference in LPG prices in the international market and the consumer retail price in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY) (a) and (b) Representations have been received to revise the annual cap, which are being looked into. As per the decision of Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs

(CCPA), the price of cylinders beyond the cap of 6 per year would be available at market rate to be notified by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on monthly basis,

(c) The details of subsidy provided by the Government on the LPG Cylinders during the last three years i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

Per Unit & Total Subsidy Provided to Consumer on Domestic Subsidized LPG

Year	Per Unit Subsidy (Rs./Cyl.)	Total subsidy amount Rs. Crore)		
		From Govt. Budget	By Govt./oil Cos.	Total subsidy to consumers
2009-10	200.71	1814	14257	16071
2010-11	272.52	1974	21772	23746
2011-12	342.88	2137	29997	32134
H1 of 2012-13*	405.67	1078	18544	19622

*: Provisional figures for the first half (Apr-Sept) of 2012-13

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of subsidized Domestic LPG, among others, resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the OMCs. The OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of RS.478.50 per 14.2 kg subsidized Domestic LPG cylinder (based on the refinery gate price effective 1.11.2012). In addition, Government provides a fiscal subsidy of Rs.22.58/cylinder on domestic subsidized cylinder.

During the year 2011-12, the OMCs incurred under-recovery of RS.1,38,541 crore on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. The OMCs need to be compensated in order not only to maintain their financial health but also to allow them to generate resources for capital expenditure, modernization and acquisition of assets for future growth.

On 13th September, 2012, the Government decided to restrict the supply of subsidized domestic LPG to each consumer at 6 cylinders (of 14.2 kg) per annum. However, the base price of the subsidized domestic LPG cylinders was not revised. The increase

of Rs. 11.50 per cylinder w.e.f. 5th/6th October, 2012 was on account of revision in the Distributor's commission.

(d) and (e) The Government only modulates the price of domestic subsidized LPG. Oil Marketing Companies are free to fix prices of other categories of LPG in consonance with prevailing international prices. The price of domestic subsidized LPG is based on import parity price as recommended by Dr. Rangarajan Committee in 2006. As per the Refinery Gate Price on 1st November 2012, the Retail Selling Price of domestic subsidized LPG at Delhi is Rs. 410.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder. As reported by OMCs the current price of domestic non-subsidized 14.2 kg LPG cylinder is Rs. 895.50 at Delhi. The Free on Board (FoB) price at Arab Gulf, taken as the international price benchmark, translates to Rs 738 per 14.2 kg cylinder. The difference in the FoB price at Arab Gulf and the price of a 14.2 kg non-subsidized cylinder at Delhi is on account of ocean freight from Arab Gulf to Indian ports, import related charges, inland freight, marketing cost and margin, cylinder bottling charges and distributor commission.

[Translation]

Recovery of NPAS

26. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for seizure of properties belonging to the companies/individuals against whom Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of more than Rs. 10 crore and above are pending recovery;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of properties so seized and the amount recovered during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether properties of some companies against whom loan are outstanding have neither been seized for recovery of NPAs nor any criminal cases filed against them;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to streamline loan recovery policy and to evolve innovative methods for recovery of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Sub-Section 4 of Section 13 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) has provision for taking possession of the secured assets of the borrower. Further, Section 25 of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993 has provision for attachment and sale of the movable or immovable property of the defendant.

(b) Recovery against Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) by Scheduled Commercial Banks through various channels for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. In all the cases of recovery, taking over of possession or attachment of property may not have been done.

(c) As per RBI guidelines, if a NPA is financially viable and there is likelihood of repayment, the account should be restructured. Viability should be determined by banks based on acceptable viability benchmarks on case to case basis. After above steps or otherwise, if the bank feels that the repayment is not possible then steps for recovery including taking over of possession, are taken as per the recovery policy of the bank.

(d) and (e) Banks have been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories.

Banks are required to have in place a credit risk strategy policy. Besides, they are required to conduct loan reviews which pick up early warning signals and suggest remedial measures before an account slips into NPA. Banks are required to monitor NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks on an ongoing basis. The Government in its review meetings with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has stressed the need for adoption of new measures to recover NPAs. The PSBs have started taking recourse to e-Auctions, sharing of credit information through CIBIL, assigning of loss assets on incentive basis to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), appointing Nodal officer for recovery, special drive for recovery of loss assets and giving weightage to recovery of NPAs in Statement of Intent on annual goals of PSBs.

Statement-I**NPA Reduction Byscheduled Commercial Banks During the Last Three Years**

Bank Name	3/31/2010					3/31/2011					3/31/2012				
	Total Gross NPA- Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Compromise Writeoffs- Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Upgradation-Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Actual Recovery Rs. Crore	Total Reduction in NPAs - Rs. Crore	Total Gross NPA-Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Compromise Writeoffs - Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Upgradation- Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Actual Recovery Rs. Crore	Total Reduction in NPAs - Rs. Crore	Total Gross NPA- Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Compromise Writeoffs - Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Upgradation - Rs. Crore	Total Reduction due to Actual Recovery Rs. Crore	Total Reduction in NPAs - Rs. Crore
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NATIONALISED BANKS	36394.70	8640.29	3904.22	7306.50	19851.01	44271.63	12002.68	5746.78	9888.37	27637.84	69048.06	14234.01	8313.87	11151.25	33699.12
ISBI GROUP	23529.15	2325.47	4934.34	2823.39	10083.19	30392.79	5248.31	5334.30	4776.39	15359.00	48214.41	1751.68	8856.44	5692.03	16300.15
PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS	59923.85	10965.76	8838.56	10129.89	29934.20	74664.42	17250.99	11081.08	14664.76	42996.84	117262.47	15985.69	17170.31	16843.28	49999.27
OLD PRIVATE BANKS	3622.38	945.01	538.22	800.69	2283.90	3685.30	654.50	347.47	1027.91	2029.84	4199.87	672.21	353.57	1216.30	2242.07
NEW PRIVATE BANKS	13985.44	6711.80	743.36	1255.32	8710.48	14495.01	2336.09	1151.98	2225.44	5713.51	14297.38	3069.14	1785.33	2243.57	7098.03
FOREIGN BANKS	7126.26	6237.9	503.57	2118.87	8860.44	5061.45	3082.53	1040.31	1469.30	5592.11	6288.43	1645.75	546.56	1070.90	3263.20
TOTAL SCBS	84657.93	24860.56	10623.71	14304.77	49789.02	97916.18	23324.11	13620.84	19387.41	56332.30	142048.15	21372.79	19855.77	21374.05	62602.57

*[English]***Female Foeticide**

*27 DR. RATNADE:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether as per 2011 Census, female sex ratio (0-6 age group) is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the ratio of male and female in the rural and urban areas of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT -wise;

(c) whether the Government 'has recognised the urgent need to check female foeticide and infanticide due to the continual tendency of sex determination in the society;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check declining female sex ratio; and

(e) the details of programmes/schemes launched amongst youths to create awareness against pre-natal sex determination particularly in backward States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) As per the 2011 Census (provisional) the overall sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a decline from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) Census operations in the country are undertaken every ten years and not annually. Sex ratio State/ UT wise as per 2001 and 2011 Censuses respectively in both rural and urban is given in the Statement-I. Child sex ratio (0-6 years), State/UT wise

as per Census 2001 & 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to check female foeticide, which includes awareness generation among youths and legislative measures as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Some of the measures are:

- For prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in 1994. It was further amended in 2003.
- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing and 'seizure and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment has been notified only within the; registered premises has been, notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed. Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.
- Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and timely steps to stop use of illegal sex determination. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in child sex ratio and address the neglect of the girl

child through focus on education and empowerment.

- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has intensified effort 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 National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) has been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.
- Capacity building has been given attention. Programs have been organized for State Appropriate Authorities and PNDT Nodal Officers and also for judicial officers and public prosecutors.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.
- 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 being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

Statement-I

State/UT wise Rural and Urban Sex Ratio

S. No.	India/States/UTs	Sex Ratio 2001			Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA	933	946	900	940	947	926
1.	A & N ISLANDS	846	861	815	878	871	891
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	978	983	965	992	995	984
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	893	914	819	920	929	889
4.	ASSAM	935	944	872	954	956	937
5.	BIHAR	919	926	868	916	919	891
6.	CHANDIGARH	777	621	796	818	691	821
7.	CHHATTISGARH	989	1004	932	991	1002	956
8.	D and N HAVELI	812	852	691	775	863	684
9.	DAMAN and DIU	710	586	984	618	867	550
10.	GOA	961	988	934	968	997	951
11.	GUJARAT	920	945	880	918	947	880
12.	HARYANA	861	866	847	877	880	871
13.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	968	989	795	974	988	853
14.	JAMMU and KASHMIR	892	917	819	883	899	840
15.	JHARKHAND	941	962	870	947	960	908
16.	KARNATAKA	965	977	942	968	975	957
17.	KERALA	1058	1059	1058	1084	1077	1091
18.	LAKSHADWEEP	948	959	935	946	954	944
19.	MADHYA PRADESH	919	927	898	930	936	916
20.	MAHARASHTRA	922	960	873	925	948	899
21.	MANIPUR	974	963	1009	987	966	1038
22.	MEGHALAYA	972	969	982	986	983	997
23.	MIZORAM	935	923	948	975	950	1000
24.	NAGALAND	900	916	829	931	942	905
25.	NCT OF DELHI	821	810	822	866	847	867
26.	ODISHA	972	987	895	978	988	934
27.	PUDUCHERRY	1001	990	1007	1038	1029	1043
28.	PUNJAB	876	890	849	893	906	872
29.	RAJASTHAN	921	930	890	926	932	911

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	SIKKIM	875	880	830	889	883	908
31.	TAMILNADU	987	992	982	995	993	998
32.	TRIPURA	948	946	959	961	956	976
33.	UTTAR PRADESH	898	904	876	908	914	888
34.	UTIARAKHAND	962	1007	845	963	1000	883
35.	WEST BENGAL	934	950	893	947	950	939

Census of India 2011 (Provisional)

Statement-II

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 year)

S. No.	India/States/UTs	Child Sex Ratio 2001			Child Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	927	934	906	914	919	902
1.	A & Nicobar Islands	957	966	936	966	975	947
2.	Andhra Pradesh	961	963	955	943	942	946
3.	Alunachal Pradesh	964	960	980	960	964	944
4.	Assam	965	967	943	957	957	955
5.	Bihar	942	944	924	933	935	906
6.	Chandigarh	845	847	845	867	862	867
7.	Chhattisgarh	975	982	938	964	972	932
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	1003	888	924	961	878
9.	Daman & Diu	926	916	943	909	925	903
10.	Delhi	868	850	870	866	809	868
11.	Goa	938	952	924	920	924	917
12.	Gujarat	883	906	837	886	906	852
13.	Haryana	819	823	808	830	831	829
14.	Himachal Pradesh	896	900	844	906	909	878
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	941	957	873	859	860	854
16.	Jharkhand	965	973	930	943	952	904
17.	Karnataka	946	949	940	943	945	941
18.	Kerala	960	961	958	959	960	958
19.	Lakshadweep	959	999	900	908	888	915
20.	Madhya Pradesh	932	939	907	912	917	895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Maharashtra	913	916	908	883	880	888
22. Manipur	957	956	961	934	929	945
23. Meghalaya	973	973	969	970	972	957
24. Mizoram	964	965	963	971	966	978
25. Nagaland	964	969	939	944	932	979
26. Odisha	953	955	933	934	939	909
27. Puducherry	967	967	967	965	957	969 .
28. Punjab	798	799	796	846	843	851
29. Rajasthan	909	914	887	883	886	869
30. Sikkim	963	966	922	944	952	917
31. Tamil Nadu	942	933	955	946	937	957
32. Tripura	966	968	948	953	955	945
33. Uttar Pradesh	916	921	890	899	904	879
34. Uttaranchal	908	918	872	886	894	864
35. West Bengal	960	963	948	950	952	943

Source: Census of India 2011

[Translation]

Declining Growth Rate

* 28. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the factors contributing to the declining growth rate in the country;

(b) whether the Government has adopted any strategy to control inflation and ensure sustainable growth rate in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the priority set by the Government and the basis thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) The slowdown in the growth of the economy in 2011-12 is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several

industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc.

Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation, inter alia, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(b) and (c) The main aim of economic policies in India has been to achieve high growth with no errata inflation. Monetary, fiscal and other policies are used appropriately depending' on prevailing economic situation. High inflationary pressures had necessitated adoption of tight monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India. It raised policy rates by 375 basis points between March, 2010 and October 2011. With some moderation in inflation, there has been some relaxation in the monetary policy stance. This is reflected in reduction in cash reserve ratio (CRR) in phased manner from 6;0 per cent in October 2011 to 4.25 per cent in October 2012 ,reduction in statutory liquidity ratio from 24 per cent since May 2012 to 23 per cent in August 2012 and a reduction in repo rate by 50 basis points in April 2012. As inflation eases further, there will be an opportunity for monetary policy to take measures to

mitigate growth risks. The measures being undertaken by the Government to revive growth in the economy, inter alia, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, Toads, coal, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. and use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve higher growth, inter alia, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector and also focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to further develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. Measures are also being undertaken to facilitate fiscal consolidation. The steps recently outlined include reduction in the subsidy on diesel, announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs, measures to strengthen the investment climate (liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting) and are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum.

[English]

Multiple LPG Connections

- * 29. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to eliminate multiple LPG connections along with the number of families and cities provided with PNG during the last two years and the current year indicating the number of LPG connections surrendered by PNG users, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of multiple LPG connections cancelled during the ongoing Know Your Customer (KYC) drive and the nature of complaints received from various quarters during the KYC drive and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the provisions being made for consumers retaining multiple LPG connection in different names living in joint family but using separate kitchens?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY) (a) The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have generated a list of suspected customers who have multiple connections through software analysis. These customers have been asked to submit the Know Your Customer (KYC) form to the distributors to prove their genuineness.

Further in order to prevent multiple connections at the time of new connection enrolment, prospective customers are advised to provide their KYC. The name and address being received in such KYC are de-duplicated and then customers who do not appear in suspect list are provided with the new connection at subsidized rate.

Repeat advertisements are released in leading dailies across the country informing the customers about "One Household One Connection" to encourage self surrender of multiple connections.

As on 31.10.2012, total number of PNG connections provided across the country is 20,83,886 and total number of LPG connections blocked is 10,84,996 and of these connections 2,41,555 have been surrendered.

The details of the PNG connection in the various States & Cities are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) OMCs have blocked 55,41,887 LPG connections during ongoing KYC drive, in an effort to stop diversion of subsidized domestic LPG.

Though there are no established complaints received during KYC drive, certain procedural difficulties are being faced by the customers, which are addressed on priority. However, constant efforts are also being made to communicate various provisions to the public at large, through web site, press release, advertisements etc.

(c) As far the provisions under LPG (Regulation of Supply & Distribution) Order, 2000, a family consisting of husband, wife, unmarried children and dependent parents living together in a dwelling unit having common kitchen will have a single domestic LPG connection issued in the name of any adult member of the household. However, multiple LPG connections in different name at the same address & same name same address have been allowed by converting them into 14.2 kg connection at Non Domestic Exempted Categories (NDEC) rates at the request of the customer.

Statement

S.No	State	Names of the Cities provided with PNG connections	No of Domestic PNG connections as on 31.03.2011	No of Domestic PNG connections as on 31.03.2012	No of Domestic PNG connections as on 31.10.2012	No. of PNG consumers whose LPG connections have been blocked as on 31.10.2012	No. of blocked consumers who have surrendered their connections as on 31.10.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	Sonipat Faridabad Gurgaon	49 571 1065	2065 1575 2021	3960 2521 2262	1148	337
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada Hyderabad Vijayvada	0 0 0	0 35 0	1038 461 20	100	0
3.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sisagar, Jorhat, Golaghat,	21785	22585	22874	534	1
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendranagar Ahmedabad Vadodara Surat Bharuch Anand	46128 177875 107970 74471 246130 62909 12182	61411 290991 146402 74966 273003 67722 14470	66067 380511 167191 77131 290034 71329 16015	362840	61182
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Indore including Uiiain Pune city including Pimpri chiechwad and alongwith contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon	4 0 1653	137 500 2384	220 650 4521	81	3
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai & Greater Mumbai Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira, Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivali, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kh arghar and Talolia	406006 102681	435833 122579	459845 140106	521216	124181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi	224543	278232	295908	171782	44451
8.	Rajasthan	Kota	0	93	165	56	0
9.	Tripura	Aaartala	8472	9748	10313	1359	97
		Gautam Budh Nagar (Noida & Greater Noida)	9320	18523	22269		
		Ghaziabad	11061	36089	42845		
		Meerut	0	427	1153		
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	120	120	620	25880	11303
		Agra	0	700	1053		
		Kanpur	500	1044	1644		
		Bareilly	120	334	508		
		Lucknow	1	204	378		
		Muradabad	0	19	.274		
Total			1515616	1864212	2083886	1084996	241555

Recovery of ATF Dues

30. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public Sector Oil. Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been able to recover the outstanding dues from various airlines on account of payment towards Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of pending dues of the OMCs from various

airlines on account of A TF as on 31 st December, 2011, airline-wise and OMC-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover such dues from various airlines in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M.VEERAPPA MOILY) (a) to (c) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been able to partially recover or secure their dues. The actual position of outstandings on 15.11.2012 vis-a-vis position on 31.12.2011 is given below:

Name of the OMC	Name of Airline	Total outstanding including interest		Total overdue including interest		Security	
		As on 31.12.11	As on 15.11.12	As on 31.12.11	As on 15.11.12	As on 31.12.11	As on 15.11.12
IOCL	Air India	3150.89	2393.79	2080.84	1698.79	Nil	Nil
	Jet Airways	740.42	958.46	14.63	35.46	725.00	923.00
	Go Airlines	47.41	99.56	Nil	Nil	57.00	115.00
	Spice jet	88.16	91.03	Nil	Nil	95.00	95.00
BPCL	Air India	803.36	636.04	506.70	368.00	Nil	Nil
	Jet Airways	197.88	111.00	59.53	30.84	160.00	160.00
	Go Airlines	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Air India	742.73	1034.94	417.61	504.94	Nil	Nil
HPCL	Kingfisher Airlines	515.57	79.74	207.03	14.38	434.00 (plus additional corporate guarantee of RS. 200 crores)	15.01 (plus additional corporate guarantee of Rs. 200 crores)
	*Paramount Airways	19.28	19.28	19.28	19.28	Nil	Nil

*Matter is under litigation.

(d) : In case airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually-agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines and as per legal processes, inter alia also putting them on 'Cash and Carry', recovery of interest on overdue payments, encashing bank guarantee, seeking post dated cheques for outstanding dues, action of filing suit against defaulting airlines in the Court of law etc.

Professional Conduct of Doctors

*31 SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to regulate the professional conduct of doctors in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the reported nexus between doctors, drug traders and manufacturers in violation of the existing regulations putting heavy financial burden on poor/lower middle-class patients getting treatment in the Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of professional misconduct of doctors reported and the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish an improved mechanism to make available free/affordable medicines to the patients in order to check unfair practices noticed in the sale of drugs and surgical items in the Government hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The

professional conduct of doctors is regulated by the Medical Council of India (MCI) under the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

(b) and (c) Yes. The details of total complaints received in MCI against doctors for violating code of ethics during the last three years are given in the table below:

S.No.	Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Total complaints/ appeals received	769	824	702
2.	Referred to State Medical Council/ State Government	254	468	343
4.	Registration temporarily removed among disposed	16	10	3
5.	Warning given among disposed	6	4	1
6.	Under Consideration	Nil	6	7

The MCI amended Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations in 2009 for punishment of doctors for nexus with pharmaceutical industry and prohibited doctors from accepting gifts, travel facilities, hospitality and monetary grants from the healthcare industry either in their name or in the names of their family members. The modified code also bars the doctors and their family members from accepting rail or air travel facilities, cruise tickets and paid vacations or any hospitality from the industry. Further under clause 6.8.1 (h) of the modified code, it has been laid down that "A medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the

industry publically. Any study conducted on the efficacy or otherwise of such products shall be presented to and/or through appropriate scientific bodies or published in appropriate scientific journals in a proper way”.

(d) and (e) The medicines which are in the formulary of the hospitals are provided free of cost to the patients. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched “Jan Aushadi” campaign in the year 2008 with an aim to make available quality medicines at affordable prices to all, especially for poor and disadvantaged. Further, there is a proposal to supply essential generic medicines free of cost to all accessing public health facilities during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Clinical Trials

*32 SHRI R. THAMARASELAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the number of applications received for conducting clinical trials of new drugs/vaccines on human beings and those approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of sponsors/Clinical Research Organisations (CROs) operating, and offering clinical research and services indicating the provisions made to regulate them;

(c) the number of inspections of clinical trial sites and sponsors/Clinical Research Organisations (CRGs) carried out along with the instances of non-compliance of Good Clinical Practices (GCP) noticed and the action taken/proposed against the offenders during the said period;

(d) the number of trial subjects participated and clinical trial related injury or death of trial subjects reported indicating the number of such cases in which financial compensation has been paid during the said period, company-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen the approval and monitoring mechanism for clinical trials as well to ensure safety and rights of trial subjects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The number

of applications received for conducting clinical trials of new drugs/vaccines on human beings and those approved by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	New Drugs/ Vaccines	
	number of applications received	number of clinical trial permissions granted
2009	492	488
2010	546	529
2011	306	283
2012 (upto October)	390	244

(b) There is no requirement for the registration of Clinical Research Organisation. However} all the clinical trials are required to be registered in the Clinical Trial Registry of India (CTRI) of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) at www.ctrlin.org Registration of clinical trials at this registry has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009. As per CTRI database, 79 Indian Pharmaceutical Companies, 47 Multi-national Pharmaceutical Companies and 71 Clinical Research Organisations have been so registered. Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 and the requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of these Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trials are conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Schedule Y/GCP Guidelines specify the responsibilities of sponsors/Clinical Research Organisations in clinical trials.

(c) During the last three years and the current year, there are nine inspections/investigations conducted in cases of all yged irregularities in clinical trials. Details of these cases and action taken there on are given in the enclosed statement-I. In addition to above, 14 cases of routine inspections of clinical trial sites/company were conducted out of which so far in 3 cases, warning letters have been issued to the companies concerned.

(d) As per the data obtained from CTRI, ICMR, the number of trial subjects in clinical trials during the last three years and current year viz. 2009, 2010, 2011 & Up to November, 2012, were 99417, 116033, 70352 and 66673 respectively. Serious Adverse Events (SABs) resulting of deaths may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These deaths could be due to life-threatening diseases like cancer, cardio-vascular conditions like congestive heart failure/stroke and other serious diseases. They could also be due to the side-effects of the drugs administered to critically or terminally ill patients. Such deaths are investigated to ascertain at causal relationship, if any. As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during the last three years and current year viz. 2009, 2010, 2011 & Up to June 2012 were 637, 668, 438 & 211 respectively. However, SAEs of death due to clinical trials were 16, 22 & 16 in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Compensations have been paid in 21 cases of deaths related to clinical trial in 2010 and in all cases in 2011. In one case of 2010, the Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be traced by the investigator and his team in spite of their best efforts. The details of compensation paid in the Year 2010 and Year 2011 are given in the enclosed Statements –II and III.

(e) Following concrete steps have been taken to strengthen the approval procedures, monitoring mechanism for clinical trials as well to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial subjects are protected:

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND) ; i.e, New Drug Substances, which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.
- (4) Every approval/permission for conducting clinical trials now includes a condition that

in case of study related injury or death, applicant will provide complete medical care as well as compensation for the injury or death and statement to this effect would be incorporated in the informed consent form.

- (5) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor /Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.
- (6) Draft rules have been notified to provide for the following:
 - (i) Medical treatment and financial compensation to the trial subjects case of trial related injury or death;
 - (ii) Procedure for payment of financial compensation;
 - (iii) Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), Sponsor & Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths and such information is provided to the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)].
 - (iv) Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.
- (7) Draft rules have been notified to incorporate Rules to have authority for clinical trials inspection, by CDSCO and to take administrative actions like restriction on Investigators/sponsors/CROs from conducting future clinical trials in case of non-compliance.
- (8) Draft rules have been notified to incorporate Rules and Schedule Y-I specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Statement-I

**CASES OF INSPECTION/ INVESTIGATION IN ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN CLINICAL TRIALS AND ACTION
TAKEN IN THESE CASES DURING 2010,2011 & 2012 (TILL DATE)**

Sr. No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site/State	Druga	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2010	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an Inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, no reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed time lines etc. for which Principal Investigator and Mis Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and Mis Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and MIs Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies I discrepancies are not repeated in future.
2.	2010	Path (In Collaboration) with ICMR, A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi-110067, India.	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Heath), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Aridhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 1068B girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to MIs. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies I violation are not repeated in future and also directed them to comply with the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					corrective action taken to ensure strict compliance of Schedule- Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing study and proposed to, be started in future research studies.
3.	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd. Vapi, Gujrat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	Bio Mime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved. by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing' in India. The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except: permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.
4.	2011	Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. It,' Bangalore was permitted to conduct: clinical trial entitled "A multicenter,' open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the treatment of hospitalized subjects with omplicated intra-abdominal nfections" on the basis of permission Iranted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006. In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and MIs Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and MIs Quintiles Ltd. on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies I discrepancies are not repeated in future.
5.	2011	M/s Organon (India)	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.	Fondaparinux	M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>broad range of patients with ST Segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular Weight Heparin)". The permission was transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03-03-2011 to 04-03-2011.</p> <p>The team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies & discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
6.	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis, Clinical Limited, (Unit No.1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy.No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad-500050 & (Unit No.2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.	Fondaparinux Bioavailability & Bioequivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemestane 25mg Tablets)	<p>M/s Axis 'Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without of proper informed consent. There investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee- The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bioavailability study was suspended on 22.06_2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel,	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There, was a news report in rest of alleged flouting of clinical trial harms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, fedora. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12.07.11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly. an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10,.08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M,G.M, Medical college and I associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report. a trial Was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil' in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication -male erectile dysfunction on 10.06,2003. In view of above, the COSCO vide their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.
8.	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad; M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals,	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh Ahemadabad	Fixd dose combination capsule of paraxetine HCl controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin	An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form I Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines. COSCO (HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Or.Ramghulam Razdan and Or.Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team. Consequently, the firms MIs Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahemadabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahemadabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and OrPali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru Hospital, Indore	Clinical trials on children	<p>Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance with the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines for clinical research in India.</p> <p>In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.</p> <p>In view of the reports of alleged on irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from 15.04.2012 to 20.04.2012.</p> <p>As per the inspection report, out of 26 clinical trials, there were some irregularities in 23 trials. In remaining 3 clinical trials, there were no irregularities. The main findings in all the 23 trials were that the quorum of the Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College & M Y Hospital that reviewed and accorded approvals of the trial protocols was not as per the requirement, of Schedule Y to Drugs & Cosmetics Rules as no lay person / legal expert was present in the meetings of the Ethics Committee.</p> <p>Based on findings of the inspection, the concerned Sponsor/companies and Dr. Hemant Jain (Investigator), have been issued show cause notice on 07-08-2012. Further, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee of the MGM Medical College and MY Hospital, Indore has also been asked on 07-08-2012 to explain the position on the observations made by the inspection team.</p>

Statement-II

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

S.No	Sponsor	Compensation
1	2	3
1	Merck	Rs 1,50,0001/-
2	Wyeth	Rs 1,50,0001/-
3	Quintiles	Rs 20,00,000/-
4	Quintiles	Rs 3,00,0001/-
5	Lilly	Rs 1,08,000/-
6	Lilly	Rs 2,00,0001/-
7	Lilly	Rs 2,00,000/-.
8	Bayer	Rs 2,50,000/-
9	Bayer	Rs 2,50,000/-
10	Bayer	Rs 3,50,000/-
11	Bayer	Rs 2,50,0001/-
12	Bayer	Rs 2,50,000/-
13	Amgen	Rs 1,50,000/-
14	Amgen	Rs 1,50,000/-
15	Bristol Myers	Rs 2,50,0001/-
16	Sanofi	Rs 1,50,000/-*
17	Sanofi	Rs 1,50,0001/-
18	Sanofi	Rs 2,00,0001/-
19	PPO	Rs 10,00,000/-
20	Pfizer	Rs 1,50,0001/-
21	Pfizer	Rs 2,25,0001/-
22	Pfizer	Rs 1,50,000/-

*Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located by the investigator and his team, in spite of their best efforts.

Statement-III

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

Sl. No	Name of Sponsor/CRO	Compensation Paid
1	Apothecaries	2.16 lakh
2	Fresenius	50,000
3	Fresenius	50,000
4	Icon	2.025 Lakhs
5	Icon	2.7 lakhs
6	Icon	1.8 lakh paid
7	Lambda	2 lakh paid
8	Pfizer	1.5 lakh Paid
9	Pfizer	5 Lakh paid
10	Sanofi	1 lakh
11	Sun Pharma	3 Lakh
12	Sun Pharma	3 lakh
13	Sun Pharma	3 lakh
14	Sun Pharma	3 lakh
15	Sun Pharma	31akh
16	Veeda	50,000

Tourist Visa-on-Arrival (TVOA) Scheme

*33. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourist Visa-on-Arrival (TVOA) scheme has made any impact in the arrival of foreign tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the progress made in the tourists influx since its inception; the name of the countries and airports for which such facility is available at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to some more countries and airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI) (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. As a facilitative measure to attract more foreign tourists to India, the Government launched a scheme of "Tourist Visa on Arrival" (TVOA) in January 2010. During the periods January - December 2010, January - December 2011 and January -October 2012 a total of 6549, 12761 and 12273 TVOA were issued, respectively, under the scheme.

(c) At present, TVOA facility in India is available for the citizens of eleven countries, viz. Cambodia, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam visiting India for tourism purposes.

TVOA facility is available at the international airports of Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

(d) and (e) In order to promote tourism, the Tourist Visa on Arrival

(TVOA) scheme was introduced for the nationals of five countries, namely, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Singapore with effect from 01.01.2010 for one year. The scheme was found to be useful by foreign nationals. The Government of India extended the Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme for the nationals of the above mentioned five countries. Further, the TVOA scheme was extended to the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines and Vietnam with effect from 01.01.2011 and for the nationals of Indonesia and Myanmar with effect from 28.01.2011. Presently, the Scheme is available to the nationals of 11 countries.

Thus it will be seen that the extension of the TVOA facility to other countries & airports within India is an ongoing process based on various factors.

Testing Laboratories for Tobacco Products

*34 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism for regular testing of various contents in cigarettes, gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up research and testing laboratories under the National

Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) for testing of various content~ of tobacco and related products in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified there for, State/UT -wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The legislative framework for testing the contents of tobacco products is laid down in. the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003. (COTP A). Section 7 (5) of COTPA lays down as under

".....No person shall, directly or indirectly, produce, supply or distribute - cigarettes or any other tobacco products unless every package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed by him indicates thereon, or on its label, the nicotine and tar contents on each cigarette or as the case may be on other tobacco products along with the maximum permissible limits thereof"

However, the said section has not been notified in the absence of adequate testing facilities, since only limited testing facilities are available with the. Food and Drug laboratories.

(c) and (d) To augment the testing facilities, this Ministry has decided to build capacity for testing tobacco products, under the National Tobacco Control Programme. For this purpose, the Ministry has identified one apex/research at National Institute of Biologicals, Noida and four regional testing laboratories as follows:

1. Regional Drug Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh.
2. Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Mumbai
3. Central Drug Testing Laboratory, Chennai.
4. Food Research and Standardization Laboratory, Ghaziabad.

[Translation]

Royalty Rates of Minerals

*35. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) The existing rate of royalty in respect of various minerals and the year in which the same was revised on the last occasion;

(b) the details of royalty, dead rent and other taxes for various minerals collected by the State Governments from mining companies or mining lease holders during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of mining companies or mining lease holders found defaulting in paying these taxes to the Government and the action taken against them along with the mechanism put in place to ensure that these companies or lease holders pay their dues to the Government in time;

(d) whether the Study Group constituted to review the rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Study Group is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) The rates of royalty in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised vide gazette notification number G.S.R. 574(E) dated 13.8.2009. The rates of royalty in respect of Coal including Lignite were revised vide notification number G.S.R. 349 (E), dated the 10th May,

2012 by the Ministry of Coal. The rates of royalty in respect of Sand for Stowing were revised vide notification number G.S.R. 214(E) dated the 11th April, 1997 by the Ministry of Coal. The rates of royalty are given at enclosed statement.

(b) Details of royalty collected by the State Governments for major minerals are given in the enclosed statement.

Data on collection by State Governments on dead rent on minerals, royalty on minor minerals, and other taxes on mining and minerals like cess, stamp duty, land tax etc. are not centrally maintained.

(c) In terms of section 25(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, State Governments are empowered to recover any rent, royalty, tax, fee or other sum due to the Government under the said Act or the rules made thereunder or under the terms and conditions of any reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue. Details of mining companies or mining lease holders found defaulting in paying these taxes to the State Government and the action taken against them are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has set up a Study Group on 13.9.2011 for-review and revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing). The final Report of the Study Group is still awaited.

Statement-I

Name of mineral with grade	Rate of Royalty (In Rs. per tonne or as a percentage of sale price on ad valorem basis)
1	2
(i) Apatite:	5%
(ii) Rock Phosphate	
(a) Above 25% P205	11%
(b) Upto 25% P205	6%

1	2
Asbestos	
(a) Chrysotile	RS.880
(b) Amphibole	15%
Barytes	5.5%
(a) Bauxite and Laterite	Despatched for use in aluminium metal extraction chargeable on the contained metal in ore produced

1	2	1	2
Manganese Ore			the contained tin metal in ore produced
(a) Ore of all grade	4.2%	Tungsten	RS. 20 (per unit per cent of contained
(b) Concentrates	1.4%	W03	per tonne of ore and on pro-rata basis)
Mica (crude, waste and scrap)	4%	Uranium	2% of annual compensation
Monazite	RS.125	amount	received by <i>M/s.</i> Uranium Corporation of India Limited, to be apportioned among the States on the basis of data provided by
Nickel Metal	0.12% of London		
	Exchange nickel metal price chargeable on the contained nickel metal in ore produced		
Ochre	RS. 20		
Pyrites	2%		
Pyrophyllite	20%		
Quartz	15%	Vanadium	20%
Ruby	10%	Vermiculite	3%
Silica sand, Moulding sand and Quartzite	8%	Wollastonite	12%
Sand for Stowing	RS. 3	Zinc	
Selenite	10%	(a) contained zinc metal in ore produced	8% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in ore produced
Sillimanite	2.5%	(b) contained as zinc metal in concentrate produced	8.4% of London Metal Exchange zinc metal price on ad valorem basis chargeable on contained zinc metal in concentrate produced
Silver			
(a) By-product	7% of London price on by product silver metal actually produced		
(b) Primary Silver	5% of London price chargeable on the contained silver metal in ore produced		
Slate	Rs.45	All other major minerals including Agate, Clay(Others), Chalk, Corundum, Diaspore, Dunite, Felsite, Fuschite, Kyanite, Quartzite, Jasper, Perlite, Rock Salt, Shale, Pyroxenite, etc.	10%
Talc, Steatite and Soapstone	18%		
Tin Metal	7.5% of London		
	Exchange tin metal price chargeable on		

Royalty for Coal (including Lignite)

A. Coal produced in all the States and Union territories except the State of West Bengal.

(1) Royalty on Coal:

The rate of royalty on coal shall be @ 14% (Fourteen percent) ad-valorem on price of coal, as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.

(2) Royalty on Lignite:

The rate of royalty on lignite shall be @ 6% (Six percent) ad-valorem on transfer price of lignite, as ratified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and for lignite sold to other consumers, the royalty shall be @ 6% (Six percent) ad valorem on the price of lignite as reflected in the invoice, excluding taxes, levies and other charges.

(3) Royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines:

For calculating royalty on coal and lignite produced from captive mines, the price of coal and lignite shall mean the basic pithead price of Run of Mine (ROM) coal and lignite, as notified by the Coal India Ltd. / Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. / Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for similar Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of coal or lignite for the mines, nearest to that captive mine;

Provided that for the coal and lignite produced from the coal and lignite blocks, allocated under the Government dispensation route for commercial use, the respective ad-valorem royalty shall be applicable on the price notified by the respective State Governments.

(4) Adjustment of royalty against levying of cess:

For the States other than West Bengal, for the levy of cess or other taxes specific to coal bearing lands, the royalty allowed shall be adjusted for the local cesses or such taxes, so as to limit the overall revenue yield.

B. Coal produced in the State of West Bengal

Group coal	Quality of Coal	Royalty on in Rupees per tonne
1	2	3
Group-I	Steel Gr-I	Seven rupees only per tonne
	Steel Gr-1I	
	Washery-I	
Group-II	Direct Feed	Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne
	Washery-II	
	Washery-III	
	Semi Coking Gr-I	
	Semi Coking Gr-II	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 6701 and above	
Group-III and	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 6401-6700)	Five rupees fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 6101-6400	
	Washery-IV	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 5801-6100	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV (Kcal/kg) range of 5501-5800	
Group-IV and only	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 4901-5200	Four rupees thirty paise per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 4601-4900	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 4601-4900	

1	2	2
Group-V and	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 4301-4600	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 4001-4300	Two rupees fifty paise only per tonne
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 3701-4000	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 3401-3700	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV(Kcal/kg) range of 3101-3400	
	Non-Coking Coal having GCV =<3100	

State	Royalty (in' crore)*		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	370.38	381.92	498.31
Assam	0.94	0.73	0.81
Bihar	NA	NA	2.44
Chhattisgarh	474.39	1196.55	1411.54
Gujarat	192.90	193.89	403.61
Goa	285.91	959.12	550.37
Himachal Pradesh	47.98	NA	115.07
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	1.32
Jharkhand	202.33	440.24	437.6
Karnataka	430.10	708.44	419.98
Kerala	8.81	9.42	5.52
Madhya Pradesh	351.45	324.55	234.2
Maharashtra	84.85	132.70	325.45
Meghalaya	7.26	13.09	18.28
Odisha	894.44	1598.05	3954.24
Rajasthan	987.45	1182.23	1151.51

1	2	3	4
Tamilnadu	130.56	138.56	166.45
Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	0.98
Uttarakhand	NA	NA	0.87
West Bengal	NA	NA	0.37
Total	4469.75	7279.49	9698.92

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India

* Excluding coal and lignite

P – Provisional

[English]

Universal Health Coverage

*36 SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI.

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

(a) whether a High Level Expert Group has called for stepping up of public investment in health and on medicines by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard;

(c) Whether the Union Government along with State Governments have worked out the financial modalities and operational guidelines for the implementation of proposed Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and National Health Mission (NHM); and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage set up by Planning Commission has recommended inter-alia for raising the public expenditure on health from the current level of 1.20/0 of GDP to at least 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan, and to at least 3% of GDP by 2022, and for ensuring availability of free essential medicines by increasing public spending on drug procurement. As per the Approach paper to 12th Five Year Plan, the aim is to increase total health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of 12th Plan. The recommendations of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) are considered by the

Planning Commission during formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan. The Plan is implementable, after the approval of National Development Council (NDC).

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to implement the 12th Five Year Plan and Develop detail modalities and operational guidelines within the contours of the approved plan.

Medical Colleges

*37 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Government and private medical colleges in the country indicating the number of seats for graduation (MBBS) and Post Graduation (PG) seats therein, State/UT -wise;

(b) Whether the number of MBBS and PG seats available in the medical colleges is sufficient to meet the shortage of doctors in the country;

(c) If so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed by the Government to increase the number of MBBS and PO seats in existing medical colleges and set up new medical colleges or upgrade the districts hospitals across the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) The details of proposals received, approved, rejected and pending for setting up of medical colleges during each of the last three years and current year, State/UT -wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) At present, there are 362 medical colleges in the country, out of which 168 are in Government sector and 194 in private sector. The intake capacity for MBBS course of these medical colleges is 45629 annually and 22503 for postgraduate courses. The state-wise details of MBBS

seats and Post Graduate (PG) seats are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) No Madam. However, in order to increase the number of MBBS and PG seats in the country, the Central Government has rationalized the Medical Council of India (MCI) Regulations in terms of land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity, increase in age of teaching faculty, utilization of district hospitals for establishment of new medical colleges in the government sector and increase in teacher students ratio for PG courses. This has resulted in increase in 10262 undergraduate seats and 7585 PG seats during the last three years i.e. 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Further under the scheme for strengthening & upgradation of Government medical colleges for increase of postgraduate seats, 72 medical colleges have been supported which envisages increase of approximately 4000 PG seats. The 12th Plan envisages establishment of medical colleges by upgrading the district hospitals and increase in intake capacity of MBBS seats in the existing government medical colleges.

(d) The detail of proposals for setting up new medical colleges received and approved during the last 3 years and for the next academic year is as under:

Academic year	No. of proposals received	No of proposals approved
2010-11	37	14
2011-12	86	21
2012-13	77	20
2013-14	109	-

The state/UT wise detail of proposals for the last three year and the current year is given the enclosed statement.

Statement-I

STATUS OF INTAKE CAPACITY OF MBBS SEATS

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2050	26	3550	40	5600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	5	626	0	0	5	626
3.	Bihar	7	540	4	360	11	900
4.	Chandigarh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	300	0	0	3	300
6.	Delhi	4	750	2	200	6	950
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1700	22	3230
9.	Haryana	2	300	4	400	6	700
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	0	0	2	200
11.	J&K	3	250	1	100	4	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	250	0	0	3	250
13.	Karnataka	11	1350	32	4655	43	6005
14.	Kerala	6	1000	17	1850	23	2850
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	720	6	900	12	1620
16.	Maharashtra	19	2200	24	2995	43	5195
17.	Manipur	2	200.	0	0	2	200
18.	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
19.	Odisha	3	450	4	400	7	850
20.	Puducherry	1	150	7	900	8	1050
21.	Punjab	3	350	7	795	10	1145
22.	Rajasthan	6	800	4	550	10	1350
23.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	2205	23	3350	42	5555
25.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1240	15	1800	25	3040
27.	Uttaranchal	2	200	2	200	4	400
28.	West Bengal	13	1750	2	250	15	2000
29.	AIIMS	7	377	0	0	7	377
30.	JIPMER	1	127	0	0	1	127
31.	BHU, Varanasi	1	59	0	0	1	59
32.	AMU, Aligarh	1	150	0	0	1	150
		168	20574	194	25055	362	45629

Statement -II

State wise detail of postgraduate seats in the country			1	2	3
Sl.No.	State	Total			
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2648'	14	Kerala	1146
2.	Assam	362	15	Madhya Pradesh	629
3.	Bihar	440	16	Maharashtra	2996
4.	Chandigarh	38	17	Manipur	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	79	18	Meghalaya	8
6.	Delhi	1111	19	Odissa	434
7.	Goa	74	20	Puducherry	368
8.	Gujarat	1585	21	Punjab	1003
9.	Haryana	274	22	Rajasthan	871
10.	Himachal Pradesh	146	23	Sikkim	22
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	363	24	Tamil Nadu	2255
12.	Jharkhand	187	25	Tripura	25
13.	Karnataka	3161	26	Uttar Pradesh	1315
			27	Uttaranchal	123
			28	West Bengal	1115
				Total	22850

Statement -III

Number of proposals received during last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received						
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	10	1	16	3	14
2.	Assam	0	1	1	-	1	1	0
3.	Bihar	2	-	3	1	6	1	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	2	-	3	-	8
5.	Delhi	1	-	3	-	2	1	1
6.	Gujarat	5	-	6	3	3	3	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
8.	Haryana	1	1	4	1	2	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
10.	Jharkhand	0	-	2	-	1	-	3
11.	Karnataka	0	1	6	2	7	2	17
12.	Kerala	2	-	5	-	2	-	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	-	2	1	-	-	2
14.	Maharashtra	1	.		7	10	2	7
15.	Manipur	0	1	-	-	-	-	0
16.	Odisha	0	-	4	-	4	1	2
17.	Puducherry	0	1	-	-	-	-	0
18.	Pun	1	-	2	2	-	-	1
19.	Rajasthan	0	-	2	-	1	-	4
20.	Tamil Nadu	11	5	13	3	6	2	6
21.	Uttar Prddesh	1	-	8	4	8	2	14
22.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
23.	West Bengal	2	1	5	3	3	1	5
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
25.	Meghalya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		37	14	86	21	77	20	109

Total Proposals received (last 3 years) : 37+86+77= 200

Proposal approved during the last three years : 14+21+20+= 55

Shome Panel Report

*38 SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee chaired by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome has submitted its report on General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) and retro-tax laws to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made. by the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said Committee is likely to submit its report; and

(d) the status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The report on .General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) was submitted to the Government on 30th September, 2012. The report on retrospective amendments in relation to indirect transfers was

submitted on 31st October, 2012. The salient recommendations in both the reports are as under: -

A. Recommendations on General Anti Avoidance Rules

- (i) The implementation of GAAR may be deferred by three years.
- (ii) The tax on gains from transfer of securities which is subject to Securities Transaction Tax be abolished.
- (iii) Only the arrangements which have the main purpose (and not one of the main purposes) of obtaining tax benefit be covered under GAAR.
- (iv) The Approving Panel for GAAR should be headed by a retired judge of a High Court and include members from outside the Government:
- (v) A monetary threshold of Rs.3 crore tax benefit in a year to the taxpayer be prescribed for application of GAAR.
- (vi) GAAR provisions should not be applied to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) who have not taken any benefit under a tax treaty. The provisions should also not be applicable to the non-resident investors in the FII.

B. Recommendations on retrospective amendments relating to indirect transfers

- (i) The provisions relating to indirect transfers should be applied prospectively.
- (ii) In case the provision are applied retrospectively, no action should be taken for treating any person as assessee in default for non-deduction of tax or as a representative assessee and no interest and penalty be levied.
- (iii) A mechanism of conciliatory resolution of pending disputes be provided.
- (iv) The provisions should not be applied to capital gains arising on transfer of shares of a foreign company, if such company is listed on a recognized overseas stock exchange; the transferor along with its associates holds less than 26% shares if the foreign company; the value of assets of

the foreign company in India is less than 50% of its global assets; or the transfer relates to intra-group business reorganization.

- (v) The provisions should not be applied to the non-resident investors in Foreign Institutional Investors.

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

(d) The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Panchayati Raj Institutions

*39. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been implemented effectively in all the States across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the names of the States in which such system is not functioning and Panchayat elections have not been conducted during the last three years along with the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance reservation for elected w()men representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions to 50 per cent and plans to rotate seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other reserved categories women therein once in two terms; and

(e) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) (a) and (b) As per Article 243B of the Constitution, three tier Panchayats at the Village, Intermediate and District levels are to be constituted in all States to which Part IX of the Constitution is applicable. However, Panchayats at the Intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding 20 lakh. Broadly, the three tier Panchayati Raj system operating in the country has been structured according to the relevant provisions in the Constitution.

(c) Holding of elections to the Panchayats is the responsibility of the respective State Government and the State Election Commission concerned. Fourth Ordinary Elections to Panchayats in Andhra Pradesh scheduled in 2011 could not be held because the process of election was challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh on account of percentage of reservation of seats and offices for people belonging to OBCs. This Ministry had requested the State Government to limit the percentage of reservation of OBCs so that the total reservation does not exceed 50% keeping in view the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme court in WP (C) No. 356 of 1994. Elections to Panchayats were also scheduled in Puducherry in 2011, but could not be held due inter alia to non-appointment of State Election Commissioner. This Ministry had requested the State Government to appoint a State Election Commissioner and initiate the election process.

(d) and (e) The Constitution (One Hundred and Tenth Amendment), Bill 2009 proposing that the reservation for women in Panchayats in the total number of seats, offices of Chairpersons and in the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes across three tiers, should be raised from not less than one third to not less than one half, has been introduced in Parliament. There is not proposal at present to rotate seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other reserved categories including women once in two terms.

[English]

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

40. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions laid down and mode of transfer of incentives to women under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme;

(b) the achievements made under the said Scheme in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the stipulated condition of cash incentives for first two live births meets the requirement of rural women under the said scheme in the country particularly Bihar;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to revise the said Scheme in order to benefit the maximum number of rural women in the country

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) scheme is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme introduced in the October 2010. The scheme is implemented in the pilot mode in 53 districts through ICOS platform for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to provide cash incentives for improving health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women. The beneficiaries are paid Rs. 4000/- in three installments through beneficiaries' bank *post* office accounts. The conditions laid down under the scheme are given in the table below.

Cash Transfer	Conditions
1	2
RS.1500/- (at the end of second trimester)	i. Registration of pregnancy within 4 months ii. One Ante Natal Check-up (minimum) including IF A &
TT	iii. Attending Counseling session (minimum one)
Rs. 1500/- (3 months after delivery)	i. Child birth registration ii. Immunization - OPV and BCG at birth - OPV and OPT at 6 weeks - OPV and OPT at 10 weeks Attending growth monitoring and counseling sessions
Rs. 1000/- (6 months after delivery)	i. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months & introduction of complementary feeding (self-certification by mother) ii. Immunization - The child has received OPV and third dose of OPT iii. Attending growth monitoring and counseling sessions.

(b) The physical and financial achievement made by the States/UTs in the year 2011-12 is at enclosed statement

(c) and (d) Yes, IGMSY scheme aims to address short term income support with long term objectives of behaviour and attitudinal change. The scheme attempts to partly compensate for wage loss to Pregnant & Lactating women both prior to and after delivery of the child. The scheme is applicable to all women above the age of 18 years (excluding all Government/Public Sector undertakings (Central and State) employee and

their spouse). Hence the women in the rural areas are also covered under the scheme.

(e) The scheme is being implemented in the pilot mode in 53 districts across the country. Government has ordered an independent evaluation of the scheme in the current financial year i.e. 2012-13 to assess the performance of the scheme in the States/UTs. The revision or extension of the scheme depends on the results of the evaluation.

Statement

state-wise funds released and utilised under IGMSY

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of districts covered	Fund released in 2011.12	Fund utilization reported in 2011.12	Number of beneficiaries covered in 2011.12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2451.79	570.9	17364
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.6	57.4	1270
3.	Assam	2	1751.53	11.63	0
4.	Bihar	2	2420.89	605.18	26171
5.	Chattisgarh	2	1069.62	259.75	6295
6.	Goa	1	170.34	138.28	0
7.	Gujiarat	2	689.79	965.37	24169
8.	Haryana	1	130.3	135.43	3760
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	173.24	169.08	3884
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	378.46	502.6	7873
11.	Jharkhand	2	1174.25	251.03	9247
12.	Kamataka	2	1884.22	734.3	21780
13.	Kerala	1	862.72	1204.32	15280
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1931.14	3030.23	73865
15.	Maharashtra	2	1121.18	540.06	13897
16.	Manipur	1	131.88	138.7	2460
17.	Meghalaya	1	158.92	92.78	0
18.	Mizoram	1	84.88	0.52	0
19.	Nagaland	1	70.26	97.25	
20.	Odisha	2	1258.35	550.1	29325
21.	Punjab	2	982.3	23.00	690

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Rajasthan	2	2300.22	744.9	25067
23.	Sikkim	1	39.34	36.37	528
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	1150.07	NR	NR
25.	Tripura	1	213.81	67.61	2642
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2294.67	476.54	11141
27.	Uttarakhand	1	297.43	419.87	6766
28.	West Bengal	2	2517.43	NR	NR
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	63.51	62.90	300
30.	Chandigarh	1	283.58	29.39	1700
31.	Daman & Diu	1	24.04	NR	NR
32.	D&NH	1	88.30	55.6	1104
33.	Delhi	2	1104.53	132.7	3734
34.	Lakshadweep	1	50.52	NR	NR
35.	Puducherry	1	18.76	15.40	1404
Total		53	29383.87	12118.6	305872

NR: Not Reported

*[Translation]***REVIVAL OF SICK UNITS**

231. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister or FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has suggested some measures for the revival of sick industrial units of Government/semi-Government sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of follow up action taken in this regard; and

(d) the process likely to be adopted by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d): Yes. As per Section 18 of the SICA, the following measures are recommended by the BIFR towards the revival and rehabilitation of a sick company:

- {i} Financial reconstruction
- {ii} Change in management of sick company.

(iii) Amalgamation with other company.

(iv) Sale or lease of part of or whole of sick company.

(v) Such other preventive ameliorative and remedial measures as may be appropriate.

It is pertinent to mention that only those 'Industrial Undertakings' (both in Public and Private Sectors) registered under Companies Act, 1956 and specified under Schedule 1 of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act' 1951 are covered within the purview of BIFR. It specifically excludes:

- (i) Ancillary industrial undertakings;
- (ii) Small scale industrial undertakings and;
- (iii) Companies which have not completed five years of existence after their incorporation under the Companies Act, 1956.

As regards Sick industrial undertaking, of the Government/Semi Government Sector, it may be noted that since 1987, so far 94 Central PSUs and 126 State Government owned PSUs, registered themselves as sick industrial undertaking under Section 15 of the SICA 1985 for Revival, Rehabilitation or Closure.

The BIFR does not deal with any sort of grants/ financial assistance to sick industries.

However, the outcome/of the Revival/ Rehabilitation measures undertaken in respect of Sick Industrial Undertaking of the Government/Semi-Government Sector is as under:

(i)	Companies turned Net worth +ve	30
(ii)	Declared No Longer Sick	24
(iii)	Rehabilitation Scheme Sanctioned	25
(iv)	Draft Scheme	2
(v)	Failed & Reopened	1
(vi)	Remanded by AAIFR	2
(vii)	Stayed by AAIFR	1
(viii)	Declared Sick/DRS Awaited	22
(ix)	Pending Determination of Sickness	1
(x)	Dismissed as Non maintainable	45
(xi)	Abated	6
(xii)	Winding up Ordered	61
Total		220

Manufacturing and Marketing of Drugs

232. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian and foreign drug manufacturing companies registered in the country;

(b) the quantum of drugs manufactured by these drug manufacturing companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether certain cases of manufacturing and marketing of drugs by the non-registered companies have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such erring firms and curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) As per Directory of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Units in India 2007 maintained by National Pharmaceutical

Pricing Authority (NPPA), there are 10563 pharmaceutical manufacturing units across the country. These include 8174 formulation manufacturing units and 2389 Bulk Drug manufacturing units.

(b) The drugs are produced in different forms such as liquid, tablets, capsules, bulk drugs etc. There is no information regarding the quantum of drugs manufactured by these drug manufacturing companies.

(c) to (e) The manufacturing of drugs by the non-registered companies is not permitted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The manufacturing company requires a valid license to manufacture drugs.

[English]

Drug Menace

233. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug menace is reportedly on the rise in the country and various States particularly Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are being affected by narcotics that manage to find their way to consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) There is no authentic data to conclusively indicate that drug menace is on the rise in the country or in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to counter the drug menace in general. As a part of legislative measures, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted, which provides for stringent penalties for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A number of agencies of both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act. To reduce supply of drugs, these enforcement agencies have adopted various measures, *inter alia* including, (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strict surveillance and enforcement at entry/exit points of the border, (iii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and (iv) bilateral / multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking. To reduce demand for drugs, the Ministry of

Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drug abuse on the individual, family, workplace, and society at large.

Interbank Mobile Payment System

234. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce Interbank Mobile Payment System (IMPS) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received from various quarters so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The Interbank Mobile Payment System (IMPS) was introduced by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) as an instant remittance solution during November, 2010 and presently empowers bank customers to instantly transfer money within any of the 51 IMPS enabled banks in India. It is accessible through mobile banking, net banking and A TM etc. and now is capable of processing P2P (Person to Person) and P2M (Person to Merchant) remittance transactions.

Infrastructure Facilities in Public Health Sector

235. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to develop infrastructure facilities in public health sector;

(b) if so, the details of its aim and objectives;.

(c) the details of funds provision for the 12th Five Year Plan Period; and

(d) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Public Health is a State subject Under National Rural Health Mission, Financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments. to strengthen their health system including development.. of infrastructure facilities based on the requirement posed by them in their annual Programme implementation Plans.

(c) and (d) The 12th Five Year plan has not been finalized.

Treatment of Patients

236. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of patients in the Government hospitals are unable to get medical treatment due to overcrowding;

(b) whether the OPD counters in the Government hospitals are equipped with inadequate manpower and outdated method of registration of patient; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Since 'Health' is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & associated Hospitals are concerned, all the patients registered during registration hours in the OPD are attended to and no patients are denied treatment due to overcrowding. The OPD counters in these hospitals are. equipped with computerized registration facilities and adequate manpower.

Review of CGHS

237. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in the recent past and proposes to introduce a new Health Insurance Scheme for the CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited proposals from the insurance companies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) It has been a constant endeavour of the Government to improve the health care facilities for the Central Government employees and pensioners under the

Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. In addition, Government has mooted a proposal for introduction of a Health Insurance Scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners with special focus on Non-CGHS areas.

(c) to (e) Proposals were invited from the Insurance companies in March, 2010. However, it was subsequently decided to initiate the process afresh after obtaining the approval of Planning Commission and inclusion of the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan (PYP). No specific time frame can be given for introduction of the health insurance Scheme.

[Translation]

Treatment Charges for CGHS Empanelled Hospitals

238. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether various hospitals and diagnostic centres, empanelled under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) for the treatment of Central Government employees, have to accept rates determined by the Government for various facilities; -

(b) whether any guidelines with regard to the treatment of a common man in hospitals and diagnostic centres are also issued by the Government so that they can charge on the lines of CGHS rates or they are left free to charge more than that;

(c) the reasons for allowing the hospitals and other diagnostic centres free hand in providing medical facilities to the other people of the country on the higher rates in comparison to the rates determined for CGHS in the country; and

(d) whether any guideline exist or propose to be issued by the Government with regard the treatment of common man in private Health Centres on reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The hospitals and diagnostic centres empanelled under CGHS are to charge as per the package rates determined by the Government for respective treatment procedures.

(b) to (d) Health is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to have such regulatory mechanism/guidelines for treatment in their respective hospitals and diagnostic centres.

However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been - enacted by the -Central Government for evolving. a guiding mechanism for overall improvement in quality of health care in the country. This has come into force in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh Mizoram & Sikkim and the Union Territories with effect from 1.3.2012. As per the Central Rules of the Act, for registration and continuation, clinical establishments should fulfill conditions like, display of the rates charged for each type of service provided and facilities available in the clinical establishment, charging the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined by the Central Government fro In time to time, in consultation with the State Governments; compliance of tl1e Standard Treatment Guidelines determined by the Central Government or. the State Government as the case may be from time to time.

Once adopted by the other States, it would help the State Governments in regulating the functioning of hospitals and diagnostic centres.

Ready To Eat Food

239. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing ready-to-eat food to children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme;

(b) if so, the details threerof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission and other Ministries have reservations against the said food; .

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the suggestion given to the Government by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) to (e): Based on the recommendations of a Task Force of the Ministry of Women & Child Development with representation of

various Ministries, including the Planning Commission, the nutritional and feeding norms under ICDS Scheme were revised and detailed vide letter No.5-9/2005/ND/Tech (VoL.II) dated 24.2.2009. The revised norms, inter-alia, laid down:

- (i) Early initiation and exclusive breast-feeding for children in the age group of 0-6 months;
- (ii) Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense food that is more palatable to the child for children of 6 months to 3 years, in addition to the mixed practice of giving dry or raw ration;
- (iii) Morning snacks and Hot cooked meal to children of 3 to 6 years in Anganwadi Centres.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Order dated 22.4.2009, in Writ Petition (C) NO.196/2001 in the matter of Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs UOI & ors, inter -alia, directed that norms indicated in GOI letter have to be implemented forthwith and also directed all the States/UTs to provide supplementary nutrition in the form of a morning snack and hot cooked meal to the children in the age group of 3-6 years as contained in the letter dated 24.2.2009 preferably by 31st December 2009.

Accordingly, Government of India requested all the State Governments/UT Administrations to comply with the directions.

[English]

Deaths Due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea

240. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pneumonia and diarrhoea are the main cause of infant mortality in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the deaths occurred due to pneumonia and diarrhoea during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths in the country; and

(d) the amount allocated and spent for the purpose during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) In India, pneumonia and diarrhoea are important causes of death in infants. As per report on the causes of infant deaths in India 2001-03-by the Registrar General of India- 22 percent of Infant deaths are caused by respiratory infections and 10 percent by diarrhoeal diseases. However, as per the Report "Countdown to 2015" of 2012, 23 percent of deaths are due to pneumonia and 13 percent of deaths are due diarrhoea in under five population.

Data on deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea are not maintained at National level.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission the steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children are as follows:

- (1) Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding offers protection against common childhood illnesses including diarrhoea and pneumonia. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are being promoted through the national health programme.
- (2) Vitamin A Supplementation programme covers children up to the age of 5 years and offers protection against diarrhoea and pneumonia by improving the immunity and is used as a preventive measure.
- (3) Promoting use of Zinc and ORS is one of the priority activities for child survival. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost and mothers are taught how to use them.
- (4) Awareness is being created amongst mothers on sanitation and hygiene and in the communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea through health education.
- (5) Antibiotics for treatment of pneumonia and dysentery are made available through the public health system.
- (6) The community health workers and facility based health service providers are trained in the management of diarrhoea and

pneumonia through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) programme across the country.

- (7) Under Universal Immunisation Programme various vaccines are provided and these are DPT, Measles and BCG that protect against diphtheria, pertussis, measles and tuberculosis. Vaccine against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) infection has been introduced in the national immunization schedule for infants in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the first phase.

(d) The amount allocated and spent for the purpose during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan is under the RCH & NRHM Flexi - pool funds allocated to States & UTs under various interventions of Child Health Programmes, as all these programmes are integral part of Reproductive & Child Health Programme under National Rural health Mission and not funded separately as a scheme.

[Translation]

Damage of Crops Near BORL

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that soyabean crops cultivated in about 50 acres of land in the periphery of dispatch terminal of Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) at Beena in Madhya Pradesh have not fructified due to highmast lights installed there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any compensation is likely to be provided by BORL to the affected farmers for the same;

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

(e) the measures being taken to save crops in future from highmast lights of BORL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LKSHMI) (a) to (e) A representation was received from the farmers in the vicinity of Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL)'s refinery at Bina, Madhya Pradesh, about lower yield of soyabean crops. During the discussion, no compensation was envisaged and it was agreed that BORL will switch off the high mast lights facing the crops to -allay fears of the farmers.

Accordingly, high mast lights facing the crops are switched off, as intimated by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.

Ujjawala Scheme

242. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Ujjawala Scheme

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

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom, State-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned and utilized by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of NGOs and the scheme vis-a-vis the targets fixed and achievements made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala', a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since 41h December, 2007. The Scheme is envisaged for women and children. who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Under the Scheme, 101 Protective and Rehabilitative Homes have been sanctioned, in the country, which can accommodate upto 4650 beneficiaries. These Rehabilitative Homes are given financial support for providing shelter and basic amenities to the beneficiaries such as food, clothing, medical care, legal aid, education in case the victims are children as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option.

(c) The number of beneficiaries that can be provided shelter State-wise, under the Ujjawala Scheme is given in the enclosed statement.-I

(d) The fund sanctioned to the Implementing Agencies under the Ujjawala Scheme State wise and the utilization certificates received so far indicating

expenditure for those implementing agencies who have applied for release of subsequent instalment after the initial release, are given in the enclosed statement II.

(e) and (f): As per the provision of the scheme, continuation of grant to an agency is incumbent on satisfactory performance reported by the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The Government receives performance reports from the State Government/Union Territory Administration from time to time and after considering the reports, further grants are released to the Implementing Agencies.

Statement –I

State-wise number of beneficiaries of Protective and Rehabilitative homes under Ujjawala Scheme

S. No.	Name Of State	Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	550
2.	Assam	575
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	25
5.	Delhi	50
6.	Karnataka	1100
7.	Kerala	100
8.	Maharashtra	700
9.	Manipur	100
10.	Mizoram	50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	25
12.	Rajasthan	50
13.	Odisha	650
14.	Punjab	50
15.	Tamil Nadu	200
16.	Uttar Pradesh	250
17.	Uttarakhand	50
18.	West Bengal	100
Total		4650

Statement –II

State-wise and year-wise funds sanctioned and utilized under Ujjawala Scheme for Implementing Agencies

Sl.No.	State	2009-10 (Rs. in lakh)		2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)		2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12) (Rs. in lakh)	
		Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized	Sanctioned	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.89	7.51	94.16	35.05	42.46	136.00	15.29	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	6.32	-	-	-
3.	Assam	77.65	4.37	111.26	74.97	176.45	262.27	88.10	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	6.32	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh #	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi #	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	-
7.	Jharkhand *	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	250.53	121.01	224.21	122.99	312.41	481.61	41.54	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	5.87	12.75	-	6.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh *	-	-	-	1.50	-	7.08	-	-
11.	Mizoram	-	-	10.35	-	-	10.35	-	-
12.	Manipur	18.70	9.79	27.22	9.22	27.37	74.58	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	30.94	39.65	150.46	89.90	126.85	328.17	75.48	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	2.55	-	-	-	-
15.	Odisha	59.74	22.50	118.66	52.82	142.82	251.58	42.81	-
16.	Punjab*	-	-	10.35	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	-	3.00	0.75	15.76	-	-	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	9.97	-	34.82	32.19	71.27	121.44	10.52	-
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.99	15.98	44.84	26.12	40.85	108.18	17.97	-
20.	Uttarakhand	-	-	10.51	-	8.36	10.51	-	-
21.	West Bengal	6.08	6.00	26.31	3.70	0.75	-	-	-

*Funds were released only in 2010-11

@ Funds were released only in 2011-12.

Funds were released only in 2012-13

The position explained is prepared on the basis of the Utilization Certificate received from the State Governments concerned

[English]

Revenue Collected From States

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

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Union Government from different States during the Eleventh Plan Period year-wise and State-wise:

(b) the total Central assistance given during the same period year-wise and state-wise; and

(c) whether any review of the same has been undertaken and if so, the details thereof and efforts made to iron out unfairness to certain States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) The information about state-wise collection of revenue is not maintained. However, the details of revenue collected through central taxes during the Eleventh Plan Period Year-wise are given below:

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect Taxes
2007-08	312213	279031

1	2	3
2008-09	333818	269433
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12*	494799	392273

*Provisional

(b) Since Central assistance is provided by various Ministries through various schemes, apart from the normal Central assistance, it is not possible to provide this information by this Ministry. However, a statement in respect of the state's share disbursed to State Governments during the 11th Five Year Plan is annexed

(c) Allocation for Schemes under Demand NO.35, aimed at providing assistance to State Plan, is made by the Planning Commission after discussions with the States at the time of Annual Plan of States, within the overall availability of resources & plan priorities. Planning Commission takes into account the aspect of inter-state equity in allocation of resources while finalizing the State Plan allocation.

Statement**The releases of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties made to the State Governments during the 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)**

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11183.64	11801.50	12141.71	15236.14	17751.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	437.87	462.09	475.40	720.18	838.97
3.	Assam	4918.21	5189.89	5339.53	7968.61	928353
4.	Bihar	1676.29	17692.51	18202.58	23978.38	27935.23
5.	Chhattisgarh	4035.00	4257.91	4380.66	5425.19	6320.44
6.	Goa	393.71	415.44	427.42	584.21	68059
7.	Gujarat.	5426.09	5725.86	5890.92	6679.35	7781.55
8.	Haryana	1634.35	724.62	1774.36	2301.75	2681.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	793.64	837.49,	861.63	1715.35	1998.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1715.01	1826.95	1914.76	3066.98	3495.11
11.	Jharkhand	5109.83	5392.11	5547.57	6154.35	7169.93
12.	Karnataka	6779.2	7153.77	7359.98	9506.31	11075.04
13.	Kerala	4051.70	4275.52	4398.78	5141.85	15990.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10202,96	10766.59	11076.98	15638.51	18219.13
15.	Maharashtra	7597.18	8016.89,	8247.98	11419,23	13303.61
16.	Manipur	550.40	580.81	597.56	990.57	1154.03
17.	Meghalaya	564.07	595.23	612.38.	896.27	1044.19
18.	Mizoram	363.35	383.39	394.46	59078	688.26
19.	Nagaland	399.77	421.84	434.03	689.46	803.20
20.	Odisha	7846.50	8279.96	8518.65	10496.86	12229.09
21.	Punjab	1974.91	2084.01	2144.10	3050.87	3554.31
22.	Rajasthan	8527.60	8998.72	9258.13	1285562	14977.04
23.	Sikkim	345.12	364.20	374.68	524.99	611.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	8065.27	8510.8	8756.19	10913.97	12714.95
25.	Tripura	650.62	686.52	706.34	1122.36	1307.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29287.74	30905.72	31796.67	43219.05	50350.95
27.	Uttaranchal	1427.70	1506.59	1550.01	2460.07	2866.04
28.	West Bengal	10729.06	11321.78	11.648.16	15954.95	18587.81
TOTAL		151836.82	160178.71	164831.62	219302.81	255413.63

EBP

244. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme in the country;

(b) whether there has been a demand that both blending and ethanol pricing be kept out of Government purview; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) As per the Government decision dated 16.08.2010, a Working Group of Officers was constituted to ascertain the availability of ethanol and recommend the blend percentage in the States and UTs upto a limit of 10%. In compliance of that decision, the OMCs are procuring ethanol for the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme to the extent of the ethanol made available by the domestic ethanol producers at the ad-hoc ex-factory declared price decided by the Government. Accordingly, EBP Programme is operational in 13 States & 3 UTs.

During 2011-12, OMCs could contract for 41.22 crore litres of ethanol against the requirement of 101.70 crore litres and the actual receipt was for 30.57 crore litres.

In response to EOI issued by OMCs for 2012-13, they have received valid offers from 100 vendors for supply of 32.32 crore litres of ethanol for 11 States against the industry requirement of 103.64 crore litres in the entire notified area. The offered quantity has been allocated amongst 12 States.

A GoM has been constituted which is seized of the issues related to pricing and blending.

[Translation]

Awareness Programme Among Youths

245. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start any programme to spread awareness among the youth

regarding social evils such as female foeticides, honour killings etc in order to eradicate these evils;

(b) whether the Government has sent any proposal to the cabinet or EGOM of Law Ministry in order to make it mandatory by enacting a law in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to hold regular meetings with the khap heads and Panchayat heads in Delhi and other parts of the country to discuss social evils with them and seek their suggestions in order to address the problems;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) The Government of India already implements awareness generation programme and publicity campaign on social evils through workshops, seminars and training programmes on its own e.g. through National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) or through the autonomous institutions including National Commission for Women (NCW),

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) etc.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above does not arise.

(d) to (f) Ministry of Women & Child Development through its National Mission on Empowerment of Women (NHEM) interacts with elected Panchayat bodies through Ministry of Panchayati Raj from time to time regarding addressing social evils and decisions are taken accordingly.

[English]

United Nations AID in Women and Child Development Schemes

246. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether any financial assistance is being received by the Government from United Nations for the

schemes for Women and Child Development (WCD) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contributing any share for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the breakup of funds provided by the Government and the United Nations during each of the last three years and the actual expenditure made therefrom, State- wise?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) No direct financial assistance is provided by UN Agencies operating in India for the schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development. However, UNICEF provides technical assistance to Government of India as well as State Governments. The Ministry is administering a Women Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme in the Mid - Gangetic plains (Priyadarshini). The programme is being implemented with financial assistance in terms of loan from International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) - an international financial institution of UN. Priyadarshini is a Self Help Group based programme for the holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls in 13 blocks spread over in 7 districts viz. Madhubani and Sitamarhi in Bihar and Amethi, Shravasti Raebareli, Sultanpur and Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry is the nodal agency and NABARD is the Lead

Implementing Agency (LIA). No funds are given to State Governments under this programme.

(b) to (d) The total cost of Priyadarshini programme is Rs. 147.28 crore, out of which the share of Government of India is Rs. 12.28 crore. The programme was declared effective in December, 2009. The expenditure during the last three years has been Rs. 19 Lakhs (2009-10), Rs. 1081akhs (2010-11) & Rs. 6531akhs (2011-12).

[Translation]

Bank Loan to Capital Market

247. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private sector banks are providing loan to the capital market in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rate of interest being charged by Union Banks on such loans bank-wise; and

(c) the details of the guidelines if any formulated laid down by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) The details of total advances to Capital Market and total exposure to Capital Market of Public and Private Sector banks for the Financial Year 2010, 2011 and 2012 as provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is as under:-

(Rs. In Crores)

Bank Group	March -10		March -11		March -12	
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	Of Which Total Advances to Capital Market	Total Exposure to Capital Market	Of Which Total Advances to Capital Market	Total Exposure to Capital Market	Of Which Total Advances to Capital Market
Public Sector Banks	35727	6565	42459	8175	36760	9458
Private Sector Banks	23325	12182	41228	29311	37960	24938

Source: Latest updated OSMOS database (21.11.12)

The banks determine their actual lending rates on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. All categories of loans are priced only with reference to the Base Rate, which are announced by banks after seeking approval from their respective Boards. Since the Base Rate will be the minimum rate for all loans, banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate. Regulatory guidelines on lending are issued by the RBI.

[English]

Revenue Gap Created by Concessions

248. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fresh tax/duty concession provided to the corporate sector in the Budget 2012-13 alongwith its impact on collection; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Indirect taxes, 'by nature' are imposed on goods and services and are not imposed on individuals or corporate. Exemptions from customs duty and central excise duty are granted to goods in general. Likewise, exemption from service tax is granted to services in general. Exemptions are not provided to the corporate sector as such. However, so far as direct taxes are concerned, the details of fresh tax concessions provided to corporate sector in the Budget 2012-13 are given in the enclosed statement. Its impact on collection are estimated to result in net revenue loss of Rs. 4500 crore for the year.

(b) To implement the concessions given in the enclosed statement, rules and guidelines wherever possible have been notified.

Statement

Details of fresh tax concessions provided to corporate sector in the Budget 2012-13 are as under:

- (i) Section 35CCD was inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') which provides a weighted deduction of 150% of expenses (other than land or building) incurred by a company on skill development project notified by the Board in accordance with the guidelines as may be prescribed, to be allowed in computing

income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

- (ii) Section 35CCC was inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') which provides a weighted deduction of 150% of expenses incurred by an assessee on agricultural extension project, notified by the Board in accordance with the guidelines as may be prescribed, in computing income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession."
- (iii) Extension of weighted deduction on expenditure incurred on scientific research (not being expenditure in the nature of cost of any land or building) or in house research and development facility, as approved by prescribed authority, under Section 35(2AB) of the Act beyond 31.03.2012 for five years.
- (iv) Allowing additional depreciation under section 32 (iia) on new machinery or plant acquired by an assessee engaged in the business of generation or generation and distribution of power.
- (v) Investment linked incentive under section 35 AD of the Income -tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the assesseees, including corporate sector, carrying on' the following three new businesses viz.
- (a) setting up and operating an inland container depot or a container freight station notified or approved under the Customs Act, . 1962 (52 of 1962);
- (b) bee-keeping and production of honey and beeswax; and
- (c) setting up and operating a warehousing facility for storage of sugar.
- (vi) Deduction under section 35 AD of the Income -tax Act, 1961has been increased from 100% to 150% of the capital expenditure in respect of five specified businesses as referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) or sub-clause (v) or sub-clause (vii) or sub-clause (viii) of clause (c) of sub-section (8) of the section.

- (vii) Deduction under clause (iv) of sub-section (4) of section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act to the power sector has been extended by one more year up to 31st March 2013.
- (viii) Securities Transaction Tax (STT) on cash delivery' transactions reduced by 20 % (from 0.125% to 0.1%).
- (ix) Rate of tax on interest payable by an Indian company in respect of monies borrowed by it any time on or after the 1st day of July, 2012 but before the 1st day of July 2015 in foreign currency from a source outside India under a loan agreement or by way of issue of long-term infrastructure bonds as approved by the Central Government has been reduced from 20% to 5% and accordingly withholding tax to be reduced to 5% under section 194LC of the Income-tax Act.
- (x) Sectoral restrictions on investments by Venture Capital Fund and Venture Capital Companies under section 10(23FB) has been removed by amending Section 10(23FB) so as to prevent multiplicity of regulations.
- (xi) Lower rate of taxation (15%) on dividends received by Indian companies from foreign subsidiaries has been continued for one more year by amending Section 115B8D of the Income-tax Act.
- (xii) The removal of cascading effect of Dividend Distribution Tax (DOT) in cases of two tier structure has been extended to multi-tier corporate structure by amending Section 115-0 of the Act.
- (xiii) Exemption from tax has been provided under Section 10(48) on income received in Indian currency in India by foreign companies on account of sale of crude oil to persons in India subject to conditions provided therein.

Marketing Margin of Natural Gas

249. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation from the Ministry of Fertilizers regarding marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is likely to take a decision on the marketing margin of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Yes. Madam. References were made by the Department of Fertilizers seeking clarification on the marketing margin being charged by Reliance Industries Limited on the sale of natural gas to the fertilizers industry. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has referred the issue of marketing margin applicable on sale of natural gas by any marketer to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under section 11(j) of PNGRB Act, 2006. Accordingly, the Board has been entrusted with the determination of the quantum of Marketing Margin chargeable on the sale of natural gas to end consumers by a marketing entity, on the basis of the marketing costs incurred by it.

(c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has completed the process of interaction with the entities affected by the issue of marketing margins on natural gas. The views of the entities given during the said interaction are being compiled and various options in the matter are being deliberated. PNGRB proposes to conclude the matter and convey its decision.

Dealers in Odisha

250. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inadequate number of petroleum product distributors in the KBK region of Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to appoint more petroleum product dealers/set up agencies in the region including the Koraput and Rayagada areas of Odisha?

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

PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) The demand of petroleum products from customers is being met in full from the existing retail outlets (ROs) / LPG distributorships in the KBK region of Odisha. At present, there are 148 retail outlets (ROs) including rural ROs and 47 LPG distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojna (RGGLVY) in the KBK region of Odisha and there is a proposal to establish 157 ROs including rural ROs and 41 LPG distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojna (RGGLVY) in KBK region including the Koraput and Rayagada area of Odisha.

Bidding for Oil Assets

251. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) are bidding or propose to jointly bid for oil assets in Canada and other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the status of each of the bids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The three public sector enterprises, ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) (wholly owned, subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC) in consortium with Indian Oil Corporation(IOC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) have worked together for bidding jointly for oil assets in several countries.

The details where such bids have succeeded during the last three years are as follows:

Sl.No.	Partners	Country
1.	Rapsol - 11%	Venezuela -Carabobo
	Petronas - 11%	Project-I
	OVL - 11%	
	laC - 3.5%	
	OIL - 3.5%	
	Corporacion Venezolana del Petroleo(CVP) - 60%	

[Translation]

Surgery Treatment of Pooors

252. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P.CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is being provided by the Government for surgery treatment and other medical requirements of the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria to provide financial assistance for this purpose; and

(d) the number of applications approved during the last three years and the amount disbursed, State-wise and hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Yes. The criterion for granting financial assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) i.e. National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) are as under:

(i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs.75,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in Government hospitals/ institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG. Financial assistance limits are - (a) Rs.20,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 50,000/- ; (b) Rs; 40,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 50,000/- & up to Rs. 1,00,000/- and (c) Rs.50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs.1 ,00,000/-.

(ii) Under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance is provided to the patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening disease to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received. The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled in by

- the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, alongwith income certificate in original from the BDO/Tehsildar/Collector/SDM., The details of family members in case of BPL applicants i.e. attested copy of ration card.
- (iii) Under the RAN, the norms for Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), are as under:
- (a) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line, suffering from cancer and undergoing treatment in Government hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.
- (b) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient up to Rs.1.00 lakh is provided by the concerned Institutes /Hospitals through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.
- (iv) The Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) technically appraises the proposal and thereafter, the approval of the Competent Authority is obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital, who is required to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.
- (d) List of eligible applicants, who have been benefitted under HMDG and RAN/HMCPF during the last three years and current year, State/UT -wise and Regional Cancer Centres is at statement I to III respectively.

Statement –I

State-wise break up of financial assistance and number of patients provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) Scheme during the year 2009—10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012

Name of State/UT	Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13 (as on 07.11.12)	
	No. of patient	Rs. in lakh Rs. in Lakh	No. of patient	Rs. in lakh	No. of patient	Rs. in lakh	No. of patient	Rs. in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	108	324.67	100	282.15	73	293.42	64	212.14
West Bengal	06	16.56	08	27.78	07	31.36	06	17.90
Jammu and Kashmir	04	13.80	14	49.97	18	85.30	13	41.52
Delhi	21	84.31	32	105.22	27	97.56	14	69.89
Madhya Pradesh	05	14.25	05	10.92	07	45.50	07	19.20
Bihar	43	134.87	42	134.41	35	134.65	41	164.15
Rajasthan	06	23.25	07	24.78	05	12.40	02	3.10
Odisha	06	12.9	03	11.01	03	9.23	02	3.80
Haryana	17	50.08	20	56.09	14	41.42	12	30.80
Uttarakhand	06	14.60	10	35.58	06	11.63	04	16.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	02	6.90	02	9.35				
Jharkhand	01	6.50	03	12.00	03	11.00	02	10.65
Chhattisgarh	02	4.75						
Punjab	01	1.42	04	8.89				
Chandigarh								
Gujarat								
Maharashtra								
Karnataka								
Tamil Nadu								
Kerala							02	07.00
Andhra Pradesh					01	7.50		
Manipur			04	20.98	03	14.00	03	1.0.60
Assam			02	5.75			01	247
Tripura								
Arunachal Pradesh	01	3.55						
Sikkim			01	3.65	01	6.72		
UT Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
Total	228	710.69	254	791.06	207	810.58	173	609.84

Statement –II

State-wise break up of financial assistance provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) during 2009-10,2010-11,2011-12 & 2012-13.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Number of patients and financial assistance provided							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 16.11.1)	
		No. of patients	(Rs.in lak)	No. of patients	(Rs.in lakhs)	No. of patients	(Rs.in lakhs)	No. of lakhs)	(Rs. in Patients)
1.	West Bengal	132	23.90	160	57.00	199	83.80	143	60.65
2.	Uttar Pradesh	10	2.00	58	25.50	46	22.30	33	15.20
3.	Bihar	06	1.20	18	6.80	30	13.50	22	10.00
4.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	0.50/	-		01	0.40
5.	Delhi	08	1.50	02	0.70	10	4.70	06	2.70
6.	Odisha	04	0.80	1	0.50	-		01	0.50
7.	Maharashtra		-	01	0.20	01	0.50		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	03	0.60	04	1.70	05	2.20		
9.	Punjab	-	-	01	0.50	-		01	0.20
10.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-			
11.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01	0.50	-		01	0.50	-
12.	Kerala	-	-	07	2.50	12	4.09	07	2.80
13.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-			
14.	Haryana	02	0.40	05	1.80	04	1.90	02	1.00
15.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-			
16.	Rajasthan	-	-	01	0.20	-		01	0.50
17.	Jharkhand	-	-	01	0.40	01	0.50	01	0.50
18.	Chhattisgarh	01	0.20	01	0.50	-			
19.	J.&K.	01	0.20	01	0.50	06	2.70	02	1.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-		01	0.50		
21.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-		01	0.50		
Total		167	30.80	263	99.80	316	137.19	221	95.95

Statement –III

Financial assistance provided by Regional Cancer Centers
during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 out of HMCPF revolving fund

2009-10 — Rs.280.00 lakhs (1528 patients)

2010-11 — Rs. 340.00 lakhs (2538 patients)

2011-12 —Rs. 500.00 lakhs (4060 patients)

2012-13 —Rs.500.00 lakhs (1852 patients)

Sl. No.	Regional Cancer Centres	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upio 20.11.12)	
1	2	Funds allocated	No. of patients	Funds allocated	No. of patients	Funds allocated	No. of patients	Funds allocated	No. of patients
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cancer Hospital, Tripura, Agartala	10.00	177	40.00	615	20.00	551	40.00	431
2.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal	30.00	478	80.00	376	80.00	322	40.00	
3.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	10.00	10	10.00	85	40.00	513	40.00	258

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	20.00	20	10.00	20	30.00	42	30.00	25
5.	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment, Cuttack, Odisha	10.00	24			20.00	24		
6.	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	10.00	180	40.00	800	40.00	839	40.00	217
7.	Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	10.00	36			10.00	32	10.00	
8.	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), New Delhi	10.00	26	30.00	83	20.00			
9.	R.S.T. Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra	10.00	97			20.00	28	20.00	
10.	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	10.00	15	10.00	21	20.00			
11.	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh	10.00	25	10.00	21	10.00			
12.	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	10.00	-				215	10.00	
13.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal	10.00			41				
14.	Go. Medical College & Associated Hospital" Bakshi Nagar, Jammu	10.00							
15.	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	10.00	56	40.00	156	60.00	282	110.00	125
16.	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	10.00	14	10.00	18	20.00	110	20	-
17.	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	10.00							
18.	Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	10.00	10	10.00			7	10.00	
19.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	10.00	202			30.00	681	40.00	635
20.	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra	10.00	18	20.00	50	30.00	111	20.00	
21.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna Bihar	10.00			10		110		
22.	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust & Research Institute (RCC), Bikaner, Rajasthan	10.00	-		13		2		
23.	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D.sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	10.00	-		50	30.00		97	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram	10.00	130	20.00	189	20.00	156	40.00	135
25.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	10.00	-				3		
26.	Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, T. Nadu							10.00	
27.	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh			10.00			45	20.00	26
		280.00	1528	340.00	2538	500.00	4060	500.00	1852

utilization certificate and no. of beneficiaries are still awaited.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

253. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have satisfactorily performed their task in implementing Janani Suraksha Yojana after its launch;

(b) if so, the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether remuneration given as a package for ASHA is very meagre;

(d) if so, the details of the scheme of the Government for increasing this package; and

(e) whether budget for Janani Suraksha Yojana has been allocated separately, if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been implemented by all the States to promote institutional delivery. The JSY has been a huge success since its launch and the achievement of the scheme is visible in the increase in numbers of beneficiaries and the improvement in percentage of institutional deliveries in health facilities which has increased from 47.0% (DLHS-III, 2007-08) to 72.9% (CES, 2009). State-wise and year-wise details of JSY beneficiaries are given the enclosed statement I

(c) and (d) The ASHA is a community volunteer and therefore does not receive any remuneration. Under JSY, ASHAs are entitled for performance based incentives for facilitating institutional delivery among pregnant women as per details given below:

State	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Low Performing States (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	Rs. 600	Rs. 200
High Performing States (All remaining State/UTs)	Rs.200	Rs.200

(e) Budget for Janani Suraksha Yojana has been allocated separately, State-wise details of budget allocation for JSY during the last three years are given the enclosed statement –II.

Statement –I

Number of JSY Beneficiaries

Sr.No.	Name of States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. HIGH FOCUS STATE								
1.	Bihar	0	89839	838481	1144000	1246566	1399453	1432439
2.	Chhattisgarh	3190	76667	175978	225612	249488	303076	334098
3.	Jharkhand	0	123910	251867	268661	215617	386354	559507
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2134	13127	10568	7771	91887	112210	132645
5.	Madhya Pradesh	68252	401184	1115841	1152115	1123729	1155915	1085729
6.	Odisha	26407	227204	490657	506879	587158	533372	634468
7.	Rajasthan	10085	317484	774877	941145	978615	986508	1008490
8.	Uttar Pradesh	12127	168613	797505	1548598	2082285	2341353	2327830
9.	Uttrakhand	1360	23873	69679	71285	79460	79925	87937
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1585	6303	10371	8215	16851	21806	121811
	Sub Total	125140	1448204	4535824	5874281	6671656	7319972	7624954
B. OTHER STATES								
11.	Andhra Pradesh	167000	429000	563401	551206	318927	254890	261860
12.	Goa	57	483	898	688	650	1352	1673
13.	Gujarat	0	121153	185956	213391	356263	343600	342211
14.	Haryana	1825	23123	35441	0	63326	63171	66084
15.	Karnataka	50542	233147	283000	400349	475193	445997	454544
16.	Kerala	0	56072	162050	136393	134974	103605	105205
17.	Maharashtra	5650	97390	375000	224375	347799	354108	302040
18.	Punjab	11595	16079	9917	67911	97089	155242	109587
19.	Tamil Nadu	321567	288224	229609	386688	389320	359734	340454
20.	West Bengal	31363	224863	572651	748343	724804	781168	787604
	Sub Total	589599	1489534	2428294	2737559	2908342	2862867	2771262
C. UNION TERRITORIES								
21.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	314	600	354	197	498	132	386
22.	Chandigarh	0	14	1215	467	199	213	536
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146	76	270	157	594	1273	1104
24.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25.	Delhi	0	242	7238	23829	21564	19441	20145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	Lakshadweep	114	42	200	288	899	866	643
27.	Puducherry	379	2284	4389	4807	4932	4680	5236
	Sub Total	953	3258	13666	29745	28686	26605	28050
D. NORTH EAST STATES								
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	794	1433	7689	10180	10257	9915	12135
29.	Assam	17523	190334	304741	327894	366433	389906	412559
30.	Manipur	0	7602	8664	11096	17375	19903	17173
31.	Meghalaya	471	4257	1003	5329	14738	16750	18905
32.	Mizoram	1056	7462	13371	15482	14265	13953	12326
33.	Nagaland	0	1301	8457	9790	22728	13291	15863
34.	Sikkim	1128	1719	1616	3606	3292	3531	3285
35.	Tripura	2247	3203	15547	20166	20500	20202	20871
	Sub Total	23219	217311	56347	75649	469588	487451	513117
	Grant Total	738911	3158307	7328501	9036913	10078275	10696895	10937383

Statement –II

Allocation for Janani Suraksha Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5					
				(Rs. in crores)					
High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	229.96	249.97	250.85	13.	Manipur	1.18	1.32	2.2
2.	Chhattisgarh	57.4	74.67	68.85	14.	Meghalaya	1.96	2.28	1.28
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.01	2.18	1.9	15.	Mizoram	1.47	1.66	1.78
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.81	26.25	21.93	16.	Nagaland	2.36	3.66	2.73
5.	Jharkhand	57.69	70.22	69.7	17.	Sikkim	0.22	0.53	0.59
6.	Madhya Pradesh	248.32	200.78	188.08	18.	Tripura	2.29	3.17	3.36
7.	Odisha	104.44	121.17	108.31	Non-High Focus States				
8.	Rajasthan	140.01	143	184.06	19.	Andhra Pradesh	45.5	50.36	32.88
9.	Uttar Pradesh	310.28	399.38	475.33	20.	Goa	0.08	0.1	0.1
10.	Uttarakhand	13.5	20.31	15.12	21.	Gujarat	16.1	22.38	21
North East States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	1.64	1.41	22.	Haryana	6	6.99	6.6
12.	Assam	92.83	101.5	93.39	23.	Karnataka	27.4	46.03	38.54
					24.	Kerala	14.79	9.66	13.55
					25.	Maharashtra	28.9	22.59	35.28
					26.	Punjab	4.9	6.12	6.46
					27.	Tamil Nadu	31.68	35.3	34.52
					28.	West Bengal	43.39	43.3	58.37

1	2	3	4	5
SMALL STATES/UTs				
29.	A & N Islands	0.11	0.12	0.06
30.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.14	0.15
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1.69	3.18	2.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.05	0.07
35.	Puducherry	0.23	0.33	0.34
Total		1515.4	1670.39	1741.05

[English]

Study on Asbestos Mining by IBM

254. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has conducted any study on the effect on the health of labourers engaged in asbestos mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the findings/recommendations made by it;

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the guidelines for safeguard measures for asbestos mining have since been finalized and ban/restriction on its grant/renewal have been lifted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the same are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) to (f) A Science and Technology Project titled 'Study of Pollution Level in Asbestos Mines and processing plants in Rajasthan' was undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of the Ministry. The Study recommended that subject to imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment, the restrictions imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

Recommendations of the Study have been examined in consultation with all stake holders. Some

stake holders have suggested that asbestos mining can be permitted with appropriate safeguards. IBM in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board and Directorate General of Mines Safety has prepared draft guidelines laying down the safeguards for mining of asbestos, which are in the process of finalisation in consultation with stakeholders. The restriction on grant/renewal of mining leases of asbestos cannot be lifted till the finalisation of guidelines.

[Translation]

Proposal Under Tribal Sub-plan

255. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of proposals under Tribal Sub-Plan received by the Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has informed that 'Tribal Sub-Plan is a strategy according to which States/ Union Territories have to earmark funds in proportion to Scheduled Tribe population of the concerned State/UT, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission to the States/UTs in 2005. Though the States/UTs are to submit their TSP Documents to the Planning Commission, individual Proposal/Project undertaken by the States/UTs under TSP are not received/examined by the Planning Commission.

[English]

Implementation of NPS

256. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of implementation of New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) whether the NPS has not got expected response from the public;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the monthly contribution of the subscribers under the scheme;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the subscribers under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) The New Pension System (NPS) has been implemented for various sectors like Central Government, State Government, Private Sector and NPS-Lite. The status of NPS in these sectors as on 10th November, 2012 is as under:

Sector	No. of Subscribers (Figures in lakhs)	Assets under Management (Rs. in Crores)
Central Government	10.62	14,846
State Government	14.67	7,445
Private Sector	1.64	835
NPS-Lite	13.05	344
Total	39.98	23,470

(b) No Madam, the number of subscribers is increasing every year in all the sectors.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, does not arise.

(d) and (e) No Madam, there is no proposal to increase the monthly contribution of subscribers by the Government. The Government provides matching contribution for the Central Government employees who are covered under the NPS scheme. In case of NPS Swavalamban accounts, *RS.10001-* per annum is being contributed by the Government.

(f) NPS Trust consisting of professionals with expertise in the field of Investment and Asset Management has been constituted. The NPS Trust regularly monitors the performance of the Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) appointed by PFRDA. PFMs manage the investments of subscribers of NPS in conformity with the Investment Management guidelines prescribed by the NPS Trust.

[Translation]

Complaints Received by NCSTS

257. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The details, nature and number of complaints received by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCSTs), State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(b) The action taken by the NCSTs thereon and to protect the Scheduled Tribes from various atrocities committed against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) The National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has informed that it has developed a computerised File Tracking System (FTS) in order to keep track of grievances received and information about most of the cases dealt within the Commission. The Commission has stated that it has registered 11264 complaints including Jharkhand upto 20.11.2012, after it was established in Feb. 2004.

(b) The NCST has further stated that on receipt of the complaints, it seeks factual details from the concerned authorities. After examination of the reply received, the Commission communicates its observations and findings in the case, and suggestions to the concerned authorities for ensuring restoration of rights to the aggrieved Scheduled Tribe persons. The Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 prescribe various measures to be taken by the Central and State Governments & District Administration respectively, for protection of Scheduled Tribes from various atrocities.

Hostels For ST Students

258. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of hostels for the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe (ST) category in various States including Rajasthan; .

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to increase hostels for the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe;

(d) if, so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) and (b) Hostels have been considered important infrastructure in tribal areas since location of education

institutions and teachers in distant and remote locations were considered difficult. Under the Right to Education Act, however, all children in age group 6-14 have to be guaranteed school education by State Governments. For College and University education also the concerned State Governments and Universities/Institutions are expected to provide hostel facilities to students from distant locations. Under the scheme of "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys" this Ministry releases grant-in-aid to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel building only based on the proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels.

(c) and (d) This Ministry releases grant-in-aid to State Governments (including Rajasthan)/Union Territory Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel building based on the proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities in accordance with the provisions of the scheme and based on their requirement of such hostels. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 78.00 crore has been allocated in the budget for the year 2012- 13 which includes Rs. 10.00 crore earmarked for the North East.

[English]

Hike in Insurance FDI

259. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of hike in insurance FDI;

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

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to protect the poor people's money who have invested in insurance sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government had introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides raising 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 twenty-six per cent to forty--nine per cent (26% to 49%), have already been approved by the Cabinet and the official amendments to the Bill is likely

to be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The foreign equity cap is being raised in order to meet the growing capital requirement of the insurance companies.

(c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has been mandated to protect the interests of policyholders by the Insurance Act, 1938 and IRDA Act, 1999. Such protection is ensured broadly by way of examination and approval of the products of the Insurers, mandating the Insurers to follow the prescribed pattern of investments and redressal of grievances of the policyholders. IRDA mandates the Insurers to seek its approval before launching of new products through its File & Use Guidelines. The procedure ensures that the insurance products should be of need-based and reasonably priced. Once a new product is approved, the Insurer cannot make changes without the Authorities clearance.

IRDA has prescribed the IRDA (Investment) Regulations, 2000 and the policyholders' money invested is protected as insurance companies are duty bound to invest the funds as envisaged in Regulations.

Insurance companies are mandated, by way of IRDA Protection of Policyholders' Interests Regulations 2002, to have an inexpensive, effective and speedy mechanism for disposal of policyholders' grievances. IRDA has created central repository of grievances and implemented the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS). IRDA had also introduced the IRDA Grievance Call Centre (IGCC) that provides for a toll free number 155255.

Advance to Jewellers for Purchase of Gold

260. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to ban the banks from lending for purchase of gold by jewellers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMA NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on 19.11.2012 advising that other than working capital finance, banks are not permitted to finance for purchase of gold in any form. The circular is available is at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Joint Ventures by Oil PSUs

261. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector Oil Undertakings (PSOUs) which have formed Joint Ventures (JVs) in the petroleum and allied sectors; and

(b) the details of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the JVs so formed?

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

PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Major Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) oil companies namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority India Limited (GAIL) have formed Joint Ventures in the petroleum and allied sectors. Lists of JVs of ONGC, OIL, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL are statement The company-wise and JV-wise details of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the JVs formed by aforementioned PSUs are available with the Company Secretaries of concerned PSU.

Statement

1. ONGC is a JV partner along with other private sector unit/Multinational companies in the Production Sharing Contract with the govt. For further development/operations of various fields, as per detail given below:

Name of oil/gas field	Rawa (Oil)	Panna & Mukta (Oil)	Mid & South Tapti (Oil)
Location	Eastern Offshore off the coast of Andhra Pradesh	Western Offshore off the coast of Maharashtra	Western Offshore off the coast of Gujarat
Effective Date (signing of PSC)	28.10.94	22.12.94	22.12.94
Constituent	ONGC : 40%	ONGC : 40%	ONGC : 40%
Parties & participating interest	VPL : 25% ROPL : 12.5% CPIL : 22.5%	RIL : 30% EOGIL : 30%	RIL : 30% EOGIL : 30%

ONGC	:	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
RIL	:	Reliance Industries Limited.
EOGIL	:	Eron Oil & Gas India Ltd. (now acquired by BGEPII).
ROPL	:	Ravva Oil (Singapore) Pty. Ltd.
VPL	:	Vijaya Petroleum. Ltd.
CPIL	:	Command Petroleum (I) Pty. Ltd. (now CEIL, Cairn Energy (I) Pty. Ltd.)
EOEPII	:	British Gas Exploration and Production India Ltd.

2. Furtbtr, ONGC is also a JV partner with other Private sector units/Multinational companies in the blocks awarded under exploratory round of bidding, as per details given below :-

Name of oil/gas field	PY-3 (Caurery Offshare (Oil))	CB/OS-2 (Gas) Lakshmi	Gauri	RJ-ON-90/1 (MARS, Bhagyam & Shakti, Kaameshwari)
Location	Eastern Offshore near the coast of Tamil Nadu	Gulf of Cambay the coast of Gujarat	Cambay offshore in the Gulf of Khambat	Onshore Basin near Banmer, Rajasthan
Effective Date (Signing of PSC)	30.12.94	30.06.98	30.06.98	15.05.95
Constituent	ONGC : 40%	ONGC : 50%	ONGC : 50%	CEIL : 70%
Parties & participatiag interest	HOEC : 21% TPL : 21% HEPI : 18%	CEIL : 40% TPL : 10%	CEIL : 40% TPL : 10%	ONGC : 30%

ONGC : Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.

HOEC : Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. Ltd.

TPL : Tata Petrodyne Limited.

HEPI : Hrdy Expln & Prod. (I) Inc.

CEIL : Cairm Energy (India) Pvt. Limited and its affilistes.

Details regarding JV and please by vetted/supplenented by DGH.

Not : Name change of M/s CEIL to M/s Caim India Limited (CIL) is under formal approval.

List of Production Sharing Contracts signed for the Unincorporated Joint Ventures (JV) in Pre-NEIP / NELP by Oil

NELP:	39 PSCs signed till date (18 Operator, 1 Joint Operator, 20 Non-Operator) 6 Blocks Relinquished (5 Operator, 1 Non Operator) 33 PSCs ACTIVE (13 Operator, 1 Joint Operator, 19 Non-Operator)
Pre-NELP JV:	4 PSCs signed (Non-Operator) 3 Block Relinquished 1 PSCs ACTIVE (Non-Operator)
Pre-NELP PSC:	1 PSC signed (Non-Operator) & ACTIVE

NELP OPERATOR BLOCKS

NELP Round	State/Basin	Sl. No.	Block No.	Oil's Participating Interest (%)	Other Partners	Participating Interest (%)	Operator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Cauvery Offshore	1.	* CY-OSN-97/2	100	-	-	Oil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rajasthan	2.	* RJ-ONN-2000/1	60	SUNTERA	40	Oil
					ONGCI	20	
II	Mahanadi Onshore	3.	* MN-ONN-2000/1	40	IOC	20	Oil
					GAIL	20	
III	Rajasthan	4.	* RJ-ONN-2001/1	40	ONGCI	30	Oil
					SUNTERA	30	
IV	Rajasthan	5.	* RJ-ONN-2002/1	60	ONGCI	40	Oil
	ASSAM	6.	AA-ONN-2002/3	30	ONGCI	70	Oil
V		7.	AA-ONN-2003/3	85	HPCI	15	Oil
	MIZORAM	8.	MZ-ONN-2004/1	85	Shiv-Vani	15	Oil
	ASSAM	9.	AA-ONN-2004/1	85	Shiv-Vani	15	Oil
		10.	AA-ONN-2004/2	100	-	-	Oil
VI	RAJASTHAN	11.	RJ-ONN-2004/2	75	GGR	25	Oil
		12.	RJ-ONN-2004/3	60	GGR	25	Oil
	ANDHRA PRADESH/ PUDUCHERRY	13.	KG-ONN-2004/1	90	HPCI	15	Oil
					GGR	10	Oil
VII	RAJASTHAN	14.	RJ-ONN-2005/2	60	HMEI	20	Oil
						HOEC	20
VIII	CAUVERY OFFSHORE	15.	CY -OSN-2009/2	50	ONGCI	50	Oil
	ASSAM	16.	AA-ONN-2009/4	50	ONGCI	50	Oil
					ONGCI	30	
		17.	AA-ONN-2010/2	40	GAIL	20	Oil
IX	ASSAM				EWP	10	
		18.	AA-ONN-2010/3	40	ONGCI	40	Oil
					BRPI	20	

*Relinquished Blocks

NELP JOINT OPERATOR BLOCK

I	ANDAMAN OFFSHORE	1.	AN-DWN-2009/3	40	ONGCI	60	ONGCI (0) Oil (JO)
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NELP NON OPERATOR BLOCKS

I	KRISHNA-GODAVARI	1.	KG-DWN-98/4	15	ONGCL	85	ONGCL
	MAHANADI				ONGCL	40	
		2.	MN-OSN-2000/2	20	GAIL	20	ONGCL
					IOCL	20	
II	Mumbai offshore	3.	MB-DWN-2000/2	10	ONGCL	50	
					GAIL	15	ONGCI
					IOCI	15	
					GSPC	10	
III	ASSAM	4.	AA-ONN-2001/3	15	ONGCL	85	ONGCL
	CAUVERY	5.	CY-DWN-2001/1	20	ONGCI	55	ONGCI
	OFFSHORE				Petrobas	25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV	ASSAM	6.	AA-ONN-2002/4	10	ONGCI	90	ONGCI
	KRISHNA-GODAVARI	7.	KG-DWN-2002/1	20	ONGCI	70	ONGCI
	MAHANADI			20	BPRI	10	
	OFFSHORE	8.	MN-DWN-2002/1		ONGCI	36	ONGCI
V	KRISHNA-GODAVARI				BPRI	10	
					ENI	34	
					ONGCI	50	
		9.	KG-DWN-2004/5	10	GAIL	10	
					GSPCL	10	ONGCI
VI	ASSAM				HPCI	10	
					BPRI	10	
					ONGCI	60	
		10.	KG-DWN-2004/6	10	GAIL	10	ONGCI
VII	KRISHNA-GODAVARI				GSPCI	10	
					HPCI	10	
		11.	AA-ONN-2005/1	30	ONGCI	60	ONGCI
VIII	WEST BENGAL	12.	WB-ONN-2005/4	25	ACI	10	
		ANDAMAN OFFSHORE	13.	AN-DWN-2005/1	10	ONGCI	75
VII	KRISHNA-GODAVARI				ONGCI	90	ONGCI
					ONGCL	50	
		14.	KG-OSN-2009/4	30	NTPC	10	ONGCL
					APGIC	10	
					BGEPLL	30	
		15.	KG-DWN-2009/1	15	ONGCL	45	BGEPLL
					APGIC	10	
VIII	ANDAMAN OFFSHORE	16.	AN-DWN-2009/2	40	ONGCL	60	ONGCL
					ONGCL	50	ONGCL
		17.	AA-ONN-2009/3	50	ONGCL	50	ONGCL
		18.	AN-DWN-2009/1	30	ONGCL	70	ONGCL
		19.	AN-DWN-2009/18	30	ONGCL	60	ONGCL
VIII	GUJARA T KUTCH OFFSHORE				GAIL	10	
		20.	GK-OSN-2010/1	30	ONGCL	60	ONGCL
					GAIL	10	

PRE-NELP JOINT VENTURES

State	Sl. No.	Block No.	Area (Sq Km)	OIL's Participating Interest (%)	Other Partners	Participating Interest (%)	Operator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1.	* CR-ON-90/1	1906	20	Premier Oil EOI IOC	29 15 35	Premier
Saurashtra	2.	* SR-OS-94/1	6860	0 (Option of 30% Carried Interest)	RIL	100	RIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	3.	AAP-ON-94/1	305	16,129% in Expl. Phase Addl. 30% carried interest	IOCL HOEC	43.548 40,323	HOEC
Gujarat-Kutch Offshore	4.	*GK-OSJ-3	5725	15	ONGCL RIL	25 60	RIL

* Relinquished Block

PRE-NELP PSC

State	Sl. No.	Block No.	Area (Sq Km)	OIL's Participating Interest (%)	Other Partners	Participating Interest (%)	Operator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Kharsang PSC (Producing Field)	11	40	JEPL Geo Petrol Geo-Enpro	25 25 10	Geo-Enpro

Date of sianina of the PSCs of Unincoroorted JVs of OIL**JOINT VENTURES:**

Sl. No.	Block No.	Date of Execution
1.	Kharsang PSC	16.06.1995
2.	MP-QN-94/1	30.06.1998
3.	GK -QSJ- 3	06.09.2001
4.	CR-QN-90/1	30.06.1998

OIL AS OPERATOR:

Sl. No.	Block No.	Date of Execution of PSC
1.	M-QNN-2002/3	06.02.2004
2.	M-QNN-2003/3	23.09.2005
3.	MZ -QNN-2004/1	02.03.2007
4.	M-QNN-2004/1	02.03.2007
5.	M-QNN-2004/2	02.03.2007
6.	RJ-QNN-2004/2	02.03.2007
7.	RJ-ONN-2004/3	02.03.2007
8.	KG-QNN-2004/1	02.03.2007

1	2	3
9.	RJ-QNN-200s/2	22.12.2008
10.	CY-QSN-2009/2	30.06.2010
11.	M-QNN-2009/4	30.06.2010
12.	M-QNN-2010/2	28.03.2012
13.	M-QNN-2010/3	28.03.2012

OIL AS JOINT OPERATOR:

Sl. No.	Block No.	Date of Execution of PSC
1.	AN-DWN-2009/3	30.06.2010

OIL AS NON OPERATOR:

Sl. No.	Block No.	Date of Execution of PSC
1.	KG-DWN-98/4	12.04.2000
2.	MN-QSN-2000/2	17.07.2001
3.	M-oNN-2001/3	04.02.2003
4.	CY -DWN-2001/1	04.02.2003
5.	M-QNN-2002/4	06.02.2004
6.	KG-DWN-2oo2/1	06.02.2004

1	2	3	1	2	3
7.	MN-DWN-2002/1	06.02.2004	14.	KG-DWN-2009/1	30.06.2010
8.	KG-DWN-2004/s	02.03.2007	15.	AN-DWN-2009/2	30.06.2010
9.	KG-DWN-2004/6	02.03.2007	16.	M-QNN-2009/3	30.06.2010
10.	M-QNN-200s/1	22.12.2008	17.	AN-DWN-2009/1	30.06.2010
11.	WB-oNN-200s/4	22.12.2008	18.	AN-DWN-2009/18	30.06.2010
12.	AN-DWN-200s/1	22.12.2008	19.	GK-QSN-2010/1	28.03.2012
13.	KG-QSN-2009/4	30.06.2010			

List of Joint Ventures of Indian oil

Joint Ventures in India:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of incorporation/ Investment	Name of the Promoters	Shareholding of Promoters (%)
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Avi-Oil India Pvt. Ltd	04-11-1993	Indian Oil Balmer Lawrie Neden BV, Netherlands	25% 25% 50%
(ii)	I OT Infrastructure & Energy Services Ltd.	28-08-1996	Indian Oil Oil tanking GmbH, Germany Others	47.905% 47.905% 4.19%
(iii)	Lubrizol India Pvt. Ltd.	01-04-2000	Indian Oil lubrizol Corporation. USA	50% 50%
(iv)	Indian Oil Petronas Pvt. Ltd.	03-12-1998	Indian Oil Petronas, Malaysia	50% 50%
(v)	Petronet ING Limited	02-04-1998	Indian Oil BPCI ONGC GAIL Gaz de France ADB Public	12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 12.5% 10.0% 05.2% 34.8%
(vi)	Petronet India Limited	26-05-1997	Indian Oil BPCI HPCI RIL	18% 16% 16% 10%

1	2	3	4	5
			EOI	10%
			IL&FS	10%
			SBI	10%
			ICICI	10%
(vii)	Petronet VK Limited	211-05-1998	Indian Oil	26%
			Petro net India	26%
			RIL	13%
			EOL	13%
			SBI	05%
			GIIC	05%
			KPT	05%
			IL&FS	05%
			Canara Bank	02%
(viii)	Petronet CI Limited	07-12-2000	Indian Oil	26%
			Petronet India	26%
			RPL	26%
			EOL	11%
			BPCL	11%
(ix)	Indian Oil Panipat Power Consortium Limited	06-10-1999	Indian Oil	50%
			Scion Exports Pvt. Ltd	50%
(x)	Green Gas Limited	07 -1 0-2005	Indian Oil	25%
			GAIL	25%
			IDFC	20%
			IL&FS	20%
			Others	10%
(xi)	Indo Cat Pvt. Ltd.	01.06.2006	Indian Oil	50%
			Intercat Inc. USA	50%
(xii)	Indian Oil Sky Tanking Ltd.	21.08.2006	Indian Oil	33.33%
			IOT Infrastructure & Energy Services Ltd.	33.33%
			Sky tanking GmbH, Germany	33.33%
(xiii)	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt.Ltd	28.03.2010	Indian Oil	37%
			BPCL	37%

1	2	3	4	5
			DIAL	26%
(xiv)	Indian Synthetic Rubber Limited	06.07.2010	Indian Oil	50%
			Trimurti Holding Corporation	30%
			Marubeni Corporation	20%
(xv)	NPCIL-Indian Oil Nuclear Power Corporation Limited	06.04.2011	Indian Oil	26%
			NPCIL	74%
(xvi)	GSPL India Gasnet Limited	13.10.2011	Indian Oil	26% (Equity yet to be contributed)
			GSPL	52%
			BPCL	11%
			HPCL	11%
(xvii)	GSPL India Transco Limited	13.10.2011	Indian Oil	26% (Equity yet to be contributed)
			GSPL	52%
			BPCL	11%
			HPCL	11%

Joint Ventures Abroad:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of incorporation/ Investment	Name of the Promoters	Shareholding of Promoters (%)
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Suntera Nigeria 205 Ltd.	09.05.2006	Indian Oil	25%
			Oil India	25%
			Suntera Resources Ltd.. Cyprus	50%

SUPPLEMENT ARY INFORMATION:

Information on Joint Ventures (JVs) formed by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) as of 31.03.2012

Sr. No.	Name of Joint Venture(s)	Year of Incorporn.	Other JV Partner(s)	Shareholding Pattern	Details of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the JVs so formed Objectives, Authorised Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd.	2007	Mittal Investments S.A.R.L	Mittal Invest : 49% HPCL : 49% Indian Fincal : 2% Institutions	Refining of 9MMTPA crude at Bathinda, Punjab Rs 10,000 crs

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Hindustan Colas Ltd.	1995	COLAS SA	HPCL : 50% COLAS SA : 50%	Manufacture and marketing of Bitumen Emulsions & Modified Bitumen. Rs 30 crs
3.	South Asia LPG Company Pvt. Ltd.	1999	TOTAL Gas & Power India	HPCL : 50% TOTAL : 50%	Storage of LPG in underground cavern of 60,000 MT capacity & associated receiving/dispatch facilities at Visakh Rs 100 crs
4.	Petronet MHB Ltd.	1998	Petronet India Ltd, ONGC, Financial Strategic Partner(s)	HPCL : 28.77% ONGC : 28.77% PIL : 7.90% Financial/ : 34.55% Strategic Partner(s)	Operation and maintenance of petroleum product pipeline between Mangalore-Hassan-Bangalore. Rs 600 crs
5.	Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd.	2003	GAIL	HPCL : 25% GAIL : 25% Strategic : 50% Investors	Distribution and marketing of environmental friendly fuels (green Fuels) viz. CNGIPNG in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Rs 100 crs
6.	Aavantika Gas Ltd.	2006	GAIL	HPCL : 25 % GAIL : 25% Financial : 50% Institutions	Distribution and marketing of environmental friendly fuels (green Fuels) viz. CNGIPNG in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Rs 100 crs

List of Joint Ventures of of BPCL

Joint Ventures	Holding of BPCL (%)	1	2	3
1. Bharat Oman Refineries Ltd.	50%	10.	Bharat Renewable Energy Ltd.	33%
2. Petronet India Ltd.	16%	11.	Bharat Stars Services Pvt. Ltd.	50%
3. Petronet CCK Ltd.	49%	12.	Matrix Bharat Pte Ltd.	50%
4. Petronet LNG Ltd.	12.5%	13.	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd.	37%
5. Indraprastha Gas Ltd.	22.5%	14.	Kannur International Airport Ltd.	74%
6. Central D.P. Gas Ltd.	25%			
7. Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd.	22.5%			
8. Sabarmati Gas Ltd.	25%			
9. Cochin International Airport Ltd.	2.5%			

Vector-borne Disease Control Programme

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

(a) whether the Government has launched the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the activities taken thereunder;

(c) the number of malaria prone districts included in the programme, State/UT -wise including Tamil Nadu;

(d) the impact of the programme in these districts in various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) No. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is implemented throughout the country for prevention and control of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and elimination of Kalaazar & Lymphatic Filariasis.

The World Bank assisted project is being implemented to provide additional inputs to the identified high endemic districts for malaria in 9 States and kala-azar in 3 states for 5 years since 2009.

(b) The Govt. of India provides central assistance in the form of cash and kind to the States/UTs as per their technical requirement on approved programme norms. The assistance is released to the States/UTs is for prevention and control of VBDs. The activities supported are strengthening disease surveillance, case management, epidemic containment, monitoring & evaluation, capacity building, vector control & environmental management IEC/BCC for community awareness and inter-sectoral convergence.

Under the World Bank supported project, the concerned States are being provided following additional inputs:

1. Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) Kits for detection of malaria and kala azar cases at community level.
2. ACT- Artemisinin based combination therapy to treat all Pf cases and artemisinin injection for treatment of severe malaria cases and Miltefosine for kala azar.

3. Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) for vector control.

4. Technical Human Resource at state, district and sub-district level, capacity building and IEC/BCC activities.

5. Support for operational research.

(c) AU the areas in the country below 500 feet Mean Sea Level (MSL), are endemic for malaria, however, all the districts in the country are covered under programme including all districts of Tamil Nadu.

The number of malaria prone districts included under World Bank supported project are 124 in 9 states. The state wise details are as under:

State	Number
Andhra Pradesh	6
Chhattisgarh	16
Gujarat	12
Jharkhand	22
Karnataka	7
Madhya Pradesh	19
Maharashtra	5
Odisha	30
West Bengal	7

(d) Impact of the programme is evidenced by the fact that overall reported Malaria cases in the country have declined from 15.64 lakh cases in 2009 to 13.11 lakh cases in 2011. The state-wise malaria cases since 2009 till 2012 (upto 2.11.12) is enclosed on Statement I

(e) The funds allocated and spent under the programme including World Bank support during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is placed at Statement II

Statement –I**State/UT wise reported Malaria Cases in the Country**

State/UT	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto 2-1-2012)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	25152	33393	34949	19123
Arunachal Pradesh	22066	17944	13950	4307
Assam	91413	68353	47397	25304
Bihar	3255	1908	2643	1689
Chhattisgarh	129397	152209	136899	72770
Goa	5056	2368	1187	1145
Gujarat	45902	66501	89764	55272
Haryana	30168	18921	33401	14723
Himachal Pradesh	192	210	247	165
Jammu & Kashmir	346	802	1091	649
Jharkhand	230683	199842	160653	101126
Karnataka	36859	44319	24237	12548
Kerala	2046	2299	1993	1149
Madhya Pradesh	87628	87165	91851	45200
Maharashtra	93818	139198	96577	38003
Manipur	1069	947	714	225

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	76759	41642	25143	16539
Mizoram	9399	15594	8861	7716
Nagaland	8489	4959	3363	2397
Odisha	380904	395651	308968	187309
Punjab	2955	3477	2693	1402
Rajasthan	32709	50963	54294	25803
Sikkim	42	49	51	64
Tamil Nadu	14988	17086	22171	13458
Tripura	24430	23939	14417	9650
Uttarakhand	1264	1672	1277	1550
Uttar Pradesh	55437	64606	56988	31800
West Bengal	141211	134795	66368	39378
A & N Islands	5760	2484	1918	1138
Chandigarh	430	351	582	213
D & N Haveli	3408	5703	5150	4557
Daman & Diu	97	204	262	145
Delhi	169	251	413	282
Lakshadweep	8	6	8	0
Puducherry	65	175	196	76
All India Total	1563574	1599986	1310656	736875

Statement –II

Allocation and Releases (Cash + Commodity) under NVBDC'P including World Bank support

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1416.19	1048.06	1302.61	1159.24	3189.96	3457.42	2678.00	542.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	858.93	963.24	758.92	880.69	1101.85	1526.82	1574.10	280.17
3.	Assam	6616.03	3206.06	4394.61	4910.03	3883.71	3774.39	4865.50	757.12
4.	Bihar	3307.70	2231.78	3436.05	4213.38	4637.38	4891.27	3333.75	1302.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	1956.33	1922.97	3099.98	2117.94	4094.31	4960.09	3339.30	849.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Goa	57.87	35.81	63.21	61.08	78.00	77.90	179.10	90.03
7.	Gujarat	698.46	1116.15	530.85	267.00	683.44	501.34	1750.00	524.95
8.	Haryana	146.44	260.46	173.88	0.00	202.82	138.50	260.00	123.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.10	9.55	27.30	7.74	36.00	16.52	138.55	19.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.21	27.42	25.82	15.54	42.00	31.00	106.20	41.32
11.	Jharkhand	3433.18	1906.27	3579.74	3586.13	5069.40	5014.76	4638.60	367.93
12.	Karnataka	470.22	403.41	469.66	443.88	823.92	639.34	1748.10	367.20
13.	Kerala	329.79	439.15	354.44	305.75	503.38	361.18	778.00	238.11
14.	Madhya	1444.44	1813.99	2331.14	1824.64	3428.98	3919.85,	3500.00	471.35
15.	Maharashtra	978.41	706.37	1112.39	487.54	846.50	436.98	1763.00	575.51
16.	Manipur	723.66	239.75	507.78	602.04	496.32	410.76	689.20	175.47
17.	Meghalaya	1102.16	611.29	859.96	1089.04	901.96	640.12	1344.80	418.26
18.	Mizoram	664.19	627.12	676.63	774.11	801.72	702.31	1268.60	279.30
19.	Nagaland	913.10	675.57	794.16	1287.91	915.47	997.73	1187.20	268.53
20.	Odisha	5672.29	5360.88	5143.79	4324.05	6818.41	7894.82	5563.90	612.54
21.	Punjab	143.40	254.69	120.36	98.07	184.89	127.38	390.00	83.39
22.	Rajasthan	674.32	1262.96	960.13	1310.26	1239.14	1342.52	1361.00	369.71
23.	Sikkim	28.68	11.83	21.35	137.71	18.26	22.60	77.00	32.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	627.11	681.58	450.49	372.50	764.95	341.41	908.00	126.00
25.	Tripura	1358.22	765.15	1331.17	1430.54	993.21	401.82	1580.60	647.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2742.96	1999.87	2455.79	2730.95	3341.09	2431.94	3257.20	431.43
27.	Uttarakhand	39.28	56.98	71.92	77.53	102.39	85.00	216.10	41.70
28.	West Bengal	3176.03	1794.54	2697.03	2964.01	2326.29	2457.13	2890.40	522.78
29.	Delhi	73.67	61.10	35.37	40.88	43.76	0.00	405.50	0.00
30.	Puducherry	43.23	24.29	36.05	36.83	45.24	29.31	91.00	33.89
31.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	434.29	464.05	35.61	349.58	428.50	59.63	524.00	361.80
32.	Chandigarh	55.66	60.02	44.51	23.13	33.25	34.87	88.50	61.77
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.52	43.77	46.48	69.60	56.50	61.09	98.20	41.25
34.	Daman & Diu	19.90	27.91	25.48	31.70	38.00	51.94	61.80	14.29
35.	Lakshadweep	22.33	2.32	21.80	19.80	30.00	11.40	52.80	27.78
Total		40340.00	3111636	38216.26	38050.82	48201.00	48251.1	52108.00	11101.29

Shale Gas Reserves

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

(a) the estimates of shale gas reserves in the country vis-a-vis United States of America (USA) and Canada;

(b) the status of exploration of shale gas in the country; and

(c) the likely impact of shale gas exploration in the country on import of Petroleum products by the end of the Twelfth Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) As per an independent study carried out by EIA, USA in April 2011, the technically recoverable reserves of Shale Gas in USA, Canada and 4 basins of India (out of 26 Indian Sedimentary Basins) are as below:

(In TCF)

Continent/Country	Technically recoverable Resources
USA	862
Canada	388
India	63*

For 4 basins (Cambay, KG, Cauvery and Damodar) out of 26 sedimentary basins.

(b) In order to explore and exploit shale oil/gas resources in India, a Draft Shale Policy has been prepared. Comments on this draft policy have been received from various stakeholders and being reviewed. Further, resource estimation of shale oil/gas in selected Indian Basins has been taken up United States Geological Survey (USGS), ONGC and Central Mining and Planning Design Institute (CMPDI).

ONGC has drilled 4 wells in Raniganj and North Karanpura Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks as part of shale gas R&D project. Presence of shale gas has been reported by ONGC in Raniganj area.

(c) The quantum of shale oil/gas production will only be known after Shale oil/gas Policy formulation, resource estimation followed by award of exploration acreages and completion of exploration, field

development and production activities by the Contractors.

Pathetic Condition of Kalawati Saran Hospital

264. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the pathetic condition of Government hospitals in the country including Kalawati Saran Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, hospital-wise including Delhi;

(c) the action taken to redress the grievances of the patients of these hospitals;

(d) whether there is any shortage of doctors, para medical staffs in those hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of remedial action taken in this regard? .

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (e) Health is a state subject and no such information is maintained centrally. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide high-quality patient care facilities to the people.

In so far as three Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Smt. S.K. Hospital including Kalawati Saran Hospital are concerned, high priority is accorded to patients care and accordingly efforts are made to provide the best patient care within available resources.

There is a separate Complaint and Grievance redressal Cell in these hospitals to take care of grievances of the public and staff. Complaint boxes are installed at strategic points in the hospitals and hospital authorities are also approachable for spot redressal of the grievances wherever possible.

There is no acute shortage of doctors, para medical staffs-in three Central Government Hospitals. However vacancies are created due to retirement, death, resignation etc. Since recruitment process is an ongoing and continuous process, attempts are also made to fill the vacant position as per the Recruitment Rules. Permission is also granted from time to time to recruit contractual staff pending regular appointments so that patient care is not suffered.

[Translation]

Special Package

265. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States of the country have received special package for their development during the current financial year;

(b) if so, details thereof along with amounts released so far the State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the complete amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Annual Plans of the States are finalized on an assessment of inter-state and inter-sectoral Plan priorities, including special needs, within the overall availability of resources at the Central and State level.

Central Assistance to State Plans is released annually by the Ministry of Finance, including Special Central Assistance (SCA) to meet the gap in resources to Special Category States; Special Plan Assistance (SPA) to Special Category States for funding of identified projects that are not covered under any Central scheme; SCA for Border areas; SCA for Hill areas and One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA) - for the projects of Special importance to General Category States. Further, under the State component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), the ongoing Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 82 selected Tribal and Backward Districts, Bundelkhand Package for Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh, Special Plan for KBK districts of Odisha, Special Plan for Bihar and Special Plan for West Bengal have been approved for continuation during 2012-13. State-wise details of funds released during 2012-13 till 21.11.12 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released under SCA, SPA, OT ACA, SCA for Border Areas (SCABA), SCA for Hill Areas (SCAHA) and State component of BRGF during 2012-13 as on 21/11/2012 (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATES	SPA	SCA	OTACA	SCABA	SCAHA	BRGF (State component)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	441.04	-	73.21	-	-
2.	Assam	-	430.8	-	5.98	-	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	390.07	396.96	-	18.9	-	-
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	2633.38	-	107.44	-	-
5.	Manipur	-	352.84	-	11.77	-	-
6.	Mrghalaya	-	132.32	-	15.16	-	-
7.	Mizoram	370	88.2	-	36.15	-	-
8.	Nagaland	-	330.8	-	18	-	-
9.	Sikkim	80	110.28	-	11.37	-	-
10.	Tripura	-	352.84	-	42.2	-	-
11.	Uttarakhand	-	308.76	..	28.03	-	-
GENERAL CATEGORY STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	47.79	-	80
3.	Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	200
4.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujrat	-	-	-	32.37	-	-
6.	Haryana	-	-	13.2	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	340
8.	Karnataka	-	-	45	-	21.87	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	77.4	-	18.62	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	200
11.	Mahsrashttra	-	-	-	-	29.59	40
12.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	408.64
13.	Punjab	-	-	-	30.74	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	110.44	-	-
15.	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	-	31.95	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1005.06	43.35	-	20
17.	West Bengal	-	-	-	119.53	28.65	75.49
TOTAL		840.07	5578.61	1140.66	752.44	130.68	1484.13

The release of funds is made on recommendations of the Planning Commission and keeping in view the absorptive capacity of projects/States.

[English]

Supply of Essential Food Supplements

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

(a) whether Government has any policy to supply essential food supplements as recommended by the Chief Medical Officers (CMO's) or Specialists to the patients covered under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to include some more essential food supplements ,for distribution under CGHS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (d) On

the basis of the recommendations of an Expert Committee and Drug Controller General of India, Government has decided that the products manufactured/ marketed as food supplement are not admissible under CGHS even if prescribed by a Specialist/Chief Medical Officer.

Replacement of Transfer Pricing Norms

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to replace the Transfer Pricing Norms by Advance Pricing Agreement;

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

(c) the time by which the said replacement is likely to take place

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) (a) No, the Transfer Pricing norms are not being replaced. The Advance Pricing Agreement provisions have been

incorporated under Sections 92CC and 92CD in the Income-Tax Act, 1961 and Rules 10F to IOT in the Income-Tax Rules, 1962.

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

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

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Agriculture Loan

268. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any proposal to provide low interest rate on short duration/ long duration agriculture loan to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is charging high interest rate on refinance for providing loan for long term agriculture loans; (d) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to give concessions in rate of interest to the farmers who have taken long term agricultural loans and pay their installments in time; and

(f) 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)and(b) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest Subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.

(c) and (d) The interest rates are revised periodically by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of NABARD taking into consideration liquidity, market conditions, risk category etc. The rate of interest presently charged by NABARD on refinance for providing loan for long term agriculture loans ranges from 9.20% to 9.35% for Commercial Banks, State Co-operative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), from 9.90% to 11 % for State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) and from 10.00% to 11.25% to Non-Banking Financial Corporations (NBFCs).

(e) and (f) No Madam, There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Conditions of Juvenile Homes

269. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the fact that the juvenile homes in the country are in extremely bad conditions and as a result their inmates are diverted towards criminal activities instead of rehabilitation;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments to run these juvenile homes during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of the children including girls living in juvenile homes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) to (d) To improve the quality services in Homes and maintain the standards of care stipulated in the Central Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act, which includes homes for girls as well. The Rules inter-alia specify standards for physical

infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition & diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to

independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counselling and stipend etc.

The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and released to State Governments/UT Administrations during each of the last three years and current year so far under ICPS for maintenance of various types of Homes, including juvenile Homes, are enclosed as statement. The funds sanctioned and released are generally utilised, however, the unspent balance, if any, is adjusted from the eligible grant for the subsequent year.

Statement

State-wise detail of funds sanctioned and released during each of the last three years and current year under ICPS for maintenance of various types of Homes

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned and Released [Rs in Lakhs]			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 [up to 21.11.2012]
1	2	3	4	5	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.24	553.50	1036.80	808.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.75
3.	Assam	20.59	52.36	-	240.93
4.	Bihar	-	363.62	135.80	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	37.63	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	228.49	252.26	492.25	514.26
8.	Haryana	20.76	212.24	140.55	173.04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	156.77	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	150.37	-
12.	Karnataka	121.87	215.13	1031.66	457.25
13.	Kerala	36.56	206.42	353.69	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	91.44	376.78
15.	Maharashtra	-	3201.28	1061.73	626.94
16.	Manipur	24.65	26.43	174.11	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	29.44	133.62	-
18.	Mizoram	-	15.74	161.89	48.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	6.21	-	116.90	-
20.	Odisha	11.06	255.36	110.81	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	231.13	-
22.	Rajasthan	194.19	-	646.91	1224.24
23.	Sikkim	-	-	51.12	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	183.37	60.04	790.86	-
25.	Tripura	-	175.65	114.50	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	900.46	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	92.76	258.91	548.24	353.57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	164.15	319.49	811.17
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	69.77	-	-
Total		1056.38	6112.30	8951.10	5637.64

Integrated Child Protection Schemes

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

(a) whether the Government has not launched the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) throughout the country including Lakshadweep Islands;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development- has introduced the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for implementation throughout the country with the

objective of creating a protective environment for children, especially those in difficult circumstances. All States and UTs, except Jammu & Kashmir, have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Central Government for implementation of the Scheme. The Union Territory of the Lakshadweep Islands has signed the MoU on 13.08.2010.

(b) and (c) ICPS has not been introduced in the State of Jammu & Kashmir as the State Government has to amend its Juvenile Justice Act to bring it in line with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act [JJ Act] enacted by the Central Government. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken up the matter with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to amend its JJ Act expeditiously.

14th Finance Commission

271. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has approved the terms of reference for the 14th Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Finance Commission is likely to be set up; and

(d) the time frame fixed for the Commission to submit its report to the Government?

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

(b) to (d) Government is in the process of constituting the 14th Finance Commission and notification comprising names of Chairman, members, terms of reference of the Commission and time frame for submission of its report will soon be notified through a Presidential order. A copy of the notification will be tabled in the floor of House.

Uniform Foreign Investor Norms

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

(a) whether the Government is working on uniform investor norms; and

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

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

(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is in the process of preparing guidelines to rationalize/ harmonize different routes for foreign portfolio investment in consultation with RBI and Government of India.

Crude Oil Import From Iran

273. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned United States (US) sanctioned Iranian crude oil ships from entering Indian waters;

(b) if so, the commitment made by the Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) for import of crude oil from Iran during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has withdrawn the Cost Insurance and Freight (CIF) contract;

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

(e) the alternate arrangements being made by the Government for import of crude oil along with the nature of insurance cover being provided for ships other than Iranian ships and the likely impact on prices of petroleum products in the domestic market as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, has advised the public sector insurers and GIC to extend insurance/reinsurance cover to Indian flag ships for importing crude oil from Iran to India subject to due diligence of assets and fixing up of premium accordingly as is done in normal course. GIC has informed that the insurance cover has been provided by the public sector insurance companies for USD50 million each for Hull & Machinery (H&M) and Protection & Indemnity (P&I) covers and Ship Owners have already started availing of the same

The NOC given to oil PSUs on 22.06.2012 for importing Iranian crude oil on C&F/CIF basis for 6 months w.e.f. 1st July, 2012 was withdrawn on 9th July, 2012, when Indian National Ship Owners' Association (INSA) informed that General Insurance Corporation (GIC) had agreed to provide USD 50 million Protection and Indemnity (P&I) insurance cover and also insurance of USD 50 million for Hull and Machinery (H&M) cover at additional premiums to Indian Ships carrying Iranian crude oil.

However, Iranian crude oil could not be imported by the oil PSUs on FOB basis, as Indian Shipping companies did not offer their vessels for calling Iran, as some of the issues pertaining to the insurance remained un-resolved with GIC. With a view to assist the oil industry to import Iranian crude on CIF basis, Ministry of Shipping on the request of oil PSUs granted NOC to oil PSUs on a case-to-case basis. On 24th September, 2012, NOC given earlier to oil PSUs was re-instated for 6 months effective 15th October, 2012 for importing Iranian crude on C&F/CIF basis or until Indian vessel owners offer their vessels for loading Iranian crude or until US/EU sanctions are lifted whichever occurs earlier.

Service Tax

274. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise rates of services added to the Service Tax Net since 1994-95, year-wise

(b) whether there is a proposal to reduce the Service Tax Net;

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

(d) the objective behind imposing the Service Tax and extent by Which the same has been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) Madam, item wise rates of services added to the Service Tax net since 1994-95, year-wise, placed in the enclosed statement.

Statement

ITEM WISE RATES OF SERVICE ADDED TO THE SERVICE TAX NET SINCE 1994-95, YEAR WISE

No.	Finance Act, 1994 Section 65(105)	Taxable Services	YEAR
1	2	3	4
1	(a)	Stockbroker service	1994
*	(b)	Telegraph authority-telephone connection [(b) was omitted w.eJ.ol.06.2007 and clubbed under (zzzx)]	1994
*	(c)	Telegraph authority-pager [(c) was omitted w.eJ.01.06.2007 and clubbed	1996
2	(d)	General insurance service	1994
3	(e)	Advertising agency services	1996
4	(f)	Courier agency service	1996
5	(g)	Consulting engineer services	1997
6	(h)	Custom House Agent service	1997
7	(i)	Steamer agent services	1997

(b) and (c) Madam, there is no proposal to reduce the Service Tax Net. To achieve fiscal policy goals and meet the expenditure towards development programs of the Government, it is necessary, to mobilize adequate resources.

(d) Service tax was imposed to mobilize resources by taxing the fast growing services sector of the Indian economy. In the year 1994, service tax was introduced on three services which gave Rupees 407 Crore revenue. Service tax to GDP ratio was 0.04%. After about eighteen years, during the year 2011-12, service tax was leviable on 119 services, which gave revenue of Rs. 97,356 Crore. Contribution of service tax to GDP is broadly estimated to have grown to the extent of 1% Overall, services sector contribute 59% of the GDP, to the economy. Keeping this in view, to further augment revenue by commensurate expansion of the tax base, a negative list based comprehensive approach to service tax has been introduced with effect from the 1st day of July, 2012.

1	2	3	4
8	G)	Clearing and forwarding agent services	1997
9	(k)	Manpower recruitment/supply agency service	1997
*	(ka)	Goods Transport Operator [omitted and clubbed under (zzp) Transport of goods by road - goods transport agency service - (zzp)]	1997
10	(l)	Air travel agent services	1997
11	(m)	Mandap keeper service	1997
12	(n)	Tour operator services	1997
13	(o)	Rent-a-cab scheme operator services	1997
14	(p)	Architect services	1998
15	(q)	Interior decoration/ Designer services	1998
16	(r)	Management or business consultant Service	1998
17	(s)	Chartered accountant services	1998
18	(t)	Cost accountant service	1998
19	(u)	Company secretary service	1998

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
20	(v)	Real estate agent service	1998	*	(zp)	Body corporate other than banks	2001
21	(w)	Security/detective agency service	1998			in relation to banking and other financial services-[omitted w.e.f. 10.09.04 and clubbed under (zm)]	
22	(x)	Credit rating agency service	1998				
23	(y)	Market research agency service	1998				
24	(z)	Underwriter service	1998	36	(zq)	Beauty parlours/beauty treatment	2002
*	(za)	Mechanised slaughterhouse service [omitted vide Finance Act, 2001]	1998	37	(zr)	Cargo handling service	2002
25	(za)	Scientific & technical consultancy services	2001	38	(zs)	Cable operators	2002
26	(zb)	Photography service	2001	9	(zt)	Dry cleaning service	2002
27	(zc)	Convention service	2001	40	(zu)	Event management	2002
*	(zd)	Telegraph authority - leased circuit [omitted w.e.f.01.06.2007 and clubbed under (zzzx)]	2001	41	(zv)	Fashion design	2002
*	(ze)	Telegraph authority - telegraph service [omitted w.e.f.01.06.2007 and clubbed under (zzzx)]	2001	42	(zw)	Health club and fitness centre service	2002
*	(zf)	Telegraph authority - telex service [omitted w.e.f.01.06.2007 and clubbed under (zzzx)]	2001	43	(zx)	Life insurance service	2004
*	(zg)	Telegraph authority - facsimile service [omitted w.e.f.01.06.2007 and clubbed under (72ZX)]	2001	44	(zy)	Insurance auxiliary service concerning life insurance business	2002
28	(zh)	online information and database access service and/ or retrieval service through computer network	2001	45	(zz)	Rail travel agent's service	2002
29	(zi)	Video production agency/ video tape production service	2001	46	(zza)	Storage and warehousing services	2002
30	(zj)	Sound recording studio or agency services	2001	47	(zzb)	Business auxiliary service	2003
31	(zk)	Broadcasting service	2001	48	(zzc)	commercial training or coaching	2003
32	(zl)	Insurance auxiliary service in relation to general insurance	2001	49	(zzd)	Erection, commissioning and Installation	2003
33	(zm)	Banking and other Financial services	2001	50	(zze)	Franchise service	2003
34	(zn)	Port service (major ports)	2001	51	(zzf)	Internet cafe	2003
35	(zo)	Service for repair, reconditioning, restoration or decoration or any other similar services, of any motor vehicle[(zzi) omitted w.e.f 16.6.05]	2001	52	(zzg)	Maintenance or repair service	2003
				53	(zzh)	Technical testing and analysis service	2003
				54	(zzi)	Technical inspection and certification agency service	2003
				*	(zzj)	Authorised service station [omitted w.e.f 16.6.05 and clubbed under (zo)]	—
				55	(zzk)	Foreign exchange broker service	2003
				56	(zzl)	Other port (minor port) service	2004
				57	(zzm)	Airport services by airport authority	2004

1	2	3	4
58	(zzn)	Transport of goods by air	2004
59	(zzo)	Business exhibition service	2004
60	(z zp)	Transport of goods by roadj goods transport agency service	2005
61	(zzq)	Commercial/industrial construction	2005
62	(zzr)	Services by holder of intellectual property right providing intellectual property services other than copyright	2004
63	(z zs)	Opinion poll agency service	2004
64	(zzt)	Outdoor catering	2004
65	(zzu)	Services by a programme producer	2004
66	(zzv)	Survey and exploration of mineral	2004
67	(zzw)	Pandal or shamiana service	2004
68	(zzx)	Travel Agent for booking of passage (other than air/rail travel agents)	2004
69	(z zy)	Services provied by Recognized/registered associations in relation to forward contracts	2004
70	(zzz)	Transport of goods through pipeline or other conduit	2005
71	(zzza)	Site formation and clearance, excavation, earth moving and demolition services	2005
72	(zzzb)	Dredging of rivers, ports harbours, backwaters, estuaries, etc.	2005
73	(zzzc)	Survey and map making service	2005
74	(zzzd)	Cleaning services	2005
75	(zzze)	Club or association service	2005
76	(zzrl)	Packaging service	2005
77	(zzzg)	Mailing list compilation and mailing service	2005
78	(zzzh)	Construction of residential complex service	2005
79	(zzzi)	Service provided by a registrar to an issue	2006
80	(zzzj)	Service provided by a share transfer agent	2006

1	2	3	4
81	(zzzk)	Automated Teller Machine operations, maintenance or management service	2006
82	(zzzl)	Service provided by a recovery agent	2006
83	(zzzm)	Selling of space or time slots for advertisements	2006
84	(zzzn)	Sponsorship service provided to body-corporate or firm including sports sponsorships	2006
85	(zzzo)	Transport of passengers embarking on domestic/international journey by air	2006
86	(zzzp)	Transport of goods in containers by rail (expanded to transport of goods by rail with effect from 1.10.2012)	2006
87	(zzzq)	Business support service	2006
88	(zzzr)	Auction service	2006
89	(zzzs)	Public relation management service	2006
90	(zzzt)	Ship management service	2006
91	(zzzu)	Internet telecommunication services (includes internet telephony Service which became taxable from 01.05.2006)	2006
92	(zzzv)	Transport of persons by cruise ship	2006
93	(zzzw)	Credit card, debit card, charge card or other payment card related services	2006
94	(zzzx)	Services of telegraph authority in relation to telecommunication service	2007
95	(zzzy)	Mining of mineral, oil or gas service	2007
96	(zzzz)	Renting of immovable property services	2007
97	(zzzza)	Works contract service	2007
98	(zzzzb)	Development and supply of content for use in telecom services, advertising agency, etc.	2007
99	(zzzzc)	Asset management including portfolio management and fund management	2007

1	2	3	4
100 (zzzzd)	Design service other than interior decoration and fashion designing	2007	
101 (zzzze)	Information technology software service	2008	
102 (zzzzf)	Services provided by an insurer of life insurance under Unit Linked Insurance Plan(ULIP)	2008	
103 (zzzzg)	Services provided by a recognized stock Exchange in relation to transaction in securities	2008	
104 (zzzzh)	Services provided by Recognized/registered associations in relation to clearance or settlement of Transactions in goods or forward contracts	2008	
105 (zzzzi)	Services provided by a processing and clearinghouse in relation to securities, goods and forward contracts	2008	
106 (zzzzj)	Services provided by any person in relation to supply of tangible goods	2008	
107 (zzzzk)	Cosmetic and plastic surgery service	2009	
108 (zzzzl)	Transport of goods by coastal shipping (services by way of transportation of goods by inland waterways is placed in the negative list)	2009	
109 (zzzzm)	Legal consultancy service	2009	
110 (zzzzn)	Promotion, marketing, organizing or assisting in organizing games of chance including lottery, etc.	2010	
111 (zzzzo)	Health services by a clinical establishment, health check- up/ diagnosis, etc.	2010	
112 (zzzzp)	Maintenance of medical records	2010	
113 (zzzzq)	Service of promotion or marketing of brand of goods/services/events	2010	
114 (zzzzr)	Service of permitting commercial use or exploitation of events	2010	
115 (zzzzs)	Electricity exchange service	2010	

1	2	3	4
116 (zzzzt)	Copyright service - transfer temporarily/permit use or enjoyment		2010
117 (zzzzu)	Special services provided by builders		2010
118 (zzzzv)	Restaurant service		2011
119 (zzzzw)	Service of providing accommodation in hotels, inn, guest house, club or campsite whatever name called.		2011

Note: taxable services arranged as the definitions of taxable services were added in section 65(105) of the Finance Act, 1994. Negative list based comprehensive approach to taxation of services introduced with effect from 01.07.2012

Service tax rates

Period	Rate of service tax (percentage)
91-95-to 2002-03	5
2003-04	8
2004-05 to 2005-06	10
2006-07 to 2008-09	12
24/02/2009 till 31.03.2012	10
From 01.04.2012	12

Development Of Primitive Tribal Groups

275. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the 'Development of Primitive Tribal Group' for the over all development of primitive tribes in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the mechanism adopted to monitor the utilisation of funds by the States under the said scheme and to fix responsibilities in case of irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH)

(a) Yes, Madam

(b) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme, Viz. "Development of Primitive Tribal, Group" since 1998-99 for over all development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and implemented in 17 States and 1 Union Territory including Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. From the 11th Five Year Plan onwards, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum- Development (CCD) Plan for entire Plan period, aiming at hamlet/habitat development of PTGs, prepared by each State/UT on the basis of need assessed through baseline surveys or other surveys conducted by them. It is a flexible scheme under which States can taken up any activity/work, connected with

the survival, protection and development of PTGs, such as provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health-care, infrastructure development, social security etc.

(c) The detail of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) State Governments are primarily responsible for implementation and monitoring of scheme at various levels. The Ministry also conducts secondary level of monitoring through analyzing of the annual progress reports, utilization certificates and mid-term review reports received from the State Governments/UTs and selected field visits by the officers of the Ministry.

Statement

(Amount lakh)

Sl. No	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2292.00	2292.00	2292.40	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI plan.
3.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	2244.79	2244.79	1655.39	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2035.20	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12.
5.	Jharkhand	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	A sum of Rs.2000.00 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for 2011-12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	6000.00	6000.00	1225.61	A sum of Rs. 225.61 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for 2011-12.
7.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1210.00	A sum of Rs. 1210.00 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for 2011-12.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5067.80	5067.80	5428.00	5428.00	6546.32	Utilisation certificate is not pending for 2011-12 at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
9.	Maharashtra	556.13	556.13	3459.00	2000.00	0.00	A sum of Rs. 1459.00 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for 2011-12.
10.	Manipur	0.00	a.oo	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI plan.
11.	Odisha	1228.70	1228.70	1227.00	1227.00	1224.73	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
12.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	1280.00	1280.00	2677.00	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	476.00	476.00	1075.94	Utilisation certificate is not pending at this stage. Funds have been released to implementation Agencies for 2011-12
14.	Tripura	461.80	461.80	315.70	315.70	627.40	No Utilization certificate is pending.
15.	West Bengal	537.24	211.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	A sum of Rs. 326.24 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for the year 2009-10
16.	Uttrakhand	100.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	A sum of Rs. 100.14 lakh is unspent with State Govt. for the year 2009-10
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Proposal was not approved by the Expert Committee during the XI plan.
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	184.00	184.00	0.00	No Utilization certificate is pending.
Grand Total		7961.81	7525.43	22906.49	21447.49	22569.99	

[Translation]

Direct Loan to Farmers

276. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) provide direct loan to the farmers linked with primary sector, like agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of loan directly provided by the PSBs to the farmers during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any guidelines for directly providing loan through nationalized banks to the farmers linked with the primary sector, like agriculture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

Statement -I

Disbursements to Agriculture by Public Sector Banks

Rs. In Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-10	2010-10	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Bank of India	34178.84	41208.00	53214.36
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5240.80	4636.20	6824.51
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3429.43	5264.40	4609.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	2354.73	0.00	0.00
5.	State Bank of Mysore	3497.00	2675.20	1924.74
6.	State Bank of Patiala	5129.90	5857.69	7495.11
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	State Bank of Travancore	3082.44	5716.20	96.39

(a) to (c) Yes Madam In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. Within this sub-target of 18 per cent, 13.5% of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for direct lending to agriculture sector.

(d) The details of Disbursements made by Public Sector Banks under Agriculture for the last three years, Bank wise and State wise are furnished in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has been setting annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The target for the year 2011-12 was Rs 4,75,000 crore against which the achievement was 5,09,532 crore. The Govt. has set the target of Rs 5,75,000 crore in 2012-13 and achievement upto Sept., 2012 is Rs 2,39,628.93 crore.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Allahabad Bank	3615.38	4989.45	5977.52
10.	Andhra Bank	5515.49	6622.96	8767.15
11.	Bank of Baroda	7832.69	9178.50	11635.49
12.	Bank of India	6392.40	16629.00	10408.93
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3747.62	2874.28	3575.53
14.	Canara Bank	18125.27	22374.39	27326.81
15.	Central Bank of India	7541.79	7870.53	7093.36
16.	Corporation Bank	4616.68	6056.02	0.00
17.	Dena Bank	1511.95	2034.68	2768.41
18.	IDBI Bank	8802.79	9737.76	4454.15
19.	Indian Bank	6580.11	8227.54	12738.26
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	13326.89	18547.43	22271.72
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4937.07	6947.06	9174.00
22.	Punjab National Bank	21806.78	27733.19	35509.19
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	8355.35	5212.93	4783.30
24.	Syndicate Bank	8013.73	10044.09	10751.19

1	2	3	4	5
25	Union Bank of India	6490.82	8033.78	10253.83
26	United Bank of India	3090.89	3300.00	3406.92
27	UCO Bank	6019.27	5666.67	3919.24
28	Vijaya Bank	4111.22	3960.38	5144.92
Total		207347.33	251398.33	274124.03

*Provisional

Statement -II**State Wise Disbursements Under SACP For the Last Three Years**

Rs. In Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-10	2010-10	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	South Zone.	80641.95	106223.65	119599.66
2	Karnataka	13802.16	17728.93	16224.11
3	Andhra Pradesh	27550.44	35114.32	40016.98
4	Tamil Nadu	27497.64	35459.91	44985.50
5	Kerala	11413.55	17530.58	17924.79
6	Puducherry	377.22	388.45	443.80
7	Lakshadweep	0.94	1.46	4.48
8	North Zone	58203.90	59989.74	66918.56
9	Rajasthan	9625.71	12179.27	16756.52
10	Punjab	15565.42	18453.68	23971.03
11	Himachal Pradesh	1225.45	1097.76	1377.41
12	Haryana	11835.65	14668.51	14553.60
13	Jammu Kashmir	170.76	262.62	367.71
14	Delhi	11350.96	6660.13	4518.77
15	Chandigarh	8429.95	6667.77	5373.52
16	Central Zone	29517.68	34334.13	40180.40
17	Uttar Pradesh	15792.30	19051.43	23855.79
18	Uttaranchal	1363.62	1768.07	2570.02
19	Madhya Pradesh	8615.03	10148.51	10217.49
20	Chhattisgarh	3746.73	3366.12	3537.10

1	2	3	4	5
21	West Zone	22001.73	28419.77	27152.61
22	Maharashtra	14030.58	17815.67	16662.15
23	Gujarat	7771.87	10363.49	10154.08
24	Goa	194.50	227.43	292.91
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.68	8.25	2.10
26	Daman & Diu	3.10	4.93	41.37
27	East Zone	15541.04	20706.55	18014.03
28	Bihar	3195.27	5418.63	4944.36
29	Jharkhand	983.30	1753.78	875.18
30	Odisha	3997.66	4653.13	4185.28
31	West Bengal	7351.43	8853.61	7631.70
32	Sikkim	8.55	13.21	17.87
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.83	14.19	359.64
34	North East Zone	1298.94	1724.49	2188.60
35	Assam	934.53	1209.98	1297.50
36	Nagaland	36.51	53.13	196.18
37	Manipur	36.32	60.28	35.25
38	Tripura	185.70	187.95	161.56
39	Mizoram	24.59	58.48	140.55
40	Meghalaya	45.85	82.09	238.85
41	Arunachal Pradesh	35.44	72.58	118.71
42	States not specified	142.09	0	
43	RIDF	0.00	0	
44	Bonds	0.00	0	
Total		207347.33	251398.33	274053.86

*[English]***National Drug Policy**

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

(a) whether the Government has unveiled a new National Drug Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to involve private sector participation in the cultivation of poppy and alkaloids

and also to combat black money generation and illegal trade of drugs;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) The National Policy on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) was released on 06.02.2012.

(b) The salient features and broad aspects of the policy *inter alia* include (i) production of alkaloids by Concentrate of Poppy Straw method, (ii) encouraging research institutions to develop alkaloid free varieties of opium poppy suitable for sole production of poppy seeds, (iii) a time bound reduction in the use of poppy straw by addicts, (iv) use of satellite imageries for detection of illicit crop and its subsequent eradication and development of alternate means of livelihood in respect of cultivators, (v) the involvement of the private sector in the production of alkaloids from opium, (vi) introduction of non-intrusive methods of regulating the manufacture, trade and use of psychotropic substances, (vii) adequate access to morphine and other opioids necessary for palliative care, (viii) periodic survey of drug abuse in the country and (ix) recognition of de-addiction centers.

(c) to (e) Production of alkaloids by Concentrate of Poppy Straw (CPS) method and encouraging research institutions and companies to develop / import seeds for production of CPS are envisaged in the policy. Involvement of the private sector in the production of alkaloids from opium is also envisaged under the policy. To combat illicit manufacture and trafficking of narcotic drugs, the policy suggests a number of steps to be taken by the Central & State Governments. The Central Government shall take suitable measures to (i) develop groups of enforcement officers for dismantling clan labs and taking legal and other follow up action, (ii) maintain a strict vigil over licit production of opium poppy and licit manufacture and trade of precursors to prevent diversions, (iii) look out for illicit production of opium poppy in the country and destroy it, and (iv) strengthen specialized anti-narcotics agencies. The State Governments shall set up, wherever necessary, cells or squads at the district level to detect and take action against illicit cultivation of opium poppy, illicit production or opium, illicit manufacturing of drugs in clan labs, etc.

The issue of combating black money generation does not directly find mention in the National Policy on NDPS as the focus of the policy is on the use & abuse of narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances.

[Translation]

Power Generation from Rice Husk and Solar Energy

278. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to use the power generated from Rice husk and solar energy to solve the electricity problem in rural India;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed new green solution system; and
- (c) the details of the cost and time frame for implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) and (b) Rice husk based biomass gasifiers are being installed to meet the unmet demand of electricity in villages. Stand-alone solar photovoltaic power plants of up to 100 kWp unit capacity and mini-grid solar photovoltaic power plants of up to 250 kWp unit capacity with battery bank can meet the electricity requirements of villages in the country. The Ministry is providing central financial assistance for the installation of rice husk based biomass gasifiers and solar photovoltaic power plants.

(c) An investment of approximately Rs.16-18 Lakhs is required for installation of a 32 kilowatt rice husk gasifier system with 100% producer gas engine and a distribution network.

Benchmark cost for a standalone solar photovoltaic power plant is Rs.2.7 lakhs per kilowatt and the cost of a mini-grid solar power plant with distribution network and battery bank is Rs.5 lakh per kilowatt.

The time frame for the implementation of rice husk based gasifier projects and solar power plants is 6 months to 12 months from the date of sanction

Collection from MLM Companies

279. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether direct and indirect taxes have been collected from Multilevel Marketing/Network Marketing and Direct Marketing companies functioning in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to encourage the operation of these companies in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department as well as the Central Board-of Excise & Customs do not maintain category-wise data about direct and indirect taxes received from multi-level marketing, network marketing and direct marketing companies in the country.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, there is no separate activity code to identify Multi Level Marketing (MLM) companies. Therefore, these companies cannot be separately identified from the list of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

Services of Staff Nurses Appointed Under NRHM

280. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to regularise the services of staff/nurses appointed under National Rural Health Mission. (NRHM) in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be regularised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) to (c) Public Health being a state subject, all the administrative and personnel matters that is appointments (both contractual and regular) transfer postings etc. fall within the purview of respective state/UT Governments. Under NRHM the Union Government only provides financial support to States/UTs to strengthen the health system including engagement of health workers on contractual basis, based on the requirement proposed by the State in annual Programme Implementation Plan. Therefore,

there is no question of any proposal at the level of Government of India to regularize the services of staff/Nurses appointed under NRHM.

[English]

Sexual Harassment at Work Place

281. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Internal Complaints Committee that has been given the power of a civil court are required to have a legal background or provided with a legal training to deal with the cases of sexual harassment at workplace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) to (c) As passed by Lok Sabha, Clause 4(2) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012 provides for the qualification of Members of the Internal Complaints Committee. Clause 4 (2)(b) stipulates that the Internal Complaints Committee shall consist of not less than 2 members from amongst employees preferably committed to the cause of women or who have had experience in social work or have legal knowledge.

Clause 19 of the Bill provides for duties of the employer. Clause 19(c) mandates the employer to organise orientation programme for the members of the Internal Complaints Committee in the manner as may be prescribed.

[Translation]

Service Tax Related Summons

282. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued summons to several Companies in the cases of service tax evasion during the last three years and the current year;

(b) If so, details of the amount of service tax evaded year wise and company wise; and

(c) The details of the action being taken by the Government against such companies?

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

[English]

Appointment of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

283. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to appoint 2nd Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) at Sub Centres under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the total number of 2nd ANMs appointed so far, State-wise;

(c) whether conducting the deliveries at Sub-Centres was envisaged as one of the functions of 2nd ANMs;

(d) if 801 the details thereof along with the total number of deliveries conducted by 2nd ANMs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year wise;

(e) whether it is a fact that the 2nd ANMs are not being provided adequate training on conducting deliveries leading to increased load at secondary and tertiary level hospitals;

(f) if so, the details of number of 2nd ANMs trained to conduct deliveries so far; and

(g) the timeline by which all the existing 2nd ANMs would be adequately trained to conduct deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Public Health is a state subject and all the personnel and administrative matters including engagement of personnel on various posts on contract basis fall under the purview of respective State Governments. Financial support is provided to states under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) based on the requirement posed by them in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) The Union government extends financial support for engaging two Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) at a sub-centre subject to fulfilment of specified criteria as one ANM at a sub-centre is not found to be adequate to fulfil the complete reproductive and child health

needs of the population under the sub-centre. A state-wise statement showing the State-wise total number of second ANMs appointed as on June, 2012 is enclosed.

(c) Yes.

(d) Data of deliveries conducted ANM wise is not maintained by Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(e) to (g) All the ANMs including the second ANMs are qualified and certified to have midwifery skill at time of joining services. However, to supplement the midwifery skills of ANMs, a 21 days skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training is also being supported under NRHM wherever the States are requesting for such training in their PIPs As on 30th September, 2012 about 43376 ANMs/Staff Nurses and Lady Health Visitors have been trained in SBA. There is no separate data being maintained for number of second ANMs trained in SBA

Statement

State-wise lists of 2nd ANM appointed as on June, 2012

Sr. No.	State	Number of Second ANMs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10650
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29
4.	Assam	3907
5.	Bihar	5667
6.	Chandigarh	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	181
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21
9.	Daman and Diu	6
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	34
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	1841
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1842

1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	2195
17.	Karnataka	0
18.	Kerala	1
19.	Lakshadweep	14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2684
21.	Maharashtra	6617
22.	Manipur	420
23.	Meghalaya	133
24.	Mizoram	164
25.	Nagaland	263
26.	Odisha	1183
27.	Puducherry	80
28.	Punjab	1411
29.	Rajasthan	8546
30.	Sikkim	53
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Tripura	NA
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20521
34.	Uttarakhand	107
35.	West Bengal	7284
Total		75941

(Source: NRHM State wise Progress as in June, 2012)

[Translation]

Shortfall in Production

284. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI RAMESH BIAS:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of shortfall in production of petroleum products and gas by both the private sector and public sector oil companies during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(b) the impact of less production of petroleum products and gas on the consumers;

(c) the details of the quantum and the value of petroleum products and gas consumed in the country vis- a.-vis the imports during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the indigenous production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) The production details of various petroleum products produced by both the private sector and public sector oil companies in the during the last three year i.e. 2009-10 to 2011-12 are enclosed in statement 1. India is self-sufficient in production of petroleum products for its domestic consumption except for LPG which is imported by oil companies.

Natural gas production for the last three years is as under:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Natural Gas	46.49	51.23	46.33

Mainly the reduction in Natural Gas Production is by Reliance in KG D6 block and the deficit in Natural Gas production was met through imports which is as under:

In Million Metric Tonne (MMT)			
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Natural Gas	8.9	8.9	10.1

(c) The details of the quantum of petroleum products consumed in the country vis-a-vis the imports along with value, during the last three year are given in the statement -II The details of the quantum of Natural gas consumed in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) In order. to enhance the indigenous production of natural gas, Government has taken the following steps:-

- Offering more unexplored areas for exploration through bidding rounds.
- So far 254 blocks have been awarded under nine rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding. Expediting exploration in these blocks.
- Exploring various sources of alternate energy such Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Gas Hydrate, Shale Gas & Oil Shale.

Statement –I

Product wise production details of petroleum products during 2009-10 to 2011-12				1	2	3	4
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12				
1	2	3	4				
LPG	10.34	9.62	9.55	Light Diesel Oil	0.47	0.60	0.50
Naphtha	18.78	19.31	18.71	Lubes	0.95	0.94	1.03
Petro	22.55	25.80	27.21	Fuel Oil	15.26	18.67	17.72
ATF	9.30	9.82	10.06	LSHS	2.63	1.98	1.71
Kerosene	8.83	7.90	8.02	Bitumen	4.87	4.45	4.60
Diesel	73.25	77.68	82.93	Pet Coke	3.92	2.77	4.63
				Others	12.80	16.25	17.33
				Total	185.00	195.79	203.99

A TF=Aviation Turbine Fuel, LSHS=Low Sulphur Heavy Stock

Statement –II

Consumption & Import of Petroleum Products during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Product	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Cosumption in TMT	Qty. TMT	Import Value (Rs. Crore)	Cosumption in TMT	Qty. TMT	Import Value (Rs. Crore)	Cosumption in TMT	Qty. TMT	Import Value (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) Sensitive Products									
LPG	13135	2718	8329	14331	4502	16082	15358	5084	22850
SKO	9304	985	2909	8928	1381	4939	8229	564	2710
HSD	56242	2531	6390	60071	2073	7166	64742	1051	4935
Sub total	78682	6234	17628	83330	7956	28187	88329	6699	30495
(B) Major Decontrolled Products									
MS	12818	385	1264	14194	1702	6427	14992	654	3311
Naptha+NGL	10134	1734	4942	10676	2074	6822	11105	1974	7816
ATF	4627	-	-	5078	-	-	5536	-	-
LDO	457	-	-	455	-	-	415	-	-
Lubricants & Greases	2539	1419	3518	2429	1214	3017	2745	1546	3704
FO & LSHS	11629	896	1935	10789	925	2240	9232	1128	3272
Bitumen	4934	69	138	4536	69	152	4628	67	155
Sub total	47139	4503	11797	48158	5984	18658	48653	5369	18258

1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6	7	9
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products									
Petroleum coke	6586	2699	1274	4982	1788	2339	6145	1821	2438
Others	5400	1229	3101	4569	1087	2922	4869	1107	2974
Sub total	11986	3928	4375	9551	2875	5261	11014	2928	5412
Total	137807	14665	33800	141040	16815	52106	147995	14997	54165

Source: Oil Companies. TMT - Thousand Metric Tonnes.

Statement-II

The details of the gas consumed and its value vis-a-vis imported RLNG.

Year	Total consumption of domestic natural gas (MMSCMD)	Value (in million USD)*	Total consumption of imported RLNG (MMSCMD)	Value in Million USD	Total consumption (MMSCMD)
2009-10	116.35	6724.06	32.35	2299.54	148.7
2010-11	127.06	7343.01	35.04	3140.38	162.1
2011-12	114.9	6640.26	39.32	5285.04	154.22

*Calculated by assuming average domestic gas price of USD 4.2/MMBTU and calorific value of gas 9500 Kcal/SCM. The actual gas price vary from source to source.

[English]

Losses of PSBs

285. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country are suffering losses and facing closure;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to help these public sector banks by subscribing to preference shares issued by the banks to wipe out their losses and reduce bad loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken / being taken by the Government / RBI to revive the sick public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)
(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that no public sector bank has incurred loss during the financial

years ending for March-2010, March-2011, March-2012 and during the first six months of current financial year 2012-13.

(c) to (e): Do not arise.

National Investment Board

286. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investment Board has proposed to fast-forward clearances for Infrastructure projects without complying with Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Panchayat (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH)
(a) to (c) The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) has informed that the proposal for constitution of National Investment Board is under

inter-ministerial consultations. Therefore, there is no question of any action taken.

Tribal Sub Plan

287. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any norms or directions to the States and Union Territories (UTs) to provide funds under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as per the tribal population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the States and UTs are not adhering to these norms or directions;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has issued guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to all State Governments and UT Administrations in 2005. As per these guidelines, the State Governments and UT Administrations have to ensure flow of funds to TSP areas at least in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the concerned States.

(c) As per the information received from the Planning Commission for the year 2011-12, the States of Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh have allocated funds to TSP lesser in proportion to their respective ST population.

(d) and (e) In the Working Group meetings held with the States in the Planning Commission for the finalization of Annual Plans, the States are impressed upon the requirement to ensure that allocation of funds under TSP is as per the percentage of ST population in the State. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs gives Incentive Grants under its Special Area Programme i.e., Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) to only those States which implement TSP strategy in letter and spirit.

[Translation]

Liver Transplantation

288. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the number of liver patients is rising constantly in the country;

(b) if so, the present estimated number of liver patients in the country;

(c) whether liver transplant is being carried out illegally in the country;

(d) if so, the steps taken to check illegal liver transplant in the country;

(e) the number of patients waiting for liver transplantation along with the number of patients out of these undergoing liver transplantation each year in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide advanced treatment and strengthen transplantation facilities to liver patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Health being a State" subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

(c) No such incidents have come to the notice.

(d) The penal provisions and punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

(e) Such data is not maintained centrally. However, the estimates based on published studies indicate that there is a wide gap between the demand and the availability of livers. There is an estimated requirement of more than fifty thousand livers, while only about three hundred livers are reportedly transplanted every year.

(f) The State Governments authorize hospitals for transplantation of human organs as per law and procedures laid down under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 and the Rules made thereunder. Since the subject of liver transplantation is covered as a speciality under the medical curriculum of

the medical education institutions in the country, there is no specific proposal to train and update doctors on this subject.

LIC Schemes available in Rural Areas

289. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Life Insurance Schemes and other social security schemes are accessible and available to the people especially in rural areas in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines to cover the common people under social security schemes launched by the Government and private sector insurance companies in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether private insurance companies are not interested/reluctant in providing insurance cover to the common people;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that out of the total 4,41,91,864 life insurance policies issued in the year 2011-12, 1,39,83,265 constituting 31.64% of the total number of policies, were issued in the rural areas. In addition to this, 1,45,31,183 lives were covered by all life insurance companies from social sector groups including unorganised sector; economically vulnerable or backward classes and informal sector groups during the year 2011-12.

Further Government of India has launched following social security insurance schemes especially for rural and urban economically backward people:

- i. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY)
- ii. Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY)
- iii. Rashtrya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY)
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Yojana (MGBY)

(b) to (f): IRDA has issued IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulations 2002 wherein every life insurance company shall fulfil the norms towards its obligations (percentage of Policies on the total number of policies written direct in that year) in the rural and social sector.

As per IRDA, 26.84% of the total policies issued by private insurance companies during the year 2011-12 were issued in rural areas.

[English]

Award of Offshore Mining Licence

290. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of serious irregularities in awarding offshore mining licence to explore minerals in the sea bed of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enquired into the matter;

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

(e) the action taken/to be taken against the officials found guilty in the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) to (e) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has initiated a preliminary enquiry in the alleged irregularities in award of offshore exploration licences.

Corruption in IT Refunds

291. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of alleged corruption in the Income Tax Department for the settlement of refund claims;

(b) If so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) The corrective action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) The extent to which success achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Instances of alleged corruption for settlement of refund claims and complaints come to notice from time to time. Whenever any such instance or complaints comes to notice, the same is verified and if it is found to be correct, the concerned officers/officials have to face penal consequences depending on the facts and circumstances of the case.

(c) The process of issue of refunds has been streamlined in the course of computerization and encouraging e-filing of returns for speedy processing and issue of refunds through refund banker scheme. A web based status tracking facility for refunds has also been launched. The grievance redressal mechanism has been strengthened for ensuring prompt disposal of all such complaints.

(d) Significant success has been achieved. An e-filed return claiming refund is now on an average processed within three to four months of its filing.

[Translation]

World Bank AID for Women Empowerment

292. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHURE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has laid down conditions for providing financial assistance under the various schemes for women empowerment in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has paid any penalty for non-utilisation of financial assistance provided by the World Bank for the purpose during the said period; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Losses of OMCs

293. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the losses or under-recoveries reported by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years and the current year, till date;

(b) the amount of subsidy provided to the OMCs by the Government and the subsidy burden borne by upstream oil companies during the said -period;

(c) whether the Government has decided not to reimburse the OMCs for their losses citing the accounting process outdated and non-transparent and has ordered scrutiny of their accounts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the losses or under-recoveries of the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) The details of under-recovery incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and the burden sharing through by the Government and upstream companies since 2009-10 are given under:

Under-recovery and Burden Sharing

(Rs. crore)

Year	Total Under-recovery incurred by OMCs	Cash Assistance by the Government	Discount by the Upstream companies	Balance under-recovery absorbed by the OMCs
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	46,051	26,000	14,430	5,621
2010-11	78,190	41,000	30,297	6,893

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	1,38,541	83,500	55,000	41
Apr-Sep'12	85,586	30,000*	30,170	25,417**

*interim budgetary support

**unmat under-recovery

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Finance has recently confirmed interim budgetary support of Rs. 30,000 crore to the OMCs as share of the Government towards compensation of under recoveries for the year 2012-13.

(e) In view of the alarming situation, arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the OMCs during 2012-13 on account of high international crude oil prices and sharp depreciation of Indian Rupee against US Dollar, Government took the following decisions on 13th September, 2012:-

- i. Increase in price of Diesel by Rs.5 per litre excluding VAT. Out of this, Rs.1.50 per litre is on account of increase in Excise Duty.
- ii. Restrict the supply of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders to each consumer at 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum. The number of subsidized LPG cylinders available to each consumer in the remaining part of the current financial year will be 3 cylinders.

Forest Produce

294. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to provide suggestions for the promotion of the use of forest produces in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHARIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) On the recommendation of committee of Secretaries, Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque on 23.08.2010 to suggest appropriate measures for implementation of provisions regarding Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor

Forest Produce (MFP). The Committee has inter-alia recommended for amendment in State laws and Indian Forest Act, 1927 to clearly reflect the ownership of MFP by the Gram Sabha, fixation of Minimum Support Price, defend MSP at State level, promoting the value addition in MFPs in a participatory manner for ensuring payments to MFP gatherers at par with market with better prices. Committee has also recommended creation a knowledge base about MFPs.

(c) in view of the replies to parts (a) & (b), this question does not arise.

[English]

Delay in Production of Gas

295. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether there is delay in commercial production of gas in the country after allotment of blocks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, exploration blocks are awarded through the process of International Competitive Bidding in Onland, Shallow Water and Deepwater areas. PSC stipulates specified time periods from discovery to development of successful gas discoveries comprising of appraisal, commerciality and development activities. The Contractors are required to adhere to the timelines for the activities as mentioned above. The commencement of commercial production of gas depends on several factors such as location (onland, shallow water, deepwater), size of discovery, geological and reservoir conditions, availability of gas transportation infrastructures and markets etc.

(c) The activities related to exploration, appraisal, commerciality and Field Development are reviewed/ approved by the Management Committee (MC) of the blocks and also monitored periodically.

Violation of Norms/Guidelines by Nalco

296. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has put in place norms/guidelines for peripheral development fund and Corporate Social Responsibility Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NALCO has extended financial assistance to a private university from the said funds in gross violation of laid down norms/guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against officials found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For periphery development activities, National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) Board has approved allocation of 1 % of the net profit of the Company of the preceding year for such activities in the succeeding year. Out of the allocable amount, 40% each is allocated to mines & refinery (M&R) Complex, Damanjodi, smelter & power (S&P) Complex, Angul and balance 20% is retained for Corporate level activities.

The decision on the expenditure of various peripheral development activities at Damanjodi and Angul is taken by the Rehabilitation and Periphery Development Advisory Committee (RPDAC) constituted by the Govt. of Odisha for respective units.

The corporate level activities covers areas like repair and construction of rural roads, culverts, tube wells, community halls, school building, bathing ghats, tanks and water harvesting facilities. The non constructional activities include social forestry, encouragements to agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, pisciculture, health care, sanitation, assistance to educational institutions, rural sports and cultural events. For corporate level peripheral development activities funds are sanctioned based on the request received and through internal assessment after due examination at various levels and approval of Competent Authority.

(c) to (e) Financial assistance from Peripheral Development Fund has been provided by NALCO to many educational institutions, trusts, etc. over the years.

Financial assistance has not been provided to any Private University.

However, During 2008-09, financial assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and during 2009-10 financial assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided to Centurion School of Rural Enterprise Management for purchase of aluminium fabrication machines and computers for the benefit of their students. When the funds were released, Centurion School of Rural Enterprise Management was not a Private University but an Engineering and Management Institution.

*[Translation]***Medicinal and Aromatic Plants**

297. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain species of medicinal and aromatic plants which are on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of such endangered medicinal and aromatic plants the country;

(c) whether the Government has set up the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) for the conservation and development of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the activities undertaken by the NMPB and achievements made as a result thereof over the last few years; and

(e) the financial assistance provided to the farmers and State Governments for the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the country during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) (a) and (b) According to the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), the threatened medicinal and aromatic plants are as follows:

Aconitum balfouri, Aconitum chasmanthum, Aconitum deinorrhizum, Aconitum falconeri var latilobum, Aconitum ferox, Aconitum heterophyllum, Acorus gramineus; Allium stracheyi, Amyris

balsamifera, Angelica glauca, Anogeissus sericea, var. numularia, Aquillaria mallaccensis, Aquilaria khasiana, Aristolochia bracteolata, Aristolochia indica, Arnebia benthamii, Atropa acuminata, Berberis affinis, Berberis apiculata, Berberis aristata, Bergenia stracheyi, Soronia megastigma, Capparis pachyphylla, Carum villosum, Cedrus deodara, Colchicum luteum, Coptis teeta, Coscinium fenestratum, Dactylorhiza hatagirea, Dioscorea deltoidea, Elaeocarpus prunifolius, Ephedra gerardiana, Ferrula gummosa, Gaultheria fragrantissima, Gentiana kurooa, Gloriosa superba, Hedychium coronarium, Hedychium spicatum, Hyoscyamus niger, Hydnocarpus macrocarpa, Inula racemosa, Iphigenia indica, Iphigenia pallida, Iphigenia stellata, Jurinea dolomiaea, Kolanchoe roseus, Madhuca insignis, Myristica fragrans, Myroxylon balsamum var. pereirae, Nardostachys grandiflora, Origanum vulgare, Panax pseudoginseng, Picrorhiza kUITooa, Podophyllum hexandrum, Pogostemon cablin, Pterocarpus santalinus, Rauwolfia serpentina, Rheum emodi, Santalum album, Satureja horensis, Saussurea bracteata, Saussurea costus, Saussurea gnaphalodes, Swertia chirayita, Taxus wallichiana, Taxocarpus kurzii, Urginea indica, Urginea maritima and Vitex peduncularis.

The medicinal and aromatic plants, like other groups of plants and animals, are threatened largely due to degradation of habitat and due to various anthropogenic factors.

(c) to (e) Government has set up medicinal Plants Board to co-ordinate with Ministries/ Departments/ organizations/State/UT Governments for development of medicinal plants sector in general and specifically in the areas relating to assessment of demand supply, advising on policy, promotion of conservation, proper harvesting, cultivation, quality control, research and development, processing, marketing of raw material in order to protect, sustain and develop this sector.

During the last few years the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) is also implementing “**Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants**” (in continuation of previous schemes) and new “**Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Mission on Medicinal Plants**” since 2008-09.

Activities under Central Sector Scheme for “Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants” are: -

- Primarily conservation (mainly forest centric)
- Establishment of Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs)
- Resource augmentation in forest area
- Supporting Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs)
- Supporting mostly Government organizations and some NGOs for research, promotional activities on medicinal plants
- Establishment of herbal garden

Activities under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “National Mission on

- Support for cultivation of medical plants with backward and forward linkages
- Supports’ for establishing nurseries processing units, drying sheds and marketing of medicinal plants.

Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 3882.496 lakhs during the year 2009-10, Rs. 3430.948 lakhs during the year 2010-11, Rs. 3677.602 lakhs during the year 2011-12 and Rs. 2762.80 lakhs during the current year has been provided to the State Governments for cultivation of identified medicinal plants in the country under the Scheme.

Information regarding salient achievements of NMPB has been provided at enclosed statement.

Statement

Salient Achievements of NMPB (as on 30th September, 2012):

A. Reforestation/Conservation/Resource Augmentation of Medicinal Plants in 49,361.32 hectares in Forest Areas

- 27,588.82 hectares under Resource Augmentation
- 12,727.50 hectares under in-situ Conservation
- 9,045 hectares under Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (46 in numbers)

B. Vast network of *ex-situ* conservation through establishing

- Herbal Gardens (in numbers) - 289

- School Herbal Gardens (in numbers) - 1,798
 - Home Herbal Gardens (in numbers) - 11,420
- C. Supported cultivation of medicinal plants in 1,62,630.8291 hectares
- 1,12,147.8291 hectares under the National Mission on Medicinal Plants during 2008 to 30th September 2012
 - 50,483 hectares under Contractual Farming during 2002-2008
- D. Supported Research Studies on:
- Multiplication of RET plants through Tissue Culture
 - Computerised database of medicinal plants and monographs
 - Bioactivity guided fractionation studies
 - Sustainable harvesting
 - Post Harvest Management
 - Inter-cropping
 - Chemical and Molecular Profiling
 - Quality Planting Material
 - Germplasm and Genotype Identification and Conservation
 - Authentication and standardization of crude drugs
 - Finding out substitute for RET plants
- E. Developed Agro-techniques of 82 selected medicinal plants
- F. Set-up 23 Facilitation Centres, out of which 16 are functioning
- G. Launched National Campaign on Amla in 19 States
- H. Developed Good Agricultural Practices and Good Field Collection Practices 1. Conducted study for assessment of Demand and Supply Study of Medicinal Plants
- J. Finalised Voluntary Certification Scheme for Quality Standards of Medicinal Plants
- K. Adopted Organic Certification of Medicinal Plants

Free Medicines to BPL Patients

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

- (a) whether medicines are made available free of cost to the BPL patients in Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any complaints have been received about the substandard quality of medicines provided to BPL patients;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government against the persons found involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Health being a state subject no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & its associated hospitals are concerned, the medicines are provided free of cost to all the patients including BPL patients as per the hospital formulary.

(c) to (e) No such complaints regarding substandard medicines are reported so far.

[English]

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

299. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has presented any report on Good Governance for Tribal Development Administration in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made in the said report;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action on the recommendations of the said report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH)

(a) Yes, Madam. The Commission has presented a Special Report on "Good Governance for Tribal Development and Administration" to the President of India on 18/06/2012.

(b) to (e) As per Clause 6 of Article 338 A of the Constitution, the President shall cause all reports of the Commission, submitted under Clause 5(d) of the said Article, to be laid before each House of Parliament, along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations. Accordingly, the Ministry is first required to follow the Constitutional provision in regard to the Special Report submitted by the Commission.

Putting Cities in A and B Group

300. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for putting some new cities of the State of Uttar Pradesh under 'A' and 'B' category;

(b) if so, the names of such cities and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, whether Ministry is likely to consider such proposals of the State in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) No, Madam Consequent upon the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sixth Central pay Commission, the earlier classification of cities for grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees has been revised viz. A-1 to "X"; A, B-1 & B-2 to "Y" and C & Unclassified to "Z" w.e.f. 01.09.2008. In determining the revised classification, the population of Urban Agglomeration area of the city as per latest decennial census report i.e. 2001 census has been taken into consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action for revision of such classification is initiated based on the population as per latest final decennial census report. In case of reorganization of municipal limits of a city resulting in changes in the population figures of that city, action is initiated only upon receipt of the information in this regard from the concerned State Government.

Unregistered Ayurveda and Unani Clinics

302. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Government is aware that some of the Ayurveda, Homoeopathic and Unani clinics are run by people who do not possess proper qualification and documents;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders during the said period;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to curb the unregistered/unauthentic ayurveda, homoeopathic and unani clinics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) (a) to (e) "Public Health and Sanitation; Hospitals and Dispensaries" are the subjects included in the State list of the Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the action to curb the unregistered/unauthentic Ayurveda, homoeopathic and unani clinics lies within the purview of the respective State Authorities.

Report on Infrastructure Funding

303. SHRI EKNATH MSHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASHP PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee appointed on funding on infrastructure sector has submitted its report to the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to boost the infrastructure sector on the recommendations of the said high level committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) Planning Commission has informed that High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure was set up to

review the existing framework for financing of Infrastructure and to make recommendations in this regard. The Committee has submitted its interim report on October 3, 2012. The final report of the Committee is expected by 31st March 2013.

APM Gas to Piped Gas Providers

304. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agencies providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to consumers are being released Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas for their city gas project;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the eligibility criteria for agencies to get APM gas for further distribution to households;

(c) the names of the agencies providing city gas to consumers in various cities of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana; and.

(d) the quantum of APM gas received by each agency from the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) In order to allocate APM gas produced from Nominated Blocks of National Oil Companies, viz., ONGC & OIL to various entities, Government had constituted the Gas Linkage Committee (GLC) headed by Secretary (P&NG) in July, 1991. GLC allocated natural gas to various sectors, including City Gas Distribution (CGD), for providing CNOI PNG from time to time. As there was no further APM gas available for allocation; GLC has been wound up on 9.11.2005, and since then no fresh APM gas has been allocated. The GLC has allocated 6.29 MMSCMD of APM gas to various CGD entities for CNGI PNG purpose and APM gas is being released accordingly.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), the details of the entities operating CGD network in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana & the information of average quantum of APM gas received by the CGD entity during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 as provided by these entities is annexed as statement.

Statement

State	Name of the CGD entity	Geographical Areas	Supply in (MMSCMD)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Uttar Pradesh	Green gas Limited	Agra, Lucknow and Firozabad including TTZ	0.07	0.12	0.13
	Gail Gas Limited*	Meerut	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Central UP Gas Limited	Kanpur, Bareilly	0.15	0.15	0.15
	Siti Energy Limited*	Moradabad	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Indraprastha Gas Limited	Ghaziabad, Noida and Greater Noida	0.09	0.15	0.21
	Adani Energy Limited *	Khurja	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Saumya DSM Infratech Limited*	Mathura	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	Gail Gas Limited*	Sonepat	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited	Gurgoan	0.03	0.06	0.10
	Adani Energy Limited	Faridabad	0.03	0.07	0.09

* No APM gas has been allocated for CGD purpose

Yoga and Naturopathy

305. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

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

(a) the financial allocation made to the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (A YUSH) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period in comparison to Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the funds allocated to various research councils including the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the activities of CCRYN and the National Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy and increase the allocation of funds thereto during the Twelfth Five Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the registration of Yoga and Naturopathy practitioners; and

(f) the present status of the recommendations made by the Task Force constituted by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) (a) An allocation of Rs. 3988 crores

was made for Department of A YUSH for the 11 th Five Year Plan. The 1 th Five Year Plan is yet to be approved.

(b) The details' of funds allocated to various Research Councils including the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government proposes to revamp the activities of Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy by establishing few Central Institutes. There are two separate National Institutes for Yoga and Naturopathy viz Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune. The infrastructure, activities and allocation of both these Institutes will be augmented during the 12th Plan.

(e) The guidelines for registration of Naturopathy practitioners were sent to State Governments and UT Administrations. They were requested to enact comprehensive legislation for the regulation of Naturopathy.

Some States have taken steps for registration of degree holders of Bachelor of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNY\$) etc

(f) Some of the recommendations made by the Task Forces on promotion of Yoga & Naturopathy have been implemented.

Statement

Funds allocated various Research Council for last three years and current year

PLAN

S. No.	Research Councils	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	56.00	56.00	60.00
2.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	30.87	30.87	30.87	33.17	32.00	32.20	36.58
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	31.00	31.00	33.39	39.39	33.00	48.27	54.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	12.50	12.50	12.50	17.50	20.00	13.80	15.00
5.	Central Council for Research in Siddha**	—	—	—	—	6.00	6.00	15.00
6.	Central Council Combined Building Complex*	2.39	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
Total:		135.76	134.37	135.76	149.06	147.00	156.27	181.26

* Central Council Combined Building Complex merged with Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine w.e.f. the year 2010-11. Hence no fund were allocated after 2009-10.

** Earlier the research in Siddha was conducted under Central Council for Ayurvedic Sciences. From 2011-12 separate research council was formed namely, Central Council for Research in Siddha

Funds allocated various Research Council for last three years and current year

NON-PLAN

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	Research Councils	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences	81.00	79.50	74.00	70.00	65.00	54.65	58.38
2.	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy	14.00	13.65	12.00	14.80	16.70	16.70	17.80
3.	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine	40.00	39.40	31.07	36.26	35.00	36.22	35.45
4.	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	1.75	1.65	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25
5.	Central Council for Research in Siddha**	—	—	—	—	10.38	10.38	13.31
6.	Central Council Combined Building Complex*	0.07	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
Total:		136.82	134.27	118.57	122.81	129.08	119.95	127.19

* Central Council Combined Building Complex merged with Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine w.e.f. the year 2010-11. Hence no fund were allocated after 2009-10.

** Earlier the research in Siddha was conducted under Central Council for Ayurvedic Sciences. From 2011-12 separate research council was formed namely, Central Council for Research in Siddha.

[Translation]

Export Oriented Units

306. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government keeps information regarding the direct taxes in case of export-oriented units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) The 100% Export Oriented Units have been enjoying a 100% deduction of export profits under section 10 B of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This tax benefit has been available till assessment year 2011-12.

[English]

Child Marriages

307. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the child marriages are still prevalent in the country;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made through National Family Health Survey (NFHS) regarding living standard of such women who got married at a young age;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the child marriages and for the welfare of such women on the basis of NFHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data which is available for the period ending 2011 the numbers of cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(PCMA) 2006 in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 are 3, 60 and 113 respectively. State wise cases registered under PCMA 2006 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No Madam, the NFHS provides statistics on vital parameters only.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government takes cognizance of official statistics including that of NFHS in formulating policies and schemes. The Government of India enacted Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, to provide for the prohibition of solemnisation of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, which came into force with effect from November 2007. For effective implementation of the Act, State, Governments have been requested from time to time to notify rules under the Section 19(1) and (2) of PCMA 2006. As per the information provided by the States/UTs, so far 24 States/UTs have framed the rules. In addition, the Government has taken following steps to address the issue of Child Marriage:

- i. The Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with UNICEF and HAQ-Centre for Child Rights, an NGO, has developed a Handbook on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 which provides information on major provisions of the Act and responsibility of various stakeholders.
- ii. National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.
- iii. Every year, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on **Akha Teej**-the traditional day for such marriages.
- iv. The Government of India launched SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 200 districts of the country on 19th November 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills

etc. and building awareness on various issues. They would also be sensitized towards the importance of marriage at the right age. By empowering adolescent girls, the Scheme addresses the issue of child marriage.

v. Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Statement

Incidence of Child Marriage

S. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	211
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	15
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3.	ASSAM	0	9	0
4.	BIHAR	0	8	0
5.	CHHATTISGARH	0	2	5
6.	GOA	0	0	0
7.	GUJARAT	0	14	13
8.	HARYANA	0	0	6
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	5	0
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	5	0
11.	JHARKHAND	0	0	0
12.	KARNATAKA	3	8	12
13.	KERALA	0	6	3
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	0	4	5
15.	MAHARASHTRA	0	4	19
16.	MANIPUR	0	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	0	0	0
19.	NAGALAND	0	0	0
20.	ODISHA	0	0	1
21.	PUNJAB	0	0	0
22.	RAJASTHAN	0	2	5
23.	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24.	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0
25.	TRIPURA	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	0	5	4
27.	UTT ARAKHAND	0	0	0
28.	WEST BENGAL	0	0	25
TOTAL STATE		3	59	113
29	A&N ISLANDS	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
31	D&N HAVELI	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
33	DELHI UT	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	1	0
TOTAL UT		0	1	0
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3	60	113

Source-NCRB

Effect of Mining on Underground Water

308. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note that grant of mining lease for quarrying miliolite limestone by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh (M. P.) and Gujarat has changed the underground water content and polluted water in Balaghat, Morena etc. of M.P. and Kutch and Bhavnagar in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has coordinated with the State Governments to check the said problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) and (b) As per available information, miliolite limestone does not occur in Balaghat and Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh. One mining lease for miliolite limestone has been granted in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat. However, there is no report of change

in underground water content or pollution of water due to mining of miliolite limestone in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat and no such condition is reported in Kutch area.

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

Appointment of Auditors of Private Banks

309. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants of India to allow the Reserve Bank of India to appoint Auditors of Private Banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Government has not received any such representation from The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

[Translation]

Shortage of Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries

310. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi including Telegraph Lane Dispensary;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned strength and the actual number of Staff doctors in the allopathic/ ayurvedic/ homoeopathy CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in all the dispensaries in Delhi; and

(d) the time by which the said shortage is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) There is an overall shortage of doctors and paramedical professionals in the country, including CGHS. The Telegraph Lane Dispensary has 3 doctors and 10 staff in position to cater to the healthcare needs of CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) The requisite details are given as under:-

Categories of Doctors	Sanctioned strength	Filled up	Vacant
Specialists	117	101	16
Allopathic GDMO	699	575	124
Ayurvedic	43	21	22
Homeopathic	29	20	09
Unani	10	10	00

Categories	Sanctioned strength	Filled up	Vacant
Group-B officers	05	01	04

Categories	Sanctioned strength	Filled up	Vacant
Group-C officials	1431	1052	379

Categories	Sanctioned strength	Filled up	Vacant
Group-D staff	1230	830	400

Categories	Sanctioned strength	Filled up	Vacant
Group-C officials	1431	1052	379
Group-D staff	1230	830	400

(c) and (d) Every year UPSC makes recommendations for direct appointment of doctors and also for filling vacancies of promotional posts. However, many of the selected candidates against direct recruitment do not join CGHS. Retired doctors have been hired on contract basis against some of the vacant posts to manage the operations depending on the immediate need. No specific time frame can be indicated for filling the vacant posts on regular basis.

Solar Energy

311. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make compulsory use of solar system for all categories of houses, industries, hotels, nursing homes etc. to promote the solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes formulated by the Government to install solar panels in private houses and offices in the country;

(c) the details of subsidy being granted on solar energy equipment and technical know how provided by the Government to private houses and offices to set-up solar panels for generation of electricity in the country including Maharashtra;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment of the power saved by solar energy equipment in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides a capital subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs. 81/- per Wp (with battery storage) and Rs.57/-per Wp (without battery storage) for installation of standalone solar PV power plants of up to 1 kWp capacity in private houses and up to 100 kWp capacity in the offices in the country, including Maharashtra. Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides a capital subsidy of 90% of the project cost, limited to RS.243/- per Wp (with battery storage) and Rs. 171/- per Wp (without battery storage) for the offices of Central and State Government, Ministries.

Departments and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies in Special Category States, viz. North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and in remote and difficult areas such as Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and districts on India's international Borders.

Under the Scheme, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the cost of the Solar Water Heating Systems, limited to Rs.3000/- per square meter of solar collector area for evacuated tube system and Rs.3300/- per square meters for flat plate collector system in General Category States including Maharashtra. In Special Category States, a subsidy of 60% of the cost of solar water heating systems limited to Rs.6000/- and Rs.6600/- for evacuated tube system and flat plate collector systems respectively.

(d) and (e) Solar photovoltaic systems generate electricity for meeting the requirement of individuals, communities, industries, commercial establishments, educational institutions, government departments, etc. A solar water heating system of 100 litre per day capacity can save up to 1500 units of electricity per annum depending upon place of installation and hot water use.

[English]

Funds for Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources

312. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to various States including Gujarat for generating power through new and renewable energy sources during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has ensured proper utilization of the funds provided to various States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) The funds provided by the Government to various States/UTs including Gujarat during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.10.2012), year-wise, for development of various renewable energy sources including power generation are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) The utilization of funds is an ongoing process. Mostly the funds are released to project developers only after the completion of projects to ensure complete utilization. Some funds are released to developers through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/ State Departments and the installments are linked with projects progress and further releases are made after utilization of the installments released earlier. To ensure proper utilization of the funds, the Ministry obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also holds periodic meetings with implementing agencies to review the progress of projects and the pace of utilization of funds and undertakes random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of project implementation and systems deployed, etc. In addition, periodic audit of the State Nodal Agencies (SNAs) is also undertaken.

Statement

State-wise details of funds provided (Rs. in crore) under various renewable energy Programmes including Power generation during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (as on

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		Amt. released	Amt. released	Amt. released	Amt. released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.22	38.91	45.61	9.66
2.	A&N ISLANDS	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	53.67	68.52	66.62	20.19
4.	ASSAM	23.29	10.51	18.37	8.13
5.	BIHAR	3.99	7.75	7.29	0.51
6.	CHANDIGARH	24.12	34.71	51.27	11.57
7.	CHHATTISGARH	21.51	36.19	52.54	31.21
8.	DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	DAMAN & DEU	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
10.	DELHI	11.13	34.16	79.98	76.51
11.	GOA	0.55	0.17	1.41	0.00
12.	GUJARAT	12.89	21.19	18.14	8.17
13.	HARYANA	2.63	5.71	4.91	2.60
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7.21	15.46	16.55	2.12
15.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10.49	55.80	102.48	40.69
16.	JHARKHAND	7.40	1.99	17.90	1.83
17.	KARNATAKA	21.74	30.41	51.20	40.78
18.	KERALA	4.66	16.10	13.96	4.44
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	13.89	8.76	0.00
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	19.26	36.28	38.13	9.66
21.	MAHARASHTRA	65.90	142.37	200.21	84.04
22.	MANIPUR	2.09	3.43	3.85	14.94
23.	MEGHALAYA	3.19	7.68	5.84	1.78
24.	MIZORAM	1.62	3.54	1.24	5.72
25.	NAGALAND	0.62	1.93	11.53	11.54
26.	ODISHA	21.63	9.16	35.32	6.16
27.	PUDUCHERRY	0.20	0.12	2.04	0.01
28.	PUNJAB	9.49	9.95	14.92	1.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	RAJASTHAN	13.64	42.84	78.48	39.38
30.	SIKKIM	5.41	4.22	10.50	4.99
31.	TAMIL NADU	18.72	29.43	54.24	29.2
33.	TRIPURA	11.90	1.99	5.04	0.42
34.	UTIAR PRADESH	24.20	68.83	71.91	28.24
35.	UTIARAKHAND	19.95	39.57	22.54	22.99
36.	WEST BENGAL	36.22	41.11	41.23	19.52

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Home Loan

313. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rate on home loans have been increased a number of times during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present rate of interest being charged on home loan by different banks, bank-wise;

(c) whether there is an uniformity in the interest rate being charged by all nationalised banks in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d)

- (i) During the last two years, the rates of interest charged by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on individual home loans have decreased in most banks.
- (ii) Reserve Bank of India had deregulated the interest rates on advances sanctioned by Scheduled Commercial Banks with effect from October 18, 1994 and these interest rates are determined by banks themselves with the approval of their Boards.
- (iii) The rate of interest charged by the PSBs (floating rates) on individual home loans for select PSBs over the last two year statement enclosed reflects the positions as on particular date.

Statement

1	As on July 15, 2012 (In Percentage)		As on march 31 2012 (In Percentage)		As on July 11, 2011 (In Percentage)		As on October 25, 2010 (In Percentage)	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Bank	11.25	12.75	10.75	11.75	9	12.25	NA	NA
Bank of Baroda	11	12.5	11.25	12.75	9	10.25	10.5	12
Bank of India	10.5	11.25	10.75	11.5	9.25	11.75	10	11.5
Bank of Maharashtra	10.5	12	10.6	12.1	9	10.75	10.25	12.5
Corporation Bank	10.5	11.25	11.25	12.5	7.75	11.5	10.85	14.1
Canara Bank	10.5	11	10.75	14.25	9	12.5	10.75	14.25
Dena Bank	10.45	11	10.7	11.25	8.5	11	10.7	12.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indian Bank	10.5	11.5	10.75	11.75	8.5	11.5	10.5	12.5
OBC	10.75	11.5	10.75	12	8.5	10.5	10.25	11.75
PNB	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.25	11.5	10.5	12.5
SBI	10.5	11	10.75	14.25	NA	NA	10.5	12.75
UCO Bank	10.5	13.25	11	13.5	8.5	12.75	10.5	12
Vijaya Bank	10.55	11.85	10.75	12	9	11.5	10.75	12.25
Union Bank of India	10.5	11	11.15	12.65	NA	NA	NA	NA
United Bank of India	10.7	11	10.85	11.85	NA	NA	NA	NA
IDBI Bank	10.75	12.5	11	12.75	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Bank of India	10.5	11	10.75	11.25	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indian Overseas Bank	10.7	11.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punjab & Sind Bank	10.75	11.5	11.25	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
SBBJ	11	11.75	10.5	11.75	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Bank of Hyderabad	11	14.5	11.25	14.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Bank of Patiala	10.75	12.75	11.25	12.75	NA	NA	NA	NA
State Bank of Travancore	11.25	12	11.25	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Syndicate Bank	10.5	12	10.75	12.75	NA	NA	NA	NA

Cases of Tuberculosis

314. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR
 SHRI C.SIVASAMI
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether India accounts for the largest number of patients suffering from Tuberculosis (TB), if so, the total number of TB patients in the country, State/UT wise;

(b) the number of cases of Tuberculosis (TB) and attributable deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy and plan to control the rising number of cases of TB in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds earmarked and spent for the purpose during the said period, State/UT wise;

(e) the extent to which success has been achieved in scaling up treatment success rate and bringing down TB related 92 incidences, prevalence and mortality over the past few years, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the action plan drawn by the Government to control Tuberculosis during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) Yes. The total number of TB

cases registered during 2011, State/UT-wise is placed at enclosed statement-I

(b) State/UT-wise number of cases Tuberculosis (TB) and attributable deaths registered during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy, is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

State/UT -wise funds allocated and the utilization during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The treatment success rates have tripled approximately 30% under the National Tuberculosis Programme to 86% under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme which has resulted in bringing down the prevalence and mortality due to TB.

The State/UT-wise figures for the Treatment Success Rates for the patients registered under RNTCP in 2008, 2009 and 2011 is given in the enclosed statement

(f) 'Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis and treatment for all TB patients in the community' is the goal of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and to achieve the Goal, following action plan has been formulated:-

- i. Ensuring early and improved diagnosis of all TB patients, through improving outreach, vigorously expanding case-finding efforts among vulnerable populations, deploying better diagnostics, and by extending services to patients diagnosed and treated in the private sector.
- ii. Improving patient-friendly access to high-quality treatment for all diagnosed cases of

TB, including scaling-up treatment for MDR-TB nation wide.

- iii. Re-engineering programme systems for optimal alignment with NRHM at block level and human resource development for all health staff.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise total number of TB cases registered during 2011

Sl.	State/UT	Number of TB Cases Registered
1	2	3
1.	A&N ISLANDS	908
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	111915
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2311
4.	ASSAM	37841
5.	BIHAR	76484
6.	CHANDIGARH	2537
7.	CHHATTISGARH	27118
8.	D&N HAVELI	419
9.	DAMAN & DIU	313
10.	DELHI	51645
11.	GOA	1982
12.	GUJARAT	74867
13.	HARYANA	37913
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13501
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	13473
16.	JHARKHAND	38574
17.	KARNATAKA	70595
18.	KERALA	26126
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	17
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	90764
21.	MAHARASHTRA	135281
22.	MANIPUR	3080
23.	MEGHALAYA	5079
24.	MIZORAM	2304

1	2	3	1	2	3
25.	NAGALAND	3722	31.	TAMIL-NADU	79830
26.	ODISHA	48970	32.	TRIPURA	2798
27.	PUDUCHERRY	1568	33.	UTTAR PRADESH	285884
28.	PUNJAB	39206	34.	UTTARANCHAL	14883
29.	RAJASTHAN	112504	35.	WEST BENGAL	99829
30.	SIKKIM	1631	Total		1515872

Statement –II

State/UT-wise number of TB Patients and deaths registered during each of the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009		2010		2011*	2012*
		Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Deaths	Patients Registered	Patients Registered upto June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	803	27	804	38	908	410
2.	Andhra Pradesh	114074	6077	114414	5841	111915	55177
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2432	71	2360	2311	56	1133
4.	Assam	39910	1718	39788	1626	37841	18375
5.	Bihar	82401	2208	78510	2087	76484	39037
6.	Chandigarh	2572	50	2764	74	2537	1501
7.	Chhattisgarh	27463	953	28658	913	27118	14348
8.	D & N Haveli	386	15	397	22	419	197
9.	Daman & Diu	326	16	293	12	313	169
10.	Delhi	50693	1420	50476	1366	51645	28737
11.	Goa	1897	78	2156	103	1982	1013
12.	Gujarat	80575	4174	77839	4104	74867	36975
13.	Haryana	38241	1751	36589	1500	37913	19912
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13743	564	14179	564	13501	7302
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	13164	410	13482	454	13473	7064
16.	Jharkhand	39569	1297	39465	1223	38574	19173
17.	Karnataka	67744	4881	68655	4958	70595	35499
18.	Kerala	27019	1155	26255	1122.	26126	13341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep	24	0	13	0	17	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	83276	3114	87823	3036	90764	44835
21.	Maharashtra	137705	1794	136135	7858	135281	69388
22.	Manipur	4239	139	3652	117	3080	1507
23.	Meghalaya	4591	278	4947	199	5079	2553
24.	Mizoram	2538	90	2310	98	2304	1281
25.	Nagaland	3614	94	3904	78	3722	1820
26.	Odisha	52145	2524	49869	2502	48970	25844
27.	Puducherry	1385	80	1437	77	1568	779
23.	Punjab	38641	1642	40637	1778	39206	21573
29.	Rajasthan	111501	4281	112987	4385	112504	53648
30.	Sikkim	1720	87	1646	66	1631	994
31.	Tamil Nadu	82634	3973	82457	3980	79830	40896
32.	Tripura	2851	149	2850	136	2798	1343
33.	Uttar Pradesh	283317	9384	277245	7986	285884	144948
34.	Uttarakhand	14300	489	14754	484	14883	8283
35.	West Bengal	105816	5258	102397	4938	99829	49690
Total		1533309	66241	1522147	63781	1515872	768756

*Information of Deaths amongst cohort of TB patients registered in a quarter is available after 13-15 months.

Statement –III

State/UT wise Allocation & Utilization (Cash and Kind) under RNTCP

Sl.	Name of the	200910		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
No.	State/UT	Allocation Utilization		Allocation Utilization		Allocation Utilization		Allocation Releases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2149.20	1992.86	2258.40	2370.37	2367.60	2002.4	7715.70	1914.28
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.10	24.84	26.33	40.86	46.96	42.92	62.42	34.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	190.08	213.99	237.60	223.86	279.88	321.67	402.18	298.74
4.	Assam	620.32	616.86	775.4()	796.19	740.63	710.88	1223.38	864.87
5.	Bihar	1444.03	1652.12	1597.50	2019.07	2319.22	1783.91	7557.85	2069.08
6.	Chandigarh	75.59	71.09	87.81	91.46	107.84	90.92	113.15	61.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	790.50	517.09	830.00	699.25	1143.40	885.39	2279.95	401.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31.45	31.01	35.20	36.53	43.79	35.87	48.63	26.22
9.	Daman & Diu	22.03	19.85	24.65	25.75	35.24	23.7	31.14	8.85
10.	Delhi	821.46	987.4	941.68	1152.64	1217.02	1215.22	1368.45	804.54
11.	Goa	63.54	64.32	71.24	85.74	108.87	120.75	83.55	48.68
12.	Gujarat	1663.58	1942.67	1854.36	2088.94	2028.48	2270.82	3598.88	1049.61
13.	Haryana	507.15	522.78	661.10	597.32	692.91	607.35	2173.20	677.92
14.	Himachal Pradesh	392.58	285.85	437.94	328.27	513.48	457.64	415.73	271.97
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	567.16	408.91	634.14	426.61	615.54	643.87	677.03	265.33
16.	Jharkhand	832.30	595.49	874.00	820.1	1030.00	879.56	2887.58	854.39
17.	Karnataka	1333.12	1512.45	1486.96	1841.77	2030.60	1970.97	2148.57	924.28
18.	Kerala	749.77	720.92	835.30	1042.27	1090.71	993.69	1088.12	433.13
19.	Lakshadweep	22.05	10.24	24.67	12.34	2750	17.63	24.82	10.56
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1514.40	1387.86	1689.73	1672.5	2042.96	2022.84	2176.64	837.74
21.	Maharashtra	2863.78	3022.36	3195.51	3504.11	4002.00	4156.26	4866.08	2410.27
22.	Manipur	204.32	208.37	255.40	274.44	265.19	308.37	343.65	221.43
23.	Meghalaya	157.28	125.39	159.67	166.86	255.88	141.13	196.60	163.93
24.	Mizoram	107.04	118.9	133.80	129.31	162.03	200.18	283.35	182.83
25.	Nagaland	168.00	214.95	210.00	201.48	204.98	200.26	316.62	220.80
26.	Odisha	1225.60	912.77	1287.05	985.91	1513.65	1081.08	3612.57	815.76
27.	Puducherry	45.62	50.28	52.66	89.40	111.01	96.95	132.80	64.88
28.	Punjab	751.83	625.13	839.10	896.85	981.70	833.71	906.36	442.76
29.	Rajasthan	1548.64	1439.14	1727.64	1627.64	1914.54	1629.6	2748.67	550.18
30.	Sikkim	64.64	67.69	80.80	82.66	75.25	125.54	164.84	96.41
31.	Tamilnadu	1651.61	1363.97	1841.55	1536.67	1661.46	1664.95	2358.87	826.74
32.	Tripura	88.32	94.64	110.40	103.57	112.37	109.02	210.11	122.76
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4794.70	4292.69	5594.22	4727.54	5234.35	4889.49	8670.47	375.77
34.	Uttarakhand	325.70	307.81	342.00	359.04	449.07	346.46	1005.20	335.21
35.	West Bengal	2015.51	2420.85	2249.26	2476.8	2770.10	2677.08	2909.35	1047.46
	Total	29825.00	28843.54	33500.00	33531.19	38100.00	35583.81	64861.79	19712.29

Statement –IV

State/UT -wise Total No. of TB patients register the Treatment Success Rate

S.	State	2008			2009			2010	
		No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Treated Successfully	Treatment Success Rate	No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Treated Successfully	Treatment Success Rate	No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Treated Successfully
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	748	656	88%	803	693	86%	804	674
2.	Andhra Pradesh	114624	99360	87%	114074	99239	87%	114414	99758
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2450	2133	87%	2432	2110	87%	2360	2081
4.	Assam	38454	32307	84%	39910	32783	82%	39788	32302
5.	Bihar	84404	74409	88%	82401	73155	89%	78510	69018
6.	Chandigarh	2492	2252	90%	2572	2299	89%	2764	2473
7.	Chhattisgarh	27280	23683	87%	27463	23742	86%	28658	24014
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	443	366	83%	386	304	79%	397	306
9.	Daman & Diu	224	167	75%	326	199	61%	293	245
10.	Delhi	49505	43978	89%	50693	46697	92%	50476	44132
11.	Goa	1996	1708	86%	1897	1673	88%	2156	1839
12.	Gujarat	79365	65684	83%	80575	67703	84%	77839	65043
13.	Haryana	35348	29467	83%	38241	32022	84%	36589	30778
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13618	12036	88%	13743	12080	88%	14179	12457
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12521	10896	87%	13164	11775	89%	13482	11938
16.	Jharkhand	38395	34140	89%	39569	35496	90%	39465	34981
17.	Karnataka	66159	52135	79%	67744	53608	79%	68655	54779
18.	Kerala	24935	21035	84%	27019	23159	86%	26255	22541
19.	Lakshadweep	11	10	91%	24	24	100%	13	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	80929	67866	84%	83276	70921	85%	87823	75864
21.	Maharashtra	139641	115983	83%	137705	116506	85%	136135	114433
22.	Manipur	4293	3572	83%	4239	3655	86%	3652	3259
23.	Meghalaya	4639	3796	82%	4591	3643	79%	4947	4031
24.	Mizoram	2558	2336	91%	2538	2318	91%	2310	2018
25.	Nagaland	2984	2619	88%	3614	3287	91%	3904	3572
26.	Odisha	51031	43761	86%	52145	44744	86%	49869	42370

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Puducherry	1333	1159	87%	1385	1189	86%	1437	24.7
28.	Punjab	37076	31951	86%	38641	33601	87%	40637	35429
29.	Rajasthan	112192	97847	87%	111501	97491	87%	112987	100694
30.	Sikkim	1641	1414	86%	1720	1399	81%	1646	1378
31.	Tamil Nadu	84610	13791	87%	82634	12434	88%	82457	71935
32.	Tripura	2846	2532	89%	2851	2501	88%	2850	2474
33.	Uttar Pradesh	278044	242037	87%	283317	248194	88%	277245	245186
34.	Uttarakhand	13331	11231	84%	14300	11918	83%	14754	12357
35.	West Bengal	107213	90979	85%	105816	87825	83%	102397	84705
Total		1517333	1299296	86%	1533309	1320387	86%	1522147	1310324

*Information of Treatment Outcomes amongst cohort of TB patients registered in a quarter is available only after 13-15 months.

Treatment of Poor

315. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed that in spite of court order certain private hospitals are not giving free treatment to the poor in prescribed number;

(b) if so, the name of such hospitals not providing treatment for poor, State-wise/hospital-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/ propose to take any action against such hospitals; and .

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (d) Since Health is a State Subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, as informed by Government of NCT of Delhi, in pursuance of the judgement dated 22/03/2007 and order dated 17/07/2007 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP(C) No.2866/2002, hospitals/societies, which were allotted land at concessional rates by the land allotting agencies were directed to provide free treatment to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD, completely free of any charges to the poor patients.

34 identified private hospitals, namely, Sunder Lal Jain Ch. Hospital, Dharmshila Hospital, Jaipur Golden Hospital, Deepak Memorial Hospital, Escorts Hospital, Max Devki Devi Hospital, VIMHANS, Amar Jyoti Ch. Trust, ISIC, G.M.Modi Hospital, Kottakkal Arya, NHI, MKW, PSRI, Saroj Hospital, Shanti Mukund Hospital, Primus hospital, Batra Hospital, Delhi ENT hospital, Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Action Cancer Hospital, BLK Hospital, Khosla Hospital, Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, NCI, Jessa Ram Hospital, Rockland Hospital, Fortis Vasant Kunj, Max Shalimar Bagh, Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, MGS, Jivodaya Hospital and Sitaram Bhartia Hospital were not providing free treatment to the extent of 100/0 IPD and 25% of total OPD either in IPD or OPD or both. The Government of NCT of Delhi has issued notices to the above mentioned 34 defaulter hospitals on 19/09/2012.

At present, there are three functional hospitals, namely, St. Stephens' Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi; Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi and Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Rohini, New Delhi which are not providing free treatment to the poor and their matter is subjudice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and case is being contested by GNCTD.

Government of NCT of Delhi also issued notices on 01/11/2012 to 10 hospitals whose IPD achievement was less than 3.3% for explaining reasons why

proceedings of contempt of court may not be initiated against them.

[English]

Grant of Mining Leases In Tribal Areas

316. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mining leases granted in tribal/scheduled areas during the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the tribals have objected to mining activities being undertaken in and around their habitations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Gas to AP

317. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently released gas to Andhra Pradesh (AP) to partially tide over the power crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for release of gas only for a period of one month;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Government of AP for extending gas supply beyond the period of one month; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh, MOP&NG has issued a letter dated 20.10.2012 for supply of 2.0 MMSCMD of RLNG to Independent Power Projects (IPP) in Andhra Pradesh for a period of 30 days. The RLNG will be supplied to Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh by swapping of KG D6 gas allocated to GAIL's LPG plant with RLNG

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Mining in Tribal Areas

318. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several companies which are neither owned nor controlled by people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes for mining in tribal areas in violation of the Alienation of Land Transfer Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to cancel such mining leases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) The details of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the State Governments with companies are not centrally maintained.

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

[Translation]

Subsidy on Petroleum Products

319. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy on diesel, kerosene and LPG cylinders being provided by the Government at present;

(b) the details of taxes being levied by the Government on these products; and

(c) the revenue earned by the Government through imposition of taxes on petroleum products during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) The Government provides fiscal subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". In addition to this, the Government has been modulating the price of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, resulting in under-recoveries to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of these products. These are being compensated by the Government and the upstream oil companies under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The details of the fiscal subsidy given by Government and under-recovery presently incurred by the OMCs on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given below:-

S. No.		Diesel	PDS	Domestic
			Kerosene	LPG
			Rs./ Litre	Rs./ Cylinder
1	Subsidy given by Government under the subsidy scheme	N.A.	0.82	22.58
2	Under-recovery incurred by OMCs *	9.06	31.30	478.50
3	Total Subsidy to consumers	9.06	32.12	501.08
(1+2)				

* As per Refinery Gate Price effective 1 November 2012 (For PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG) and 16th November 20 12(for Diesel)

(b) The details of taxes in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel PDS Kerosene and subsidised Domestic LPG (of 14.2 kg) cylinder are given the enclosed statement-I

(c) The details of contribution made by the oil companies to Central and State Exchequer during last the three years are given in the enclosed statement-I

Statement –I

Taxes included in Retail Selling Price of Petroleum Products at Delhi

S. No.	Components of Price	Diesel (eff. 16.11.2012)		IPDS Kerosene (eff. 1.11.2012)		Domestic LPG (eff. 1.11.2012)	
		Rs./Litre	% in RSP	Rs./Litre	% in RSP	Rs./ Litre	% in RSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax VAT	37.21	78.92%	14.08	95.27%	410.50	100%
Central Taxes							
2.	Custom duty	0.89*	1.89%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
3.	Excise Duty	3.56**	7.55%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
4.	Total Central Taxes	4.45	9.44%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
(2+3)							
State Taxes@							
5.	VAT	5.49	11.64%	0.70	4.73%	Nil	0%
5.	Total State Taxes	5.49	11.64 %	0.70	4.73%	Nil	0%
6.	Total Taxes	9.94	21.08%	0.70	4.73%	Nil	0%
(4+5)							
7.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi	47.15		14.79		410.50	
(1 +6)							

@ state taxes vary from state to state.

* Based on November, 2012 2nd Fortnight Refinery Gate Price

** Including Education Cess @ 3%

Statement –II

Contribution to Central and State Exchequer by the Oil Companies.

(Rs. Carore)

Particulars		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Contribution to Central Exchequer			
	A. Taxi Duties on Crude oil & Petroleum products			
	Cess on Crude Oil	6559	6810	7108
	Royalty on Crude Oil / Gas	3859	3652	3614
	Customs Duty	4563	24136	10013
	Excise Duty	62480	68040	61954
	Service tax etc.	982	942	1033
	Sub Total (A)	78443	103580	83723
	B. Dividend to Government/Income tax etc.			
	Corporate/ Income Tax* *	17935	17146	16379
	Dividend income to Central Govt.	8066	9807	10055
	Dividend distribution tax	1864	2354	2309
	Profit Petroleum on exploration of Oil/ Gas	5471	3610	7384
	Sub Total (B)	33336	32917	36127
	Total Contribution to Central Exchequer (A+B)	111779	136497	119850
2.	Contribution to State Exchequer			
	A. Tax/Duties on Crude & Petroleum products			
	Royalty on Crude Oil I Gas	3349	4636	7514
	Sales Taxi VAT on POL Products	64999	78689	96945
	Octroi Duties Incl. Electricity Duty	1888	2163	2986
	Entry Tax / Others	1829	3488	5453
	Sub Total (C)	72065	88976	112899
	B. Dividend to Government/Direct tax etc.			
	Dividend Income to State Govt.	17	21	20
	Sub Total (D)	17	21	20
	Total Contribution to State Exchequer (C+D)	72082	88997	112919
	Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (1+2)	183861	225494	232769

Note: Based on data provided by oil companies

** Corporate/ Income tax data excludes RIL (integrated company)

Setting up of CNG Stations

320. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the criteria laid down for setting up of CNG filling stations in the country;

(b) the details of surveys conducted by the Government for setting up of CNG stations in various cities of Rajasthan including Jaipur and the time frame by which the new CNG filling stations are likely to be set up in Rajasthan;

(c) the present number of CNG filling stations in Delhi and whether the CNG run vehicles in Delhi have to queue up for hours for filling of gas;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to set up more CNG filling stations in Delhi along with the number of such stations for which land acquisition has already been completed; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) established under the PNGRB Act, 2006 grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the eligibility criteria specified in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008. CNG filling stations are part of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, Depending upon natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability, PNGRB includes the Geographical Areas (GAs) in bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD Networks and those who fulfill the eligibility criteria specified in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008 can participate in CGD bidding. The authorized entities, whether private or public can setup CNG dispensing stations within the respective authorized Geographical Area (GAs) based on the techno-economic feasibility. PNGRB has identified, on suo moto basis, fifteen Geographical Areas (GAs) viz Kota, Banswari, Dungarpur, Udiapur, Chittorgarh,

Bhilwara, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner, Sriganganagar, Ajmer, Badmer, Jaisalmer and Bhiwadi in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) As on date, 238 nos. of CNG Stations are in operation in Delhi. 23 more CNG stations are likely to be operational in Delhi by June 2013, out of which 19 CNG stations have already been commissioned and are awaiting statutory approvals. Work is currently in progress at four sites allotted to Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) for setting up CNG stations. IOL is fully geared up for further expansion of its CNG fuelling infrastructure in Delhi by setting up more CNG Stations

[English]

Checking Inflation

321. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out any policy to increase industrial output growth and to check increasing inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures likely to be taken by the Government to revive sliding economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government to improve industrial growth and contain inflation. The announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) is the key policy action to strengthen the manufacturing sector. The measures being undertaken by the Government to revive the industrial growth, inter alia, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector by focusing on Public Private Partnerships, etc. Administrative, fiscal and monetary measures have been taken to contain inflation. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) raised the policy rates by 375 basis points from March 2010 to October 2011 for containing inflation. However, with some moderation in inflation, particularly core inflation, RBI began softening its monetary policy stance gradually to improve growth which is reflected in terms of reduction in cash reserve ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and repo rate. The Government is monitoring the economic situation on continuous basis and has been

taking appropriate steps from time to time to boost business sentiment and investment. Certain measures taken by the Government recently to achieve higher growth, inter alia, include liberalization of FOI policy in sectors like multi-brand retail, aviation, power and broadcasting sectors to attract foreign investment, announcing a road map to achieve fiscal consolidation, reduction in the subsidy on diesel etc.

Number of SHGs

322. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accredited micro financing Self Help Groups (SHGs) including those being run by women/ Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled tribe (ST)/ Other Backward Classes(OBCs) functioning in the country as on March, 2012, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any plan/proposal to engage these groups for expansion of their micro financing activities in remote rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to these groups (especially women groups) for operating their micro financing activities in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) NABARD has reported that as on 31.03.2012, 79.60 lakh SHGs were savings linked and 43.54 lakh SHGs were credit linked with various Banks across the country. The I state-wise number of savings linked and credit linked SHGs as on 31 March 2012 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) A scheme for promotion and financing of Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in association with Government of India is being implemented by NABARD across 150 backward and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts of the country. The scheme aims at saturating the districts with viable and self sustainable WSHGs by involving anchor NGOs/support agencies who shall promote and facilitate credit linkage of these groups with banks, provide continuous hand holding support, enable their journey for livelihoods and also take responsibility for loan repayments.

NABARD provides grant support @Rs.10,000/- per SHG to these NGOs and also bear the cost of training and other capacity building initiatives.

Statement

Sl. No.	Region/State	No. of SHGS Savings linked as on 31.03.2012	No. of SHGS Savings linked as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	5521	1349
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1495904	1400995
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8363	361
4.	Assam	276565	117809
5.	Bihar	305113	223033
6.	Chandigarh	619	213
7.	Chhattisgarh	129854	53285
8.	Goa	8414	2965
9.	Gujarat	226626	72495
10.	Haryana	44184	21433
11.	Himachal Pradesh	65641	35872
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	6349	3138
13.	Jharkhand	89603	63336
14.	Karnataka	628643	266978
15.	Kerala	615714	159843
16.	Lakshadweep	171	35
17.	Madhya Pradesh	163588	60815
18.	Maharashtra	827047	214012
19.	Manipur	12711	5807
20.	Meghalaya	14091	2569
21.	Mizoram	4976	2383
22.	Nagaland	10711	2752
23.	New Delhi	3536	1120
24.	Odisha	540029	314669
25.	Puducherry	17913	13678
26.	Punjab	37343	15304

1	2	3	4
27.	Rajasthan	251654	134961
28.	Sikkim	5280	2561
29.	Tamil Nadu	925392	514203
30.	Tripura	34021	25174
31.	Uttar Pradesh	471184	212922
32.	Uttarakhand	48141	25430
33.	West Bengal	685448	382942
GRAND TOTAL		7960349	4354442

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008

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

(a) whether instances of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) disallowing waiver of loans of farmers in various States

particularly Maharashtra under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDR), 2008 come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NABARD has asked banks to recover the loans from the farmers waived off under the said Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (e) Yes Madam. On account of major irregularities, NABARD has asked seven (7) banks to recover the loans from the farmers waived off under the said Scheme. The list of withheld/recalled claims under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 of the 7 banks is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise/Bank-wise details of total amount recalled/withheld under ADWDRS-2008 on account of irregularities

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank/State	Amt. withheld	Reasons for withholding	Present status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kolhapur DCCB (Maharashtra)	7772.27	Crop loans sanctioned in violation of prudent/established banking norms involving financial irregularities such as not adhering to prescribed scale of finance (SOF), land holding size, cropping pattern, Normal Credit Limit (NCL) etc. had been claimed by bank.	Based on the RCS investigation banks rechecking of claims the ineligible Amount was increased to refunded ineligible Rs. 111.10 crore. Accordingly, bank had claims of Rs. 22.37 crore and still to refund Rs. 11.00 crore.
2.	Dhanbad DCCB (Jharkhand)	1329.04	A complaint was received, alleging large scale irregularities observed in claiming ADWDR-2008 benefits from NABARD in respect of PACS affiliated to DCCB Dhanbad in general and Jorapokhar Mohalbani PACS in particular. The alleged irregularities were relating to tampering with loan documents/	NABARD is pursuing the matter for refund of RS.1329.04lakh with Dhanbad DCCB

1	2	3	5	6
			bogus ledgers/non-agricultural loans (i.e. consumption loan, Non agricultural credit limits, loan against Fixed deposit, Loan for social/marriages purpose.) to extract benefit for the ineligible borrowers. The Chief secretary Govt. of Jharkahnd was advised to conduct investigation in the matter. However after perusing the matter with RCS for two years no report was submitted and it was decided to recall the amount released to the bank and also treat the withheld amount as ineligible.	
3.	MPSCB	18713.90	On orders of State Govt. RCS issued orders to auditors/ Distt. RCS to verify DW claims under ADWDRS-2008 at each of PACS. Nature of regularities were ineligible/ non agricultural loans, treating big farmers as small farmers, covering loan accounts prior to cut of date of 31 Mrach 1997 etc.	Based on RCS report the MPSCB recasted the claims after reducing the claims considered ineligible by RCS
4.	Panchmahal DCCB (Gujarat)	8262.17	Fraud/Fraudulent crop loaning at 2 Large Adivasi Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) (Sukhasar & Nani Bhugedi) of RS.53.00 cr detected in NB's inspection of this DCCB conducted in March 2003. Based on the report the Bank recasted the claims	The bank recasted the claim by reducing ineligible claims.
5.	Bihar SCARDB	150.07	The Inspection team observed irregularities in lodging claims like inclusion of non agricultural loans under waivers etc. R.O has taken up matter for refund of excess amount of claim of Rs. 23.23 lakh	The bank has recasted the claim by reducing the ineligible amount.
6.	MPSCARDB	501	In view of large number of Audited claim under Debt Waiver (GRM) amounting to Rs. 501.00 lakh received after 31.3.2009, in respect of Rajgarh DCARDB ,R.O, was advised to conduct study and study report indicated irregularities. RCS was advised to re verify the claims.	Based on RCS report the claim recasted after reducing the ineligible claim.
7.	Assam SCB	167.8	Ineligible claims relating to functional society were detected during Statutory Inspection of the bank	The bank has refunded the ineligible claims and the withheld claims were settled.
Total		36896.25		

*[Translation]***Device to Prevent Pilferage of LPG**

324. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to put any special device or Radio Frequency Identification computer chips on domestic LPG cylinders to prevent pilferage;

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

(c) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will be asked to bear the expenses of Radio Frequency Identification computer chips instead of consumers;

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

(e) the extent to which the proposed device will be helpful in checking the diversion of domestic LPG cylinders for commercial or auto LPG use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, a pilot project for introducing Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID), which helps in tracking the LPG cylinder was launched in April, 2008 at Nashik but it was not found to be cost effective.

It has instead been decided that systematic corrections to check pilferage of LPG may be carried out on a continuous basis.

Drilling of Deep Water Blocks

325. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests from various quarters have been received by the Government to stop drilling in deep water blocks for three years;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) There was sudden spurt in exploration activity worldwide since 2007 due to the then high crude oil prices, which led to acute shortage of the deepwater rigs worldwide. The non-availability of the deepwater rigs adversely effected the completion of the minimum work commitments by various contractors of the deepwater blocks in their respective current exploration phases. The operators of these deepwater blocks requested the government to grant a drilling moratorium of 3 years to mitigate the situation caused by the deepwater rig shortage so as to enable them to complete their drilling commitments envisaged under the PSCs.

Government has approved a proposal for granting drilling moratorium for 3 years starting 1st January, 2008 to 31st December, 2010 to thirty (30) deepwater blocks under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime signed up to New Exploration & Licensing Policy (NELP) - V, where drilling commitments (except development drilling) remained unfulfilled as on 1st January 2009. The drilling moratorium was granted to enable the operators to fulfill the exploratory and appraisal drilling commitments which could not be completed due to global shortages of deepwater drilling rigs during that time.

The company-wise number of blocks where drilling moratorium was granted are as under:

Operator	No. of blocks granted drilling moratorium
ONGC	16
RIL	13
ENI	1

[English]

BIPA with Countries

326. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) with any country;

(b) if so, the details there of including the salient features, merits and demerits of BIPA;

(c) whether BIPA is likely to have any adverse impact on Indian Economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) and (b) Government of India has signed Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (BIPA) with 82 countries, of which BIPAs with 72 countries have come into force. The list of all the 82 countries with whom India has signed BIPA alongwith the text of 72 BIPAs, which are currently in force is available at http://finmin.nic.in/bipa/bipa_ndex.asp. These Agreements are intended to

promote bilateral investment flows by assuring fair and equitable treatment to investments on post establishment basis. These agreements contain provisions relating, *inter-alia*, to National Treatment, Most Favoured Nation Treatment and mechanism for dispute resolution, on reciprocal basis.

(c) and (d) These Agreements require the concerned Governments to handle a dispute notice by a foreign investor from the other country, covered by the Agreement, in terms of the provisions of the Agreement, which may also entail international arbitration. In view of the dispute notices received by the Government of India recently, Government has been taking steps to handle the specific dispute notices, in terms of the provisions of the applicable Agreement and the facts of the case. The generic issues arising from the said dispute notices are also being handled appropriately.

Theft of Infants

327. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of theft of infants from different Government hospitals of the country has been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise and hospital wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon to curb these type of incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, only one case of missing of a baby girl was reported on 10.10.2009 from Obstetrics & Gynecology department in Safdarjung Hospital. The matter was reported to Police by the Hospital authority. Preliminary enquiry conducted by the hospital authority revealed that the baby was handed over to a lady (who was befriended by the mother 'of the baby) by the mother herself in lieu of gratification in the form of money and clothes.

Various security arrangements have been put in place in all three Central Government Hospitals, which include' round-the-clock monitoring by CCTV cameras;

round-the-clock deployment of security guards in all maternity wards and on all the strategic points including main entry and exit points; putting up of notices in all wards and at important public places informing that infants should not be handed over to unknown persons, etc.

[*Translation*]

Plan for Promoting Tourism Industry

328. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any draft action plan for promotion of the tourism Industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide 50 crore rupees for the construction of roads for easy access to tourist spots in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has identified such tourist spots; and

(f) if so, the details of the identified tourist spots and the funds allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI) (a) to (f) The Working Group on Tourism for 12th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, has recommended various strategies for promotion of tourism Industry to increase India's share of International Tourist arrivals to at least 1 % by end of 12th Plan from the level of 0.64% in 2011 and to provide adequate facilities for domestic tourism sustain the growth of over 12% during 12th Plan.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for tourism projects, including those relating to tourist spots, which are prioritized every year based on discussions with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines. MOT also provides funds for the improvement of road connectivity leading to the tourist sites, especially from the National Highways/State highways and other entry points under its Plan Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. Identification of tourism projects in the country are primarily the responsibility of

the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The details of projects and amount sanctioned for all States/UTs during the 11 th Five Year Plan given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned*
during 11th Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	244.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	174.25
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	26	95.94
5.	Bihar	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	19	30.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	45.58
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman & Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	27	78.29
11.	Goa	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	17	86.36
13.	Haryana	35	99.78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45	128.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145	391.17
16.	Jharkhand	21	67.27
17.	Kerala	40	163.53
18.	Karnataka	31	140.48
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	23	162.96
21.	Manipur	36	137.82
22.	Meghalaya	28	61.64
23.	Mizoram	33	79.59
24.	Madhya Pradesh	59	203.19

25.	Nagaland	75	176.96
26.	Odisha	40	127.95
27.	Puducherry	20	74.75
28.	Punjab	16	66.69
29.	Rajasthan	28	125.41
30.	Sikkim	86	213.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	49	160.78
32.	Tripura	48	91.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	168.39
34.	Uttarakhand	31	198.68
35.	West Bengal	48	149.54
Grand Total		1226	4090.31

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

Interest Rate on Industries

329. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in lending to industries by banks due to complicated process of advancement of loans, higher interest rate on loans and recession in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, credit flow to industries by banks in the last three years is consistently increasing. The details are as under:-

Credit flow to Industrial Sector

(Rs. in crore)

FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY2011-12
2,57,061	3,09,398	3,45,025

Complaints Involving ATM Transactions

330. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints regarding the loss of money during transactions carried out at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received/pending with the banks during the last three years along with the reasons for delay in disposing such cases, year-wise and bank-wise;

(c) whether audit has been conducted by the banks in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Infants Deaths

331. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infants in Delhi's Government hospitals including Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital die every month;

(b) if so, the number of women and infants who died during delivery during the last three years and till date, with details thereof year-wise and hospital wise;

(c) the details of the effective steps proposed to be taken/being taken by the Government to check negligence/ carelessness on the part of the doctors/nurses and also to ensure that all the healthcare facilities are provided to pregnant women promptly on urgent basis; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to put in place better and advance techniques in future in tackling the delivery cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) In so far as three central Government Hospitals namely Sadarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and

Hospital are concerned, the details of infant death and women died during delivery during 2009-2010 and 2011 are also given in the enclosed statement. As far as Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital (SGMH) under the Government of NCT of Delhi is concerned, the details of total number of deliveries, maternal death and still births (intra uterine death and fresh still birth) during 2009,2010 and 2011 are also given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Various measures are taken in respect of above stated Central Governments to ensure good and prompt healthcare services to pregnant women and to check negligence/ carelessness on the part of Doctors and Nurses which include education of both healthcare providers and general public, proper antenatal checkup and .post natal follow up for both mother and child, conduct" of medical procedures by competent personnel and using appropriate equipment in labour rooms and Nurseries. Also mortality review' committee exists in hospitals to analyze the deficiencies if any and suggest improvement in future.

The Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital under the Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that each maternal death is audited from time to time to identify the cause/negligence and steps that are taken in accordance with the outcome. It has also been informed by the SGMH that efforts are also made to arrest the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio.

Statement**I. Three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi**

Year	Safdarjung Hospital		Dr. R.M.L. Hospital		LHMC	
	Infant Death	Women died during delivery	Infant Death	Women died during delivery	Infant Death	Women died during delivery
2009	708	50	10	Nil	39	Nil
2010	671	76	06	Nil	55	Nil
2011	539	76	03	Nil	44	Nil

II. Saniav Gandhi Memorial Hospital

Year	Total No. of deliveries	Maternal Death	Still Birth
2009	7537	14	253
2010	7162	13	199
2011	7259	19	188

[English]

DOTS Services for Tuberculosis

332. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) the number of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) and DOTS Plus centres in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of TB patients admitted and successfully cured or completed treatment in the above centres indicating the treatment success rate achieved under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend DOTS and DOTS Plus services to all the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) State/UT-wise number of DOTS and DOTS-Plus centres in the country are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) State/UT-wise number of TB patients registered and treated successfully during the last three years and the current year (up to June) in respect of other than drug resistant TB are given in the enclosed statement-II. For drug resistant TB, the detail are given in the enclosed statement-III.

(c) and (d) Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), DOTS and DOTS-Plus services are already available in all the States as given in the enclosed statement-I.

Statement – I

State/UT-wise number of DOTS and DOTS Plus Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	DOTS Centres	DOTS Plus Centres
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48625	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	371	2
4.	Assam	5797	1
5.	Bihar	30005	1
6.	Chandigarh	170	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	11362	1
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104	-
9.	Daman & Diu	53	-
10.	Delhi	681	4
11.	Goa	974	1
12.	Gujarat	37682	4
13.	Haryana	6550	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4758	2
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2567	2
16.	Jharkhand	14363	1
17.	Karnataka	29242	4
18.	Kerala	13961	2
19.	Lakshadweep	9	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22806	2
21.	Maharashtra	35928	10
22.	Manipur	952	1
23.	Meghalaya	1029	2
24.	Mizoram	450	1
25.	Nagaland	164	1
26.	Odisha	46839	1
27.	Puducherry	61	1
28.	Punjab	10487	3
29.	Rajasthan	9537	6

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkirn	387	1	34.	Uttarakhand	4442	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	13476	3	35.	West Bengal	14933	4
32.	Tripura	955	1		Grand Total	397814	74
33.	Uttar Pradesh	28094	2				

Statement –II

State/UT-wise number of TB patients registered and treated successfully during the last three years and the current year

State/UT	2009			2010			2011*	2012*
	No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Treated Successfully	Treatment Success Rate	No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Treated Successfully	Treatment Success Rate	No. of Patients Registered	No. of Patients Registered Up to June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	803	693	86%	804	674	84%	908	410
Andhra Pradesh	114074	99239	87%	114414	99758	87%	111915	55177
Arunachal Pradesh	2432	2110	87%	2360	2081	88%	2311	1133
Assam	39910	32783	82%	39788	32302	81%	37841	18375
Bihar	82401	73155	89%	78510	69018	88%	76484	39037
Chandigarh	2572	2299	89%	2764	2473	89%	2537	1501
Chhattisgarh	27463	23742	86%	28658	24014	84%	27118	14348
D & N Haveli	386	304	79%	397	306	77%	419	197
Daman & Diu	326	199	61%	293	245	84%	313	169
Delhi	50693	46697	92%	50476	44132	87%	51645	28737
Goa	1897	1673	88%	2156	1839	85%	1982	1013
Gujarat	80575	67703	84%	77839	65043	84%	74867	36975
Haryana	38241	32022	84%	36589	30778	84%	37913	19912
Himachal Pradesh	13743	12080	88%	14179	12457	88%	13501	7302
Jammu & Kashmir	13164	11775	89%	13482	11938	89%	13473	7064
Jharkhand	39569	35496	90%	39465	34981	89%	38574	19173
Karnataka	67744	53608	79%	68655	54779	80%	70595	35499
Kerala	27019	23159	86%	26255	22541	86%	26126	13341
Lakshadweep	24	24	100%	13	13	100%	17	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	83276	70921	85%	87823	75864	86%	90764	44835
Maharashtra	137705	116506	85%	136135	114433	84%	13528	69388
Manipur	4239	3655	86%	3652	3259	89%	3080	1507
Meghalaya	4591	3643	79%	4947	4031	81%	5079	2553
Mizoram	2538	2318	91%	2310	2018	87%	2304	1281
Nagaland	3614	3287	91%	3904	3572	91%	3722	1820
Odisha	52145	44744	86%	49869	42370	85%	48970	25844
Puducherry	1385	1189	86%	1437	1247	87%	1568	779
Punjab	38641	33601	87%	40637	35429	87%	39206	21573
Rajasthan	111501	97491	87%	112987	100694	89%	112504	53648
Sikkim	1720	1399	81%	1646	1378	84%	1631	994
Tamil Nadu	82634	72434	88%	82457	71935	87%	79830	40896
Tripura	2851	2501	88%	2850	2474	87%	2798	1343
Uttar Pradesh	283317	248194	88%	277245	245186	88%	285884	144948
Uttarakhand	14300	11918	83%	14754	12357	84%	14883	8283
West Bengal	105816	87825	83%	102397	84705	83%	99829	49690
Total	1533309	1320387	86%	1522147	1310324,	86%	1515872	768756

*Information of Treatment Outcomes amongst cohort of TB patients registered in a quarter is available only after 13-15 months.

Statement –III

State wise number of Drug Resistant TB (DR-TB) patients registered for treatment and treatment, Success rates under the RNTCP during each of the last three years and the current year

State	2009		2010*		2011*		2012s*	
	No. of DR-TB patients Registered	Treatment Success Rate	No. of DR-TB patients Registered	No. of DR-TB patients Registered	No. of DR-TB patients Registered	No. of DR-TB patients Registered	No. of DRTB patients Registered	
1	2	3	4	5	6			
Andhra Pradesh	154	44%	246	435	834			
Delhi	292	55%	392	555	1,1302			
Gujarat**	252	39%	558	696	1296			
Haryana	42	40%	54	82	92			
Jharkhand			3	20	84			
Kerala**	134	61%	127	128	245			
Maharashtra	102	52%	203	534	2321			

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	3	67%	29	47	100
Rajasthan	102	58%	215	274	1486
Tamil Nadu	54	39%	125	181	359
West Bengal	39	59%	232	216	488
Himachal Pradesh				SI	59
Uttar Pradesh				45	49
Puducherry				6	20
Madhya Pradesh				35	216
Karnataka				43	60
Uttarakhand				16	41
Jammu & Kashmir				0	32
Andaman & Nicobar Islands				0	5
Mizoram				2	25
Nagaland				0	16
Manipur				0	27
Arunachal Pradesh				0	79
Punjab				0	167
Chandigarh				0	47
Chhattisgarh				1	26
Assam				0	76
Meghalaya				0	52
Tripura				2	12
Sikkim				0	74
Goa				5	16
Bihar					73
Grand Total	1174		2184	3374	9779

Data of third quarter of 2012 is under validation.

*Information of Treatment Outcomes amongst cohort of DR-TB patients registered in a quarter is available only after 31-33 months

** The data for Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu is included in Gujarat. Data for Lakshadweep is indicated in Kerala.

*[Translation]***Protection of Indigenous Producers**

333. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken to avoid the failures in the economic sector and address the lack of mutual coordination among the Ministries;

(b) whether the Government has decided to allow Foreign Direct Investment on the pretext of economic reforms and ignoring the sound domestic producers; and:

(c) if so, the intention of the Government behind it and details of the steps being, taken on to provide protection to indigenous producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) The Government has taken several steps to boost the economy and the industrial sector in particular. In order to boost the business sentiment and investment certain measures taken by the Government recently, *inter alia*, include liberalization of FDI policy to attract foreign investment, announcing a road map to achieve fiscal consolidation, reduction in the subsidy on diesel etc. The measures being taken by the Government to revive the industrial growth, *inter alia*, include announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), better access to finance for manufacturing sector, promoting Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector by focusing on Public Private Partnerships, etc. In order to ensure mutual coordination among the Ministries, the Government has been monitoring large investment projects on regular basis.

(b) and (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a means to supplement domestic investment to achieve stable growth in an economy. The role of FDI in the upgradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities is well accepted. Additional investment, over and above investment possible domestically, helps in providing much needed employment opportunities. FDI in India is also subject to applicable 'laws/regulations, security, and other conditionalities.

*[English]***Fraudulent Investment Schemes**

334. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not taken action against the finance entities raising money from public through unregistered/registered finance companies and fraudulent investment schemes and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of cases of fraudulent investment made by registered/unregistered companies registered during the last two years, State-wise;

(d) the details of action taken including the number of arrests made in this regard, State-wise and details of amount/properties recovered therefrom; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government including formulation of a strong legislation to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) The entities raising money from public fall under the jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies, e.g. the Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) are under the regulatory and supervisory jurisdiction of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), and Chit Funds and Money Circulation Schemes fall under the executive jurisdiction of the State Governments. RBI has informed that as and when any complaint about unauthorized activities of NBFCs/un-incorporated bodies is received by RBI, prompt appropriate action is initiated and if necessary, such complaints are also forwarded to the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the concerned State for appropriate action. RBI also issues public advisory/notices, in the public interest, clarifying/cautioning members of public about activities of

companies/NBFCs/other entities in widely circulated newspapers. The members of the public are also advised to refer their complaints against such activities to the EOW of the State Government.

SEBI notified Securities and Exchange Board of India (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations in October, 1999. Subsequently, out of the 664 CIS entities about which SEBI had information, 54 CIS entities wound up their schemes and refunded the money to the investors. SEBI issued directions under Section 11 B of the SEBI Act, 1992 to the remaining 610 entities directing them to refund the money collected under the schemes with returns due, to the investors as per the terms of the offer within a period of one month from the date of the Order. Subsequently, 21 CIS entities wound up their schemes and repaid the investors. Hence a total of 75 CIS entities (54+21) had wound up their schemes and refunded the money to investors. In 552 cases, SEBI has launched prosecution against the entities and its directors under SEBI Act, 1992. SEBI had also requested the concerned State Governments to initiate civil/criminal action against CIS entities for apparent offences of fraud, cheating and criminal breach of trust and mis-appropriation of public funds. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has also been asked to initiate the winding-up process of CIS entities under Section 433 of the Companies Act and police authorities have been advised to file FIR against the entities and its concerned officials. Judgments have also been obtained in many prosecution cases where as on 31.03.2012, in 124 cases the accused have been convicted, 23 cases have been dismissed, 7 cases have been compounded and 2 cases have been withdrawn. However, many of the cases are still pending in the various courts and are hence sub-judice.

The Companies Act, 1956 has provisions on Regulation of Public Deposits (Section 58A), Inspection (Section 209A) Investigation (Section 235/237), Scrutiny of documents (Section 234), Search and Seizure (Section 240A), and on penalties and prosecutions, etc. to curb the financial frauds committed by the companies registered under the Act.

As and when the activities of any such entity is brought to the notice of the Government or the regulators, the same is examined for appropriate action by the concerned authorities, including the regulators,

the enforcement / investigating agencies, and the State Governments. The State Governments are empowered under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 to take action against such companies.

(e) On pursuance by RBI, 14 States and 1 Union Territory have enacted legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997, which contain stiff penal provisions for promoters of financial establishments defaulting in repayment of deposit and interest. Government has also advised the remaining States / Union Territories to take immediate initiatives to enact such law in their respective State / Union Territories. Further, Model Rules on the Multi-Level Marketing Companies have also been formulated in accordance with the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, and State Governments have been advised to adopt the same for effective regulation of Companies and even un-incorporated bodies floating Money Circulation Schemes.

Foreign National to open Banks in India

335. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from foreign nationals to open banks in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criteria/norms have been fixed for opening of banks in the country by foreign nationals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent money laundering/terror financing and other unethical practices through the branches of such foreign banks functioning/ likely to function in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) to (d) As per the "Draft Guidelines for Licencing of New Banks in Private Sector" issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 29.08.2011, only entities/ groups in the private sector that are owned and controlled by residents shall be eligible to promote banks.

(e) RBI has formulated the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms /Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards /Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT) guidelines to be followed by banks, so as to prevent banks from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money-laundering or terrorist financing activities. KYC procedures also enables banks to know /understand their customers and their financial dealings better, which in-turn help them manage their risk prudently. Accordingly, all banks, including foreign banks, functioning in India have been advised to follow certain customer identification procedures for opening of accounts and monitoring transactions of a suspicious nature for the purpose of reporting it to appropriate authority, i.e. Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND). The banks are also required to ensure that a proper Board approved policy framework on KYC / AML / CFT is formulated and implemented by them in accordance with the extant legal and regulatory frame-work.

Sale of Premium Petrol and Diesel

336. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA

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

(a) whether the sale of branded/premium petrol and diesel has decreased considerably in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have decided to stop producing branded/premium petrol and diesel;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote the use of branded/premium petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABKA LAKSHMI) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details of sale of branded/premium petrol and diesel during the last three years are as under:

Fig. in '000 MT

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Sale	Growth in%	Sale	Growth in%	Sale	Growth in%
Branded diesel	1638.8	-62.3	832.3	-49.2	311.1	-62.6
Branded Petrol	1494.4	-31.3	1054.6	-29.4	679.9	-35.5

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Sales promotion campaigns have been undertaken by the OMCs. However, in view of high price difference in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) between unbranded and branded petrol and diesel, the sales promotion campaigns do not have significant impact on increasing the demand for these products.

Introduction of Notes and Coins

337. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to completely replace 10 rupee notes with 10 rupee coins in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has studied the relative cost effect in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government also plans to introduce polymer notes in place of paper notes in the country;

(f) if so, whether this will apply to all denomination of notes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that in the long run, RBI plans to gradually replace the Rs banknotes with Rs.10 coins in the country. However, this will depend upon the Capacity of the Mints to supply the required

quantity of coins. They have further informed that the average life of a Rs.10 denomination bank note is approximately 9-10 months and its average cost of printing is 96 paise per piece. The cost of minting of Rs. 10 coin is Rs. 6.1064. Considering the short life span of Rs. 10 banknote, printing of the note is not cost effective.

Accordingly, Government had issued a notification dated 24.7.2007 in respect of coinization of Rs.10 and thereafter coins of Rs.10 were put into circulation in March 2009.

(e) to (g) With a view to elongating the life of the banknotes, particularly lower denominations, it has been decided by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to conduct field trial of one billion polymer/plastic notes of the denomination of Rs. 10.

Gender Equality

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

(a) whether Government is undertaking steps to create awareness and promote gender equality/justice and sensitivity in various Government departments including police, universities and schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The measures undertaken by the Government to identify and penalise various vigilant groups trying to run their own moral policing against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) The Government addresses the issue of gender equality through a number of women specific legislations, schemes and programmes. Awareness generation for promotion of gender equality and justice is also undertaken through advertisements, programmes like annually conducted Vatsalya Mela etc. National Commission for Women also conducts workshops and seminars to spread awareness on the issue. These are all aimed at bringing necessary changes in the mindsets of the society, including Government Departments, universities and schools.

(c) Any unlawful action of any person/group is punishable under the existing law.

[Translation]

Selection Procedure in Gramin Banks

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

(a) whether any irregularities in selection procedure of promotions given for vacant pay scale-2 and 3, officer posts in Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise, district-wise including Muzaffarpur; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove such irregularities along with action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank have reported that the promotion of officers of the Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank in the cadre of Officer scale-II and III has been effected/made in the light of provision given in Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank Officers and Employees Recruitment and Promotion policy 2010, The Bank has strictly followed the said rules/regulations while effecting/providing promotions in the cadre officer scales II & III and no irregularities have been reported so far.

[English]

Exodus of Doctors

340. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many doctors from AIIMS and other Government hospitals are leaving the jobs, in favour of lucrative jobs in private sector;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to bring them back into such hospitals; 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) Since 2009 to till date, 17 doctors in AIIMS, New Delhi and 5 doctors in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi have either taken voluntary

retirement or resigned from the service. No information is maintained in Hospitals & States after doctors resign or retire voluntarily.

(c) and (d) Following incentives are given for retaining the faculty members:

- (i) Pay Scales of faculty at AIIMS, New Delhi, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (NIMHANS), Bangalore, North Eastern Indra Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong have been enhanced with effect from 1st January 2006.
- (ii) Learning research allowance and financial support for participation in conferences has been enhanced.
- (iii) Assessment Promotion Scheme has been restructured without linkage to vacancies in AIIMS.
- (iv) Faculty at NEIGRIHMS is entitled to draw Special Duty Allowance (SDA) @ 12.5%.

[*Translation*]

Rural Health Care Course

341. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared a new medical course viz. Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) in the country;

(b) if so, the objective along with the salient features of the proposed medical course;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has approved the proposed course; .

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the infrastructure created/being created for the implementation of BRHC and the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether there has been disagreement and opposition from various quarters on the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the concern of various stakeholders before the introduction of the proposed medical course in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) Yes. The Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), has prepared a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health) which was earlier named as Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) course. The main objective of the proposed course is to create mid-level health professionals who will be primarily by deployed at Sub Centres and would possess the necessary public health and ambulatory care competencies to serve the rural population. The salient features of the, proposed course are as under:

1. The duration of the course will be three' years with six months of rotational internship.
2. The candidates eligible for the course will be, those who have completed 10 +2 with science subjects i.e. Physics, Chemistry and Biology.
3. Admission as well as deployment will be district based as far as possible.
4. Reservations would apply as per norms.
5. After acquiring this degree, the graduates will be employed as Community Health Officers (CHOs) by State Government.

(d) A task force has been constituted to frame norms for requirement of physical infrastructure, facilities required in Rural Health Schools and examine aspects regarding introduction of the course. Further, the matter is also being examined by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare. The proposed course is 'likely' to be introduced in the states willing to adopt it from the academic 2013-2014.

(e) and (f) A few medical associations like Indian Medical Association (IMA) have not welcomed the proposal. Nonetheless, in order to address the serious concern of shortage of availability of human resources in health sector in rural area, the

Governments committed to introduce the course, with inbuilt

CSR by GAIL and ONGC

342. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Madhya Pradesh whose proposals for social causes under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) have been accorded sanction by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL); and

(b) the expenditure incurred on CSR by the GAIL and the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years along with the details of recipients, amount given, date of release of funds and utilization thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) As intimated by GAIL, the names of NGO/Project Implementing Agencies for CSR activities in 2012-13 in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

- (1) Community Friendly Movement
- (2) Chetna Home Based Care Centre, Guna
- (3) Sulabh Sanitation Mission Foundation
- (4) M/s Wockhardt Foundation

(b) GAIL has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 693.10 lakh, Rs. 1851.05 lakh and Rs.448.08 lakh during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (October, 2012). The expenditure incurred by ONGC during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been Rs.268.87 crore, Rs.219.03 crore and 121.08 crore respectively.

Details of recipients, amount given, date of release of funds and utilization thereof, State-wise are available with Director (Finance) of the concerned PSU.

[English]

Tax Evasion in Commonwealth Games

343. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has detected tax evasion by the Government departments and private companies in carrying out Commonwealth Games related works;

(b) if so, the category-wise amount of tax evaded by the Government departments and private companies detected till date; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to recover these taxes?

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

Deaths of Children due to Malnutrition

344. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the number of deaths due to malnutrition is on the rise throughout the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to check high incidents of malnutrition among children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with malnutrition among the children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) The data on deaths in children on account of malnutrition is not available as malnutrition is not a direct cause of child deaths, though it can increase morbidity, and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

(c) to (e) Yes. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Government /UT administrations, as follows:

1. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive & Child Health Programme, the following interventions are being undertaken for management of malnutrition in children:

- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 9 months to 5 years.
- IFA Supplementation programme: All children in the age group of 6 months- 5 years receive Iron and Folic Acid syrup for prevention of anaemia.
- Promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.
- The weekly iron-folic acid supplementation Scheme or WIFS has recently been launched targeting adolescent girls in order to decrease prevalence of anaemia.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 594 such centres are functional all over the country.
- Deworming: Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/ syrups twice a year.
- Growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.
- Health and nutrition education during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food and increase in awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in

IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.

Other schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, India Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Reduction in Fiscal Deficit

345. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has imposed ban on recruitment for posts which have been lying vacant for more than a year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has also put a ban on holding seminars and conferences in five star hotels and on foreign travels of officials;

(d) if so the details of thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government of India to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. These include a ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, restrictions on foreign travel and ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts. Ministries /Departments have been advised that posts that have remained vacant for more than a year shall not be revived except under very rare and unavoidable circumstances and after seeking clearance of the Department of Expenditure.

(e) Apart from the measures indicated at (a) to (d) the Government has taken the following steps to contain the fiscal deficit.

- (i) Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.
- (ii) Government has also introduced "Medium-term Expenditure Framework Expenditure Statement", setting forth a three- year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to under taking a "de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out other that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.
- (iii) Government will also endeavour to contain the expenditure on Central subsidies.
- (iv) Government has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during

the period of the 12th Plan i.e. from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Year	Fiscal deficit (%)
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

Mining of Iron Ore

346. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore mined during each of the last three years and the current year, State / UT-wise;

(b) the quantum of iron ore exported during the said period; and

(c) the price per tonne in March 2008 and in March 2012?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) As per available information, the state-wise production of iron ore during the last three years and current year are given below:

(In Thousand Tonnes)

States	2009-10	2010-11(P)	2011-12(P)	2012-13 (P) (April-September)
ANDHRA PRADESH	6246	1560	1714	610
CHHATTISGARH	26211	29320	30455	12947
GOA	38136	35564	33372	11831
JHARKHAND	22547	22288	18942	8884
KARNATAKA	43163	38983	13189	4401
MADHYA PRADESH	1058	1762	1102	510
MAHARASHTRA	283	1525	1470	360
ODISHA	80896	76128	67013	32764
RAJASTHAN	13	27	32	11
INDIA	218553	207157	167289	72318

P: Provisional

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

(b) The quantum of iron ore exported during the last three years and current year are given below:

Period	Quantity in Lakh Million Tonnes
2009-10	1306.27
2010-11	1026.34
2011-12	570.8
201213 (up to August 2012)	142.51

(Source: Tax Research Unit)

(c) The average sale price of iron ore at pit head for various grades for the month March 2008 and March 2012 are given below:

Mineral	Grade	March 2008 (in Rs per tonne)	March 2012 (in Rs per tonne)
IRON	Below 60% Fe Lumps	389	1633
ORE	60% to below 62% Fe Lumps	789	3915
	62% to below 65% Fe Lumps	1087	5496
	65% Fe and above Lumps	1809	5683
	Below 62% Fe Fines	731	1540
	62% to below 65% Fe Fines	1106	2385
	65% Fe and above Fines	1448	2732
	Concentrates	826	700

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines)

Reservation in COCO Petrol Pumps

347. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have any reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs for allocation of Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) outlets; 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) No Madam. The temporary Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) outlets may first be offered and handed over, subject to suitability, to the pending Letter of Intent (LOI) holders under the following categories in the order as follows:

- (i) Special scheme (Operation Vijay-Kargil);
- (ii) Corpus Fund scheme (SC/ST category, widows and women above 40 years of age without earning parents); and
- (iii) Other categories as prescribed in the marketing plans.

Coalgate Impact on Banking Sector

348. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the likely collateral impact of the coal block de-allocations on the banking sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) As per the data available with the Government, as on date there is no non-performing asset in case of loans advanced by the banks to the companies which have been de-allocated coal blocks.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Workers

349. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL: Will the Minister WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the diversion of funds meant for running Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard and to make functioning of AWCs more effective?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Government of India has introduced five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level and issued guidelines on 31.3.2011 for making functioning of AWCs more effective.

*[English]***Infrastructure Debt Fund**

350. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Model Tripartite Agreement for IDFs has been finalized in the recent past;

(d) If so, the details of the said Agreement along with its salient features thereof; and

(e) The extent to which various infrastructure projects in the country are likely to be benefited from the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) are aimed at accelerating and enhancing flow of long term debt for funding infrastructure projects in the country. These Funds are expected to be established by Banks, Financial Institutions and NBFCs.

(c) and (d) Regulations issued by RBI provide that a Tripartite Agreement, which shall be binding on all the parties thereto, will be entered into between the Concessionaire, the Project Authority and the IDF. Accordingly, a Model Tripartite Agreement has been approved by the Cabinet. This Model Tripartite Agreement will facilitate early operationalization of the Infrastructure Debt Funds.

(e) Infrastructure Debt Funds will act as a catalyst to channelize the savings and would provide a vehicle for refinancing the existing debt of infrastructure projects.

Growth of GDP

351. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS
J.K. RITHEESH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to revive investment policy for the Growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to cut Fiscal Deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The measures being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, inter alia, include better "access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation,. Strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve higher growth, inter alia, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The steps recently outlined include reduction in the subsidy on diesel, announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs, along with measures to strengthen the investment climate (liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting and are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum.

(c) The Government has recently unveiled a fiscal road map aimed at fiscal consolidation. The fiscal deficit is projected to be about 5.3 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. The Government is committed to continue the process of fiscal consolidation in the years to come. The Budget 2012-13 aims to cap the expenditure on central subsidies to 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. The reduction in subsidy for diesel along with the announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs are also likely to reduce the fiscal deficit.

*[Translation]***Reservation to OBCs for Petrol Pumps**

352. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which notification was issued for providing reservation in allotment of petrol pumps to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the status of implementation thereof;

(b) whether. the OBCs are likely to be provided all the facilities that are available to the Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of any specific facilities likely to be provided to those OBCs by conducting a survey who have already been allotted petrol pumps; and

(d) the likely time-frame by which such facilities will be provided to the OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) The Government had announced for providing 27% reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in allotment of Retail Outlets (ROs) effective 20.7.2012.

(b) to (d) No, Madam.

GDP Growth In various Sectors

353. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to come down in view of the apprehension of drought in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the sector-wise growth rate of GDP likely to be obtained this year;

(c) the growth rate of agricultural sector estimated to remain in the current financial year; and

(d) the alternative measures taken/likely to be taken to address the problem of shortfall likely to take place in GDP in the various sectors in the country including the agricultural sector and the steep rise likely to take place in the prices of the products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) As per the latest information available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of value added (at 2004-05 prices) for agriculture, industry and services sectors for the first quarter of the financial year 2012-13 is estimated to be 2.9 per cent, 3.6 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. The growth rate for these sectors in the first quarter of 2011-12 was 3.7 per cent, 5.6 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively. The growth rate of GDP for the first quarter of the current year was 5.5 per cent vis-a-vis 8.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2011-12.

(c) Information regarding likely growth in the agriculture sector for the current financial year is not available.

(d) The measures recently outlined by the Government to address the slowdown in growth include reduction in the subsidy on diesel, announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs and steps to strengthen the investment climate (liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting) and are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum over the medium term. The other steps being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, inter alia, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment project in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of , exchange rate, etc. and use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation. For the agriculture sector, in particular, the Government is implementing a, number of schemes and providing fund to State Governments for taking new initiatives for increasing farmers' incomes. Some of the major actions taken in' the recent past include hike in the minimum support prices of wheat and rice, subsidizing farm loans, steps to boost farm credit. introduction of schemes viz. BGREI (Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India) to support farmers in eastern India, etc. Several fiscal and administrative measures are being undertaken to further rein in inflation.

Tourism Projects

354. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
DR. RATNA DE:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tourism projects sanctioned out of the proposals received from the /State Governments and Union Territory(UT) Administrations along with the funds sanctioned/released there under during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any review of the status of projects sanctioned during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating their completion status and utilization of funds there under out of the sanctioned funds during the said period, State/UT -wise and year-wise; .

(d) the details of private/foreign assistance made or proposed to be made for the development of tourist places in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for identification of tourist places/tourist circuits and their promotion/popularization on the tourist map? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI) (a) to (e) The list of Projects and amount sanctioned to various States/UTs for promotion and development of tourism during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as statement.

Ministry of Tourism (MOT) monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers. State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit the reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. Timely completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration.

A Loan Agreement for an amount equivalent to 7331 million Japanese Yen has been signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Phase II of, Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project. A total amount of Rs. 47.24 Crore has been utilized during the last three financial years and this financial year up to 31.10.2012.

A Loan Agreement has also been signed with JICA for a loan of 9495 million Japanese Yen for development of Buddhist Circuit in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The process for selection of Project Management Consultant (PMC) for this project is underway in consultation with JICA.

Identification and promotion of tourist places are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, MOT provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the tourism projects identified during the prioritization meetings in consultation with them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, inter- se priority and availability of funds.

Statement

Number of Projects* and Amount Sanctioned* during the last three years and current year (till 30.09.2012)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Till 30.09.2012)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	10	40.90	7	58.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	9	25.68	7	21.11
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00	2	0.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	4	20.95	0	0.00	1	0.35
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	3	2.69	4	2.72
11.	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	1	4.87
13.	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	5	0.80	5	0.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	5	0.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	23	143.47	30	169.07
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	6	48.15
17.	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	2	1.71
18.	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	1	5.00	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.30	4	57.32	1	0.49
21.	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.40	5	30.73	1	0.50
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	2	0.68
23.	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	3	1.02
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	6	31.45	7	35.68
25.	Nagaland	13	24.60	10	29.10	15	28.80	6	19.47
26.	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	4	5.17	2	0.61
27.	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.30	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	1	4.23
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	1	5.00
30.	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	5	20.81	3	20.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	2	20.42
32.	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.90	14	27.85	10	44.58	11	51.01
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	13	102.49	12	97.74
35.	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	4	8.74	1	46.68
GRAND TOTAL		247	671.19	228	774.36	160	710.02	123	612.21

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

Exploration in River Basin

355. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the names of the river basins in the country where exploration work is being carried out along with the status of exploration work in the Mahanadi basin of Paradeep, Odisha by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC);

(b) the details of surveys conducted for exploration in various river basins of the country;

(c) whether the Government has made a review with regard to the progress in oil exploration work and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the status of laying pipeline infrastructure to serve the industries in Odisha along with the time-frame by which the same is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of the number of blocks awarded for exploration in Bihar under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) during the last three years and the number of such blocks where drilling has not been started so far along with the status of exploration in the GV/ONN-2005/3 and PA-ONN-2004/1 by ONGC?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is presently carrying out exploratory work in Cauvery, Ganga, Krishna-Godavari, Palar and Pennar basins. As on date ONGC does not hold any exploration acreage in Mahanadi basin around Paradeep and Odisha.

(b) In order to identify the prospective area for hydrocarbon exploration, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has been conducting geo-scientific surveys in both on land and offshore area. Following surveys have so far been carried out by DGH:

- Reconnaissance Aeromagnetic Survey in Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Kutch offshore.
- Reconnaissance Megneto - Telluric Survey in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and part of Karnataka.

- 2D Seismic survey in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, West Coast and 2D seismic with Gravity Magnetic Survey in East and Andaman-Nicobar.
- Integrated Geophysical survey in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Gravity Magnetic Survey in Madhya Pradesh.
- Analysis of Aerial images/Remote sensing data in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Geochemical Survey in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.
- Satellite Gravity Survey in Western and Eastern offshore and controlled Source Electro-Magnetic (CSEM) survey in Eastern offshore.

(c) DGH periodically reviews the progress of exploration works under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime in Technical Committee Meetings (TCMs), site visits and advises for mid-course correction, if any. Further, the overall progress is also reported from time to time by the operators in the Management Committee Meetings (MCMs), and actions, if any, is decided -by the Management Committee of the respective blocks.

(d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has awarded grant of authorization to M/s GAIL (India) Limited for laying, building, operating or expanding Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline passing through various districts of Odisha. As per the terms and conditions of the authorization, the project is likely to be completed by 2015-16.

(e) No exploration block under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding round was awarded in the State of Bihar during the last three years i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12. So far 3 nos. NELP blocks were awarded in the State of Bihar in various rounds of bidding. After drilling 1 well, exploration block GV-ONN-2002/1 in Bihar was relinquished. Further, 1 well is currently under drilling in exploration block PA-ONN-2004/1 in Bihar. In the third exploration block in Bihar, GV-ONN-2005/3, exploration works under Minimum

Work Programme (MWP) has been completed, which did not include any drilling of well.

[English]

Cases of Dengue, Malaria and Chikungunya

- 356 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
 SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
 SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
 DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI M. ANANDAN:
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
 SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
 SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the recent spurt in the cases of dengue, malaria and chikungunya, particularly in various metropolitan cities of the country including Delhi;

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

(c) the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments to provide necessary and timely medical treatment to the patients during the said period, State/UT -wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study on the prevalence and annual recurrence of these vector-borne diseases in the country; and

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the action plan drawn by the Government to check the recurring menace of dengue, malaria and chikungunya in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Yes. While there is an increase in the total number of reported dengue cases and deaths during the current year in various parts of the country, in case of Chikungunya and Malaria the number of reported cases' have declined. State/UT wise details of reported cases and deaths in respect of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement I, II & III respectively.

(c) Under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the programme parameters and requirements of the States as reflected in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Technical assistance to the States is provided through guidelines/operational manuals etc and expert advise on technical matter during reviews with states/districts. State/UT wise details of financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Under NVBDCP, the reports on malaria cases and deaths are being regularly reported through structured reporting format by the public health facilities on monthly basis. Reporting of Dengue cases and deaths and Chikungunya cases are received from hospitals by the district officials, which is transmitted to Directorate of NVBDCP through concerned State Governments.

In view of upsurge of dengue cases, GOI has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country:

- A Mid Term Plan approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26-05-11 has been circulated to the States for implementation: This plan covers various aspects for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya.
- For augmenting diagnosis, 347 sentinel surveillance facilities have been established in Hospitals across, the States with laboratories support for augmentation of diagnostic facility. These are linked with 14 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support.
- ELISA based NS I test kits for detection of cases from 1 st day of disease can be

procured by State Governments under NRHM funding. In addition, IgM test kits which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease are provided to the States through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost.

The following steps are taken for prevention and control of Malaria;

1. Intensified surveillance by involving ASHAs/community volunteers.
2. Effective management of severe cases in hospitals.
3. Co-ordination with IDSP for early detection and response to outbreak.
4. Vector control measures by Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), Use of Larvicidies and source reduction measures.
5. Inter-sectoral co-ordination by involving community and other sectors.
6. Providing additional human resource in high burden areas to strengthen the system.

Statement –I

Reported Dengue Cases and Deaths

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009		2010		2011		2012 (Prov till 15th Nov)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1190	11	776	3	120.9	6	1734	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	1
3.	Assam	0	0	237	2	0	0	262	4
4.	Bihar	1	0	510	0	21	0	94	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	7	4	a	313	11	1	0
6.	Goa	277	5	242	0	26	0	33	0
7.	Gujarat	2461	2	2568	1	1693	9	1461	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	125	1	866	20	267	3	676	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10.	J & K	2	0	0	0	3	0	16	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	27	0	36	0	42	0
12.	Karnataka	1764	8	2285	7	405	5	3482	21
13.	Kerala	1425	6	2597	17	1304	10	3674	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1467	5	175	1	50	0	139	6
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	2
16.	Maharashtra	2255	20	1489	5	1138	25	1464	59
17.	Manipur	0	0	7	0	220	0	6	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
19.	Nagaland	25	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	29	5	1816	33	20.29	6
21.	Punjab	245	1	40.12	15	3921	33	621	15
22.	Rajasthan	389	18	1823	9	1072	4	418	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1072	7	2051	8	2501	9	9249	60
25.	Uttar Pradesh	168	2	960	8	155	5	184	3
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	178	0	454	5	25	2
27.	West Bengal	399	0	80.5	1	510.	a	60.67	9
28.	A&N Islands	0	0	25	0	6	0	15	0
29.	Chandigarh	25	0	221	0	73	0	325	0
30.	Delhi	1153	3	6259	8	1131	8	1584	4
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	46	0	68	0	138	1
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
33.	Puducherry	66	0	96	0	463	3	110.2	3
TOTAL		15535	6	28292	110	18860	169	35066	216

Statement –II

Clinically Suspected Chikungunya Fever Cases

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Provo till 15th Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	591	116	99	1822

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	0	0	91	33
3.	Goa	1839	1429	664	405
4.	Gujarat	1740	1709	1042	1140
5.	Haryana	2	26	215	17
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	816	86
7.	Karnataka	41230	8740	1941	2246
8.	Kerala	13349	1708	183	61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	30	113	280	1
10.	Meghalaya	0	16	168	0
11.	Maharashtra	1594	7431	5113	1466
12.	Odisha	2306	544	236	129
13.	Punjab	0	1	0	1
14.	Rajasthan	256	1326	608	95
15.	Tamil Nadu	5063	4319	4194	5018
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5	3	0
17.	Uttarakhand	0	0	18	0
18.	West Bengal	5270	20503	4482	1381
19.	A&N Islands	0	59	96	209
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0
21.	Delhi	18	120	110	6
22.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	82
23.	Lakshadweep	c	0	0	0
24.	Puducherry	0	11	42	2
Total		73288	48176	20402	14227

Statement –III

Reported Malaria Cases and Deaths

States/UTs.	2009	2010	2011	2012 (up to 2-11-2012)				
	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths	Malaria cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	25152	3	33393	20	34949	5	19123	0
Arunachal Pradesh	22066	15	17944	103	13950	17	4307	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	91413	63	68353	36	47397	45	25304	10
Bihar	3255	21	1908	1	2643	0	1689	0
Chhattisgarh	129397	11	152209	47	136899	42	72770	5
Goa	5056	10	2368	1	1187	3	1145	0
Gujarat	45902	34	66501	71	89764	127	55272	54
Haryana	30168	0	18921	0	33401	0	14723	4
Himachal Pradesh	192	0	210	0	247	0	165	0
Jammu & Kashmir	346	0	802	0	1091	0	649	0
Jharkhand	230683	28	199842	16	160653	17	101126	11
Karnataka	36859	0	44319	11	24237	0	12548	0
Kerala	2046	5	2299	7	1993	2	1149	1
Madhya Pradesh	87628	26	87165	31	91851	109	45200	29
Maharashtra	93818	227	139198	200	96577	118	38003	61
Manipur	1069	1	947	4	714	1	225	0
Meghalaya	76759	192	41642	87	25143	53	16539	33
Mizoram	9399	119	15594	31	8861	30	7716	20
Nagaland	8489	35	4959	14	3363	4	2397	1
Odisha	380904	198	395651	247	308968	99	187309	33
Punjab	2955	0	3477	0	2693	3	1402	0
Rajasthan	32709	18	50963	26	54294	45	25803	17
Sikkim	42	1	49	0	51	0	64	0
Tamil Nadu	14988	1	17086	3	22171	0	13458	0
Tripura	24430	62	23939	15	14417	12	9650	2
Uttarakhand	1264	0	1672	0	1277	1	1550	0
Uttar Pradesh	55437	0	64606	0	56968	0	31800	0
West Bengal	141211	74	134795	47	66368	19	39378	25
A. N. Islands	5760	0	2484	0	1918	0	1138	0
Chandigarh	430	0	351	0	582	0	213	0
D & N Haveli	34081	0	5703	0	5150	0	4557	0
Daman & Diu	97	0	204	0	262	0	145	0
Delhi	169	0	251	0	413	0	282	0
Lakshadweep	8	0	6	0	8	0	0	0
Puducherry	65	0	175	0	196	1	76	0
All India Total	1563574	1144	1599986	1018	1310656	753	736875	309

Statement –IV

Allocation and Releases (Cash + Commodity) under NVBDCP

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1416.19	1.048.06	1302.61	1159.24	3189.96	3457.42	2678.00	542.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	858.93	963.24	758.92	880.69	1101.85	1526.82	1574.10	280.17
3.	Assam	6616.03	3206.06	4394.61	4910.03	3883.71	3774.39	4865.50	757.12
4.	Bihar	3307.70	2231.78	3436.05	4213.38	4637.38	4891.27	3333.75	1302.47
5.	Chattisgarh	1956.33	1922.97	3099.98	2117.94	4094.31	4960.09	3339.30	849.71
6.	Goa	57.57	35.81	63.21	61.08	78.00	77.90	179.10	90.03
7.	Gujarat	698.46	1116.15	530.85	267.00	683.44	501.34	1750.00	524.95
8.	Haryana	146.44	260.46	173.88	0.00	202.82	138.50	260.00	123.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26.10	9.55	27.30	7.74	36.00	16.52	138.55	19.80
10.	J&K	21.21	27.42	25.82	15.54	42.00	31.00	106.20	41.32
11.	Jharkhand	3433.18	1906.27	3579.74	3586.13	5069.40	5014.76	4638.60	367.93
12.	Karnataka	470.22	403.41	46.66	443.88	823.92	639.34	1748.10	367.20
13.	Kerala	329.79	439.15	3.44	305.75	503.38	361.18	778.00	238.11
14.	Madhya	1444.44	1813.99	2331.14	1824.64	3428.98	3919.85	3500.00	471.35
15.	Maharashtra	918.41	706.37	1112.39	487.54	846.50	436.98	1763.00	57551
16.	Manipur	723.66	239.75	507.78	60.04	496.32	410.76	689.20	175.47
17.	Meghalaya	1102.16	611.29	859.96	1089.04	901.96	640.12	1344.80	418.26
18.	Mizoram	664.19	627.12	676.63	774.11	801.72	702.31	1268.60	279.0
19.	Nagaland	913.10	675.57	794.16	1287.91	915.47	997.73	1187.20	268.53
20.	Odisha	5672.29	5360.88	5143.79	4324.05	6818.41	7894.82	5563.90	612.54
21.	Punjab	143.40	254.69	120.36	98.07	184.89	127.38	390.00	83.39
22.	Rajasthan	674.32	1262.96	960.13	1310.26	1239.14	1342.52	1361.00	369.71
23.	Sikkim	28.68	11.83	21.35	137.71	18.26	22.60	77.00	32.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	627.11	681.58	450.49	372.50	764.95	341.41	908.00	126.00
25.	Tripura	1358.22	765.15	131.17	1430.54	993.21	401.82	1580.60	647.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2742.96	1999.87	2455.59	2730.95	341.09	2431.94	3257.20	431.43
27.	Uttarakhand	41.70	39.28	56.98	1.92	77.53	102.39	85.00	216.10
28.	West Bengal	3116.03	1794.54	2697.03	2964.01	2326.29	2457.13	2890.40	522.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Delhi	7367	61.10	35.7	40.88	43.76	0.00	405.50	0.00
30.	Puducherry	143.23	24.29	36.05	36.83	45.24	29.31	91.00	33.89
31.	A&N Islands	434.29	464.05	335.61	349.58	428.50	459.63	524.00	361.80
32.	Chandigarh	55.66	60.02	24.51	23.13	33.25	34.87	88.50	61.77
33.	D & N Haveli	64.52	43.77	46.48	69.60	56.50	61.09	98.20	41.25
34.	Daman & Diu	19.90	27.91	25.48	31.70	38.00	51.94	61.80	14.29
35.	Lakshadweep	22.33	2.32	21.0	19.80	30.00	11.40	52.80	27.78
Total		40340.00	31116.36	38276.26	38050.82	48201.00	48251.14	52708.00	11101.29

The financial assistance provided to the States/UTs in cash & kind under NVBCCP

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)
		Releases	Releases	Releases	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1048.06	1159.24	3457.42	542.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.24	880.69	1526.82	280.17
3.	Assam	3206.06	4910.03	3774.39	757.12
4.	Bihar	2231.78	4213.38	4891.27	1302.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	1922.97	2117.94	4960.09	849.71
6.	Goa	35.81	61.08	77.90	90.03
7.	Gujarat	1116.15	267.00	501.34	524.95
8.	Haryana	260.46	0.00	138.50	123.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.55	7.74	16.52	19.80
10.	J&K	27.42	15.54	31.00	41.32
11.	Jharkhand	1906.27	3586.13	5014.76	367.93
12.	Karnataka	403.41	443.88	639.34	367.20
13.	Kerala	439.15	305.75	361.18	238.11
14.	Madhya	1813.99	1824.64	3919.85	471.35
15.	Maharashtra	706.37	487.54	436.98	575.51
16.	Manipur	239.75	602.04	410.76	175.47
17.	Meghalaya	611.29	1089.04	640.12	418.26
18.	Mizoram	627.12	774.11	702.31	279.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	675.57	1287.91	997.73	268.53
20.	Odisha	5360.88	4324.05	7894.82	612.54
21.	Punjab	254.69	98.07	127.38	83.39
22.	Rajasthan	1262.96	1310.26	1342.52	369.71
23.	Sikkim	11.83	137.71	22.60	32.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	681.58	372.50	341.41	126.00
25.	Tripura	647.69	765.15	1430.54	401.82
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1999.87	2730.95	2431.94	431.43
27.	Uttarakhand	56.98	77.53	85.00	41.70
28.	West Bengal	1794.54	2964.01	2457.13	522.78
29.	Delhi	61.10	40.88	0.00	0.00
30.	Pudducherry	24.29	36.83	29.31	33.89
31.	A&N Islands	464.05	349.58	459.63	361.80
32.	Chandigarh	60.02	23.13	34.87	61.77
33.	D & N Haveli	43.77	69.60	61.09	41.25
34.	Daman & Diu	27.91	31.70	51.94	14.29
35.	Lakshadweep	2.32	19.80	11.40	27.78
Total		31116.36	38050.82	48251.14	11101.29

Generic Medicines

357. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) the revenue received on account of export of generic medicines and the total sale of these medicines at home during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT -wise;

(b) whether several doctors avoid prescribing generic medicines to the patients in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has urged the State drug licence issuing authorities to issue licenses only on generic names and not on branded or trade names; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote manufacturing prescription and use of generic medicines and to meet any shortage of these medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Some doctors in the country prefer to prescribe branded medicines with the belief that they are more efficacious than their generic formulations.

(d) and (e) The Government has issued statutory direction to the State/UT Governments on 1.10.2012 under the provision of section 33P of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to grant/renew licenses to

manufacture for sale or for distribution of drugs in proper/generic names only. The Government has also published a draft notification GSR 748(E) dated 5.10.2012 for amending Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 allowing issuance of licenses of single ingredient drugs in generic/proper names only. In so far as promoting prescription of generic medicines is concerned, the Government has been discussing the issue with the State Governments from time to time and impressing upon them to take time bound steps in this regard. At central level, repeated circulars / instructions have been issued to all Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible. At the hospitals level also, circulars by Medical Superintendants of hospitals in Delhi have been issued from time to time encouraging/motivating doctors to prescribe generic drugs. AIIMS has made arrangement for operating a medicine outlet in its premises for providing generic medicines to patients. It has operationalized for its Employees Health Scheme a software that converts the name of branded drugs into their generic versions. This software will also be used for the outlet for supplying generic medicines. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has also launched a country wide campaign in the name of Jan Aushadhi Campaign in collaboration with the State Governments by way of opening of Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores in the Government Hospitals and supply of medicines through Central Pharma PSUs. At present, 231 medicines are being supplied in the 122 Jan Aushadhi Stores opened till 30th July, 2012.

Ban on Tobacco Products

358. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether certain orders/notifications have been issued to ban gutkha and other similar products containing nicotine and tobacco across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism put in place to enforce them, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of manufacturing and sale of tobacco and pan masala in separate pouches by gutkha companies which defeats the purpose of the above ban on gutkha and other similar products;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to impose total ban on cigarette, gutkha, pan masala and other similar tobacco products across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) Yes.

(b) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was enacted with the objective of ensuring availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. This Act, as well as the earlier Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, gives a wide definition of 'food' and includes therein any article/substance which is intended for human consumption. In exercise of powers conferred on it under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issued the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011. Regulation 2.3.4 thereof lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Godawat Pan Masala Vs UOI, 2004 (7) see 68** has held that "*Since pan masala, gutka or supari are eaten for taste and nourishment, they are all food within the meaning of Section 2(v) of the (Prevention of Food Adulteration) Act.*" As such, by virtue of the regulation dated 1st August 2011 issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, read with the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the issue, since Gutkha products are food products containing tobacco and nicotine, their manufacture, sale or storage is not permitted under law.

Enforcement of this regulation lies with the Commissioners of Food Safety under the state governments, as per the provisions of Food Safety & Standards Act 2006. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been regularly sending advisories to the states to implement and enforce the said regulation.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, in the cases of M/s. Khedal Lal & Sons Vs. State of U.P, FAC 1981 (1) 262, and Manohar Lal Vs State of U.P, Criminal Revision No. 318 of 1982, has held that Chewing Tobacco is a food article. In view of this, and the regulation dated 1st August 2011 issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, this Ministry has written to the state.; governments to consider examining the issue for banning the sale of gutkha, pan masala, zarda or other chewable products having tobacco and nicotine, with immediate effect.

(e) As specified in (b) and (d) above. However, Cigarettes and bidis are covered under Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) which, in public health interest, prohibits smoking in public places, prohibits their sale to minors or near educational institutions and mandates health warnings on the packs.

[Translation]

Vehicle/Home Loans Provided by Banks

359. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have taken vehicle and home loans from various Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) whether vehicle and home loans granted by the public sector banks are being repaid in time;

(c) if not, the action taken/ being taken by the banks against defaulting persons during the aforesaid period, bank-wise; and

(d) the measures undertaken/ proposed to be undertaken by the PSBs for recovery of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)

(a) Based on the information received from Reserve Bank of India, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs)

outstanding loans for housing and vehicles as at end of March 2010, March 2011, March 2012 and September 2012 are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) to (d) The repayments in most of the Home and Auto Loans accounts are done in time., However, in some accounts, repayments are not being done in time and these accounts are classified as Non-Performing Assets (NPA).

The following action (s) are taken/ being taken by banks against defaulters:

- (i) The account holders of impaired Loan accounts are being followed up vide Telephonic calls/Letters/Personal calls
- (ii) Wherever required cautions of action under Photo publishing.

The details of action taken under SARFAESI Act in are given enclosed statement-II.

- (iii) Account Tracking Centre (A TC) has been launched at all Local Head Offices for telecalling of borrowers in Special Monitoring accounts (SMA) and NPA categories.
- (iv) In term of RBI's circular, each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy. The recovery of NPAs is being done by the banks by following the laid down recovery policy and taking recourse to options available under law like; taking. recourse to the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security' Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act.), Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), Lok Adalats and Compromise/One Time Settlement. The SARFAESI Act allows enforcement of Security interest and one of the methods of recovering secured debts of banks is to take possession of the secured assets, i.e. the property on which security interest is created.

Statement - I

Sr.	Bank Name	Public Sector Bank-wise data as at end of																		(Rs. Crare)
		Retail-Outstanding Housing Loan			Retail-Impaired Housing Loans			Retail-Outstanding Auto Loans			Retail-Impaired Auto Loans									
		Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1.	Allahabad Bank	3198	3253	3573	3803	157	210	185	197	477	607	729	805	12	23	35	42			
2.	Andhra Bank	3480	4478	5033	5255	52	87	153	166	275	347	370	395	5	11	12	14			
3.	Bank of Baroda	10306	12510	14133	14724	238	222	274	230	1371	1963	2432	2570	19	29	52	59			
4.	Bank of India	7880	7057	8004	8811	295	316	325	344	1218	1408	1711	1694	21	30	49	57			
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3639	4280	4907	5445	166	127	85	118	464	433	284	354	29	31	17	16			
6.	Canara Bank	7673	8212	8205	12957	248	191	143	174	1391	1497	1624	1663	41	33	31	45			
7.	Central Bank of India	5438	6424	6780	6695	224	217	380	350	557	858	925	868	17	3	45	48			
8.	Corporation Bank	5280	6025	6836	7763	93	54	130	117	812	1416	1682	2373	23	25	50	49			
9.	Dena Bank	3595	4016	4730	4481	75	74	98	109	511	493	506	592	4	5	7	8			
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	16354	22833	22040	21238	167	204	225	242	77	190	158	150	1	2	2	2			
11.	Indian Bank	4991	5225	5541	5783	20	23	31	34	248	301	405	482	7	4	5	6			
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	2921	2594	4493	5079	121	89	112	114	627	582	585	633	11	15	20	27			
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3856	4450	5290	5742	168	169	138	229	705	954	1171	1275	11	16	29	6	0		
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1319	1580	1942	2132	17	40	44	46	279	253	264	317	1	3	5	5			

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	16	17	18
15. Punjab National Bank	9538	-11816	13808	14420	300	279	260.	381	1309	1626	2502	2645	41	39	50	66
16. Syndicate Bank	7399	10531	11235	9027	361	339	449	486	452	457	476	1087	14	18	22	27
17. UCO Bank	4043	4205	4260	4317	158	203	257	196	211	232	356	477	3	6	10	13
18. Union Bank of India	8115	9211	10257	11060	321	402	408	383	1189	1230	1298	1378	51	76	80	76
19. United Bank of India	4806	5429	5737	581	94	100	102	95	602	546	513	490	2	5	9	:9
20. Vijay Bank	4453	4213	4165	4401	200	216	146	132	370	842	812	1180	17	20	23	50
21. State Bank of Bikaner & Jai	2415	2835	3264	3412	44	42	74	74	513	591	899	1006	3	4	9	1 1 1
22. State Bank of Hyderabad	5106	6501	7891	8514	52	63	89	105	865	1189	1384	1439	9	11	26	2 8
23. State Bank of India	71418	86769	102739	108381	2082	2150	1831	2055	14161	20910	18305	20241	315	333	247	325
24. State Bank of Indore	1387	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	381	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
25. State Bank of Mysore	2595	3155	3541	3747	93	81	91	71	398	481	546	582	15	12	20	17
26. State Bank of Patiala	3443	3946	4719	4936	118	129	133	147	127	1538	1584	1669	29	37	39	48
27. State Bank of Travancore	6144	6714	8022	8192	50	47	78	78	1324	1419	1258	1265	15	21	43	5 1
Total	210794	248264	281144	290896	5945	6074	6238	6671	30912	42363	42778	47631	724	810	935	1158

Source: Latested updated off site returns, as

Statement –II

Action taken under SARFAESI Act in Home Loans.

Year	A No. of Cases where first SARFEISI Notice under Section 13(2) issued	B Out of column (A) second SARFAESI. notice issue under 13(4)	C No. of cases where property auction conducted	D Amount recovered after action initiated under, SARF AESI Act.	
				No. of Accounts	Amount Rs. in Crore
Mar. 12	41711	21294	2113	9531	399
Sep,12	14865	6729	610	5458	157

Production of Petrol and Diesel

360. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH:
ALLAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the item-wise details of the production of the various petroleum products produced indigenously in the country along with the annual production of the public sector oil companies in the total production of petrol and diesel in the country during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) the details of the basis or methodology adopted for determining the sale price of petrol and diesel per litre by the various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at the refinery gate level;

(c) whether the sale price of the aforesaid products are fixed on the basis of prices prevailing in the international market instead of the indigenous production cost thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for opting the present basis of price fixation; and

(e) the profit/losses incurred by the OMCs after adopting the aforesaid formula for fixing the prices of petroleum products during the last three years, year-wise?

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

PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) The details of production of various petroleum products produced indigenously in the country and Public Sector company-wise production of petrol and diesel in the country during the last three are given in the enclosed statements-I & II respectively.

(b) to (d) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total costs to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

As per the recommendation of Dr. Rangarajan Committee, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay refinery gate price based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol and Diesel from refineries since June 2006. TPP is the weighted average price of Import Parity Price and Export Parity Price in the ratio 80:20.

The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) Diesel.

(e) The profit of OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum

Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:-

Profit after Tax (PAT) of OMCs			
(in crore)			
Name of the OMC	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
JOCL	10,221	7,445	3,954
BPCL	1,538	1,547	1,311
HPCL	1,301	1,539	911

Statement –I

Product-wise details of production of petroleum products for the last three years.

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
LPG	10.34	9.62	9.55

	1	2	3	4
Naphtha		18.78	19.31	18.71
Petrol		22.55	25.80	27.21
ATF		9.30	9.82	10.06
Kerosene		8.83	7.90	8.02
Diesel		73.25	77.68	82.93
Light Diesel Oil		0.47	0.60	0.50
Lubes		0.95	0.94	1.03
Fuel Oil		15.26	18.67	17.72
LSHS		2.63	1.98	1.71
Bitumen		4.87	4.45	4.60
Pet Coke		3.92	2.77	4.63
Others		12.80	16.25	17.33
Total		185.00	195.79	203.99

Statement –II

Company-wise Petrol & Diesel Production of Public Sector Oil companies for the last three years:

2011-12	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	CPCL	ONGC +MRPL	BORL	NRL	ONGC-F	Total
Products									
MS	5.50	2.54	2.52	1.02	1.01	0.24	0.31	-	13.14
HSD	24.21	5.42	9.39	3.91	5.20	0.89	1.87	0.02	50.91
2010-11									
Products									
MS	5.11	2.03	2.32	0.90	1.19	-	0.22	-	11.77
HSD	21.53	5.14	8.62	3.97	5.31	-	1.40	0.02	45.97
2009-10									
Products									
MS	4.95	1.66	2.07	0.79	1.15	-	0.31	-	10.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HSD	21.17	5.65	7.81	3.79	5.22	-	1.64	0.02	45.30

(Million Metric Tonne)

IOCL: Indian Oil Corporation Limited

HPCL: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

BPCL: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

CPCL: Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited

BORL: Bharat Oman Refinery Limited

NRL : Numaligarh Refinery Limited

ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

ONGC-F: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation-Fractionators

Fema Amendment for FDI in Retail Sector

361. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether amendment in Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) was required before allowing Foreign Direct Investment in the retail sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Foreign, Direct Investment (FDI) is a Capital Account Transaction under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA). In terms of Section 6(2) of FEMA, Reserve Bank of India may, in 'consultation with the Central Government, specify any class or classes of capital account transactions which are permissible. Further, in terms of clause (b) of Section 6(3) and Section 47 of FEMA, Reserve Bank of India may, by regulations, prohibit, restrict or regulate the transfer or issue of any security by a person resident outside India.

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion vide its Press Note NO.4 (2012 Series) dated 20th September, 2012 amended the existing policy on FDI in Single-Brand Product Retail Trading and vide its Press Note NO.5 (2012 Series) dated 20th September, 2012 permitted FDI in

Multi-Brand Retail Trading under FIPB route subject to certain terms and conditions. The consequent amendments in FEMA regulations were made to facilitate implementation of this policy decision of the Government. RBI issued the A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 32 on 21st September, 2012 under section 10(4) and 11(1) of FEMA. Accordingly, RBI amended the relevant regulations of Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India), Regulations, 2000 to give effect to the above-said decision which has been notified in Official Gazette (Extraordinary) vide GSR No. 795 (E) dated the 30th October, 2012.

[English]

Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

362. DR.P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of annual recurrence of high number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in the country;

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

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers (GoM) to deal with JE and AES along with the follow up action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has approved a comprehensive multi-pronged strategy for the prevention and control of JE and AES; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) Yes

(b) The details of reported cases and deaths due to JE/AES in the country during the last three years & current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The GoM has, recommended for taking up a comprehensive National Programme for prevention and control of JE/ AES incorporating components from the following Ministries:

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Nodal Ministry)
- Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
- Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
- Ministry of Women & Child Development

This programme includes various public health measures as well as provision of safe drinking water and sanitation, nutrition, education and rehabilitation related aspects. In the phase I of the programme 60 priority districts in the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu would be taken for focused intervention. The Government approved the recommendations of the GoM on 18th October, 2012

(d) Yes.

(e) Different Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India and the State Governments will undertake the

respective approved activities for implementation of the programme.

In order to reduce morbidity, mortality and disability in children due to JE/ AES, the activities to be undertaken include strengthening and expansion of JE vaccination in affected districts; strengthening surveillance, vector control, case management and timely referral of serious and complicated cases; increased access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the target population in affected rural and urban areas; estimation of disability burden due to JE/ AES and provision for adequate facilities for physical, medical neurological and social rehabilitation; improvement in nutritional status of children at risk of JE/ AES and to carry out intensified IEC/BCC activities regarding JE/ AES.

A committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Health & FW, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will supervise and monitor the implementation of interventions/activities in coordination with various stakeholders including the State Governments. The committee will also set up a Task Force consisting of officials and experts from participating Ministries/Departments for making field visits, interacting with state and district authorities and coordinating with other ground level functionaries, besides assessing the progress on the ground.

Statement

Reported JE/AES Cases & Deaths during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2009				2010				2011				2012 (Prov.) till 15.11.2012			
		AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths	AES Cases	Deaths	JE Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	0	35	0	139	7	7	5	73	1	4	1	64	0	3	0
2.	Assam	462	92	218	46	469	117	142	40	1319	250	489	113	1343	229	463	100
3.	Bihar	325	95	-	-	50	7	-	-	821	197	145	18	745	275	8	0
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5.	Goa	66	3	1	0	80	0	9	0	91	1	1	0	66	0	8	0
6.	Haryana	12	10	1	0	1	1	1	0	90	14	12	3	5	0	3	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	18	2	2	2	303	19	101	5	16	0	1	0
8.	Karnataka	246	8	7	0	143	1	3	0	397	0	23	0	189	1	1	0
9.	Kerala	3	0	0	0	19	5	0	0	88	6	37	3	29	6	2	0
10.	Maharashtra	5	0	4	0	34	17	0	0	35	9	6	0	37	20	3	0
11.	Manipur	6	0	1	0	118	15	45	5	11	0	9	0	2	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	9	2	9	2	11	6	2	0	44	6	29	5	21	2	0	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	265	8	18	0	466	7	11	1	762	29	24	3	804	53	19	4
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	174	2	1	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3073	556	302	50	3540	494	325	59	3492	579	224	27	3329	511	134	23
17.	West Bengal	454	5	57	5	70	0	1	0	714	58	101	3	827	40	58	9
Grand Total		4975	779	653	103	5167	679	555	112	8249	1169	1214	181	7651	1139	704	136

Diversion of Domestic LPG Cylinders

363. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI R.THAMARASELVAN:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of cases of diversion of domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders for commercial use detected during the last three years and the action taken against those found guilty;

(b) whether demand of commercial LPG cylinders has increased at par with domestic LPG cylinders during the same period;

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

(d) the State-wise quantum of supply of commercial as well as domestic LPG cylinders since October, 2012; and

(e) the number of new LPG connections released after issue of orders of capping of subsidised cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that during the period from 2009 to September 2012, action has been taken against 1480 established cases of diversion against the erring distributorships under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(b) to (d) The demand of commercial LPG cylinders has increased at par with domestic LPG cylinders during the last three years. Sales trend of domestic and commercial LPG during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(e): OMCs have reported that 10,17,290 LPG connections have been issued after issue of orders on capping of subsidized cylinders.

Statement**Sales trend of Domestic and Commercial LPG during the period 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and April-September 2012**

Sector	(Figs in Thousand Metric Tonne)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Sep' 2012
Domestic LPG Sale	11365	12369	13297	6835
Commercial LPG Sale	866	977	1060	492

Financial Assistance For Health Centres

364. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for financial

assistance for setting up of health centres and improvement of public health system;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in each case; and

(d) the details of financial assistance released during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) to (d) Yes. Every year, State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) are received from State Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme. The details of the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) and approvals against them are available on the website of the NRHM. The links for, PIPs & ROPs are as follows:.

2007-2011 - http://demotemp54.nic.in/OldMOHFW/windows/NRHM/Annual_Plan_Final.htm

2011-12 - <http://pipnrhm-mohfw.nic.in/index.htm>

2012-13 - <http://pipnrhm-mohfw.nic.in/PIP2012-13.htm>

A statement showing the amount released to States under NRHM is Annexed.

Statement

State-wise amount released to states during 2009-10 and 2012-2013

Rs. In crore

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)
		Release	Release	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.23	15.84	8.85	6.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	708.32	810.23	934.11	387.08
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.32	73.76	75.82	41.99
4.	Assam	813.93	736.45	877.39	642.73
5.	Bihar	649.71	1035.18	787.28	854.67
6.	Chandigarh	7.59	6.91	8.69	2.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	261.65	227.24	421.53	309.64
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.27	6.30	4.81	3.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman & Diu	2.33	3.06	2.57	1.44
10.	Delhi	83.03	108.48	102.36	47.61
11.	Goa	12.43	17.21	19.88	15.67
12.	Gujarat	500.55	556.79	620.98	46459
13.	Haryana	206.17	219.69	297.34	164.51
14.	Himachal Pradesh	115.41	13.22	197.20	95.40
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	130.34	173.80	252.48	105.32
16.	Jharkhand	179.34	366.90	46746	306.81
17.	Karnataka	436.86	586.38	672.66	503.23
18.	Kerala	237.62	253.41	582.51	182.05
19.	Lakshadweep	1.09	2.54	1.62	0.85
20.	Madhya Pradesh	604.79	784.40	959.47	467.25
21.	Maharashtra	959.72	903.36	1309.24	618.73
22.	Manipur	81.45	67.98	61.29	19.23
23.	Meghalaya	79.78	52.50	62.31	75.19
24.	Mizoram	49.87	70.49	67.13	49.23
25.	Nagaland	73.87	66.40	88.00	62.82
26.	Odisha	470.18	549.44	693.89	400.66.
27.	Puducherry	12.04	16.32	15.83	11.10
28.	Punjab	359.53	252.81	336.45	194.01
29.	Rajasthan	748.96	863.97	1045.55	550.97
30.	Sikkim	25.80	32.94	27.07	21.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	639.10	702.09	774.89	534.00
32.	Tripura	111.98	85.47	68.39	60.14
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1965.82	2191.36	1863.69	1810.42
34.	Uttarakhand	130.85	147.39	208.45	124.23
35.	West Bengal	741.25	680.79	931.34	677.17
	Total	11470.18	12871.11	14848.55	9811.90

Black Money

365. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL
 SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of black money seized from various individuals classified as bureaucrats, legislators and businessmen etc. by the Government in the last one year and current year in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the efforts made/steps undertaken by the Government to put a check on black money along with the achievement made thereon, till date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new income tax offices in foreign countries in order to put a check on black money;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made in this regard till date, country" wise; and ‘

(e) the strategy adopted and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring back money stashed in the various banks abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) The Income tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey actions based on credible information relating to ‘persons’, which includes individuals, ‘Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies,’ association of persons (AoPs), body. of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income. As these persons are engaged in diversified businesses/professions across different sectors spread all over the country, Person-wise/Sector-wise details of such operations are not separately maintained. The Income-tax Department seized Rs 905.6 crores of unaccounted assets during the FY 2011-12 and Rs 290.29 crores during the current FY upto 30.9.2012.

(b) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is also used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take action against tax evaders. The increase in direct tax collection of over 6 times in the last ten years, from Rs 69,198 crore in FY 2001-02 to Rs 4,46,070 crore in FY 2010-11 and growth of nearly 2 times in the Direct Tax to GDP ratio in the same period i.e. from 3.03 percent in FY 2001-02 to 5.66 percent in FY 2010-11 gives an indication of better enforcement measures and improved tax compliance.

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

(d) Income-tax Overseas Units (ITOU) manned by tax officers at the level of First Secretary have been established in Mauritius and Singapore. Further, posting orders in respect of officers to be posted to newly created ITOUs in Indian missions at Cyprus, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, UAE, UK and USA have been issued. The relieving of these 8 officers to join their respective ITOU is pending for finalization of terms & conditions of their posting by Ministry of External Affairs. The ITOUs in Mauritius and Singapore facilitate and expedite the exchange of information process under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) with these countries. However, the information received cannot be disclosed as it is governed by the confidentiality clause of the respective DTAA with these countries.

(e) The Government has framed a five pronged strategy in order to unearth black money both inside and outside the country. The strategy comprises:

- (i) Joining the global crusade against ‘black money’;
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

[Translation]

Nursing Courses

366. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) the criteria and procedure laid down by the Indian Nursing Council (INC) for granting approval to introduce new courses in the nursing colleges across the country;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the instances where permission to certain nursing colleges to introduce new courses was refused despite approval of the State Education Department;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to streamline the process in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The criteria and procedure as laid down by Indian Nursing Council (INC) available on their official website www.indiannursingcouncil.org as follows: The School/ College of Nursing desiring to open new nursing course are first required to obtain a No Objection Certificate/ Essentiality Certificate from the concerned State governments; thereafter the concerned institutions are to apply to the INC in the proforma prescribed indicating therein the teaching, clinical and infrastructural facilities available in the institution after receipt of the complete proposal the council conducts inspections through independent inspectors appointed under the provisions of section 13 of INC Act, 1947. The report of the independent inspector is placed before the Executive Committee of the INC which after evaluating the inspection report decides as to whether the institution has to be granted suitability/recognition or not.

(b) and (c) Proposal of certain colleges were not accepted due to the fact that:

- (i) The institutes have submitted the proposal along with essentiality certificate after the due date of submission of application. As on 8th June, 2012, there were 48 such institutes in 14 states.
- (ii) In some cases where proposals of the institutions were accepted by JNC for further processing, it was found after inspection that the institutes were not having physical, clinical and teaching facilities as per INC norms and hence were not permitted. The same was communicated along with deficiency to the institute/ State Government / Council/board University. However, institution can apply within three months for re-inspection.
- (d) (i) Indian Nursing Council, (INC) has exempted the need of essentiality

certificate from the State Government for those institutions which have atleast one nursing programme approved by the INC. However, High Court of Rajasthan in one of the cases ordered that essentiality certificate is required for opening additional courses. Accordingly, INC has" stipulated that for opening additional programme of nursing essentiality certificate need to be obtained from the State Government.

- (ii) Wide publicity is given through National Daily newspaper of calendar of events and is also placed on the website. "
- (iii) Instructions are issued to the State Government/State Nursing Councils" and Universities about the calendar of events.
- (iv) Efforts are made that the decisions of the Executive Committee of INC with regard to recognition of Schools/Colleges of Nursing are displayed on the same day to avoid any speculation.

[English]

Capital Gains

367. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reformative steps are taken! being taken by the Government on the basis of deficiency in provision of Capital Gains being pointed out;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the results obtained therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) There is no deficiency in the provisions of Capital Gains. However, legislative amendment of taxation laws is an ongoing process. Certain significant changes made in the provisions relating to Capital Gains in the last three years are enumerated below:

- (i) roll-over relief for long term capital gains arising, from sale of agricultural land earlier available to individuals, has been extended to a Hindu undivided family (HUF).

- (ii) roll-over relief has been provided for individuals and Hindu undivided family for long term capital gains arising from sale of a residential property if sale consideration is invested in the equity capital of a new Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) company subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) the long term capital gains arising from transfer of unlisted securities to be taxed at the rate of 10 percent.

(c) These amendments have been carried out through the Finance Act, 2012 and are applicable with effect from assessment year 2013-14.

Displacement of Tribals

368. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government is aware of a large number of tribals being displaced from their dwelling sites in the name of development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large scale rejection of claims under the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has resulted in displacement of these tribals;

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

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to protect the rights of these tribals and to compensate and rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RANEE NARAH)

(a) and (b) The Government is aware that displacement of Scheduled Tribe People takes place during various development projects. As per information received from the Department of Land Resources, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 has been formulated to address this problem. The Policy provides for addressing the basic minimum requirements in all projects which lead to involuntary displacement. The policy has been circulated to various States/UTs for implementation.

(c) and (d) Displacement of tribals due to rejection of claims under the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006, has not been reported to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(e) Section 4(5) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 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. Further, the Ministry has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.07.2012 and amended the Forest Rights Rules on 06.09.2012 to ensure that rights of the forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers are recognized under-the Scheduled Tribes & other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest right) Act, 2006, and wrongful rejection of claims does not take place.

[Translation]

Palliative Care

369. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to shortage of palliative care centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of palliative care centres in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has proposed/ finalised any action plan to improve access to palliative care across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial modalities and operational guidelines worked out for the purpose, State/UT -wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The exact number of Palliative care centres in the country is not available. Palliative care is given to alleviate symptoms e.g. swelling, bleeding, pain etc. especially in advance stages of illnesses such as cancer. Cancer is

treated with various modalities e.g. radiotherapy, surgery, chemotherapy and supportive care including feeding, control of infections, avoidance of bed sores etc. Efforts of state governments are supplemented by programmes of the Government of India such as the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke. There are provisions for manpower, drugs and home based care etc. for various activities including palliative care under the programme during the 11 th plan period in 100 districts in 21 States.

(c) to (e) An Expert Group was constituted to work out strategies for palliative care in India. The expert group has submitted the recommendations outlining the strategies for palliative care in India. The suggested strategies include provision of national and state Palliative Care Cells, strengthening of Govt. Medical Colleges, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs), and District Hospitals by augmenting human resources, providing reserved beds or palliative care in addition to outpatient facilities, improved availability of morphine as a painkiller, capacity building through training and awareness generation.

Detailed operational and financial modalities for implementation in the health care delivery system have not been worked out.

Infant/Child Mortality Rate

370. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS
 KUSHAL TIWARI:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased:

(a) the number of infant/child mortality cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the infant/child mortality rates are on rise in the country especially in tribal areas;

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

(d) the details of programmes/schemes and incentives provided to States to check the high rate of mortality cases indicating the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the said period, State/UT wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to bring down the infant mortality rate and achieve the targets set. for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) The number of infant/child mortality cases are not reported at the national level.

However the state/UT wise Infant mortality rates (IMR) for three years as per Sample Registration System report of Registrar General of India is placed in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) No, The Infant Mortality Rate has shown consistent 3 point annual decline since 2008.

As per SRS report of Registrar General of India, IMR has declined from 53 per 1000 live births in 2008 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011.

(d) and (e) State wise allocation and utilisation of funds under Child Health are detailed in the enclosed statement-II.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), flagship programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the following interventions are implemented to reduce neonatal and child mortality rates in the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health

- facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (2) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 399 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (3) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.
- (4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK). A total of 5.5 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 471 districts and 88,428 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
- (5) Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 647 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices
- (7) Universal Immunization Program (VIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under VIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. VIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for one full year now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.
- (8) Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.

Statement –I

State wise trend in Infant mortality rate

		2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
India		53	50	47	44
Larger states					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	49	46	43
2.	Assam	64	61	58	55
3.	Bihar	56	52	48	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	57	54	51	48
5.	Delhi	35	33	30	28
6.	Gujarat	50	48	44	41
7.	Haryana	54	51	48	44
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	49	45	43	41
9.	Jharkhand	46	44	42	39
10.	Karnataka	45	41	38	35
11.	Kerala	12	12	13	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70	67	62	59
13.	Maharashtra	33	31	28	25
14.	Odisha	69	65	61	57
15.	Punjab	41	38	34	30
16.	Rajasthan	63	59	55	52
17.	Tamil Nadu	31	28	24	22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	67	63	61	57
19.	West Bengal	35	33	31	32
Smaller States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	32	31	32
2.	Goa	10	11	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	44	45	40	38
4.	Manipur	14	16	14	11
5.	Meghalaya	58	59	55	52
6.	Mizoram	37	36	37	34
7.	Nagaland	26	26	23	21
8.	Sikkim	33	34	30	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Tripura	34	31	27	29
10.	Uttaranchal	44	41	38	36
Union Territories					
1.	A & Nicobar Islands	31	27	25	23
2.	Chandigarh	28	25	22	20
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34	37	38	35
4.	Daman & Diu	31	24	23	22
5.	Lakshadweep	31	25	25	24
6.	Puducherry	25	22	22	19

Statement –II

State wise SPIP Approval and Utilization under Child Health

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		PIP Approva	Utilization	PIP Approva	Utilization	PIP Approva	Utilization	PIP Approva	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	1610.85	618.17	2165.52	1578.71	238.37	559.10	7994.21	100.81
2.	Chhattisgarh	595.35	49.78	1006.92	0.00	764.20	306.85	1388.11	31.25
3.	Himachal Pradesh	260.54	106.46	452.35	130.18	0.00	20.45	182.79	0.62
4.	J & K	65.87	29.88	65.00	33.74	3698.75	379.76	271.47	1.18
5.	Jharkhand	15208	13.99	525.82	45.40	646.43	286.44	1040.57	58.93
6.	MP	1218.85	2912.27	1763.38	2718.65	1612.30	1682.59	3057.95	289.64
7.	Odisha	829.18	667.00	1083.98	817.91	443.69	145.62	1233.57	45.74
8.	Rajasthan	205.22	171.60	956.10	272.84	270.70	340.15	3406.94	40.80
9.	UP	843.88	647.23	1157.54	0.00	1799.07	130.36	1516.15	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	177.16	113.11	537.59	267.80	110.75	250.49	233.33	3.22
	Sub Total	5958.98	5329.49	9714.20	5865.23	11584.26	4101.81	20325.09	572.19
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.08	14.86	61.40	17.54	0.00	0.40	212.70	0.00
12.	Assam	0.00	9.73	6.20	234.11	410.04	414.15	1474.33	60.29
13.	Manipur	40.00	17.23	31.50	50.94	26.20	15.24	88.72	0.18
14.	Meghalaya	52.36	14.32	53.89	19.25	12.12	13.49	283.01	2.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Mizoram	11.94	7.93	6.80	6.03	23.81	1.18	62.50	2.82
16.	Nagaland	42.40	20.21	35.40	0.00	33.86	38.11	199.34	2.29
17.	Sikkim	39.94	3.68	12.79	2L69	25.43	5.27	62.50	3.54
18.	Tripura	81.42	98.00	112.80	20.23	200.48	68.41	221.21	7.52
	Sub Total	278.14	185.95	320.78	369.79	731.94	556.25	2604.31	78.80
C. Non-High Focus States									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	200.00	0.00	1783.85	0.00	1604.14	88.36	2604.38	37.46
20.	Goa	4.50	1.86	32.40	0.00	10.28	191.02	43.28	0.00
21.	Gujarat	1116.11	1790.52	2023.72	1653.81	1178.55	1595.02	4616.99	187.89
22.	Haryana	177.36	64.04	352.39	101.46	742.61	426.85	484.79	8.57
23.	Karnataka	696.30	15.69	427.50	297.44	587.73	229.01	879.58	12.49
24.	Kerala	500.09	319.02	482.44	397.91	46.13	18.97	1231.82	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	598.81	462.33	6017.99	4720.75	2931.06	2639.75	2602.04	94.75
26.	Punjab	25.30	13.98	122.44	110.34	287.00	132.67	615.50	27.33
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	17.21	0.00	5946.94	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1608.01	1512.67	5074.20	0.00	1286.83	409.61	3593.78	94.03
	Sub Total	4926.48	4180.10	16316.93	7287.53	8691.54	5731.26	22619.10	462.52
D. Small States/UTs									
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.50	5.90	4.00	3.49	0.00	0.00	55.45	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	10.60	10.72	1.00	0.89	14.58	0.00	14.03	0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.21	0.64	21.01	0.25
32.	Daman & Diu	2.25	1.80	3.25	0.60	2.50	0.17	6.60	0.00
33.	Delhi	87.15	0.00	30.00	0.00	61.47	3.05	409.20	0.19
34.	Lakshyadweep	36.86	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	47.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	10.38	5.64	9.70	10.18	13.30	9:29	3.20	3.50
	Sub Total	159.24	24.07	68.70	15.16	99.26	13.15	556.49	3.94
	Grand Total	11322.84	9719.61	26420.61	13537.71	21107.00	10402.47	46104.99	1117.45

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as per Audit Report

Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 30.06.2012) are as per FMR and hence provisional

Delay in Supply of Cooking Gas

371. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the number of complaints received from the consumers against LPG dealers/distributors regarding undue delay in supply of cooking gas during the last three years, State/UT -wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to issue revised marketing guidelines for State-run fuel retailers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal to impose penalty on dealers for not supplying LPG cylinders to the consumers within a prescribed time period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have prescribed a norm to their LPG distributors to effect the delivery of the refill LPG cylinder ordinarily within two working days of booking. However, unpredictable events such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities affect the desired delivery schedule of LPG cylinders.

OMCs have reported 229 established cases of delay in supplies of LPG refill against their LPG distributorships in the country during the period 2009 to September 2012. Action against the distributorships was taken under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

(b) and (c) Revision of MDG is under process.

(d) The Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provides for penal action

against LPG distributors indulging in delay/ undue delay of domestic LPG cylinders.

MDG provide, inter-alia for following penal action against the distributor for deliberate delay in supply:

— Caution/ warning & counseling for 1st offence.

— Fine of Rs. 5,000/- for 2nd offence

— Fine of Rs.15,000/- for 3rd offence

— Termination for 4th offence.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme

372. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the quantum of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for various projects under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise:

(b) whether the Government has decided to increase the number of Projects under ICDS scheme in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. Funds in the form of Grants-in-aid are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation of the ICDS projects in respective State/UT. A Statement indicating quantum of funds released State-wise by the Central Government during each of the last three years and current year and utilization thereof reported including State share is Annexed.

(b) There are 7076 ICDS projects approved and sanctioned under ICDS Scheme and there is no proposal under consideration to increase the number of ICDS Projects under ICDS Scheme in the near future.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

STATE-WISE (INCLUDING STATE SHARE) **ICDS SCHEME (GENERAL)** DURING
YEAR 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to 30.09.2012)

Rs. In lakh

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	43824.92	60028.47	42848.12
2.	BIHAR	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	28786.51	45764.14	43433.18	30711.81
3.	CHHATTISGARH	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	15796.62	23488.81	28256.4	17762.32
4.	GOA	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	837.32	740.15	560.82
5.	GUJARAT	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	21697.18	44001.56	44576.06	22868.57
6.	HARYANA	7940.7	10813.28	10534.06	11372.95	16230.64	16810.31	11016.19
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	8587.34	11838.88	13074.42	7824.06
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	10596.73	15008.35	12957.54	11814.43
9.	JHARKHAND	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	20320.74	14522.87	15265.88
10.	KARNATAKA	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	44673.4	38834.39	24867.17
11.	KERALA	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	16270.48	29313.72	25983.09	13454.74
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	37521.99	40262.82	62222.28	5090.48
13.	MAHARASHTRA	31780.8	46795.76	41719.66	47085.43	75825.56	95343.66	54552.16
14.	ORISHA	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	35730.75	31837.62	25741.87
15.	PUNJAB	8779.45	10508.3	11704.9	12443.24	17257.36	20259.25	13185.16
16.	RAJASTHAN	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	24170.97	32154.17	39111.64	26695.01
17.	TAMIL NADU	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	22009.45	36930.24	22874.17	23071.94
18.	UTIARAKHAND	3596.44	5171.4	3762.59	5081.57	10422.24	8997.79	5802.75
19.	UTIAR PRADESH	50853.63	55257.16	48102	62027.87	89363.81	66505.61	97416.87
20.	WEST BENGAL	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	40324.76	78956.15	66432.074	45015.96
21.	DELHI	3137.32	2952.4	3584.5	3461.85	4888.66	7292	6044.98
22.	PUDUCHERRY	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	302.74	362.01
23.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	599.93	589.87	309.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	CHANDIGARH	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	434.96	434.96	430.77
25.	D. & NAGAR HAVELI	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82	92.01
26.	DAMAN & DIU	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.47	49.28
27.	LAKSHADWEEP	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87	101.91
28.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3122.59	3507.97	6321.278	4650.78	6964.29	7610.92	3666.78
29.	ASSAM	23551.88	18713.1	35901.57	29126.66	38346.18	46035.63	22157.64
30.	MANIPUR	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	5868.06	5337.12	4499.7
31.	MEGHALAYA	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	3496.31	3662.53	2247.53
32.	MIZORAM	2081.27	1681.91	2293.956	2117.39	2700.24	2553.05	1835.36
33.	NAGALAND	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	5908.53	4532.94	2431.85
34.	SIKKIM	660.21	627.69	480.8	710.38	753.7	1037.74	501.4
35.	TRIPURA	7362.805	3290.2	8099.635	4266	6458.26	5940.62	4010.53
Total		429990.35	476325.75	469378.58	521296.11	789734.73	798520.25	589607.46

STATE-WISE (INCLUDING STATE SHARE) UNDER **SNP** DURING
YEARS 2009-10,2010-11,2011-12 and 2012-13 (up to 30.09.2012)

Rs. In lakh

		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
Sl. No.	State	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62	18216.63
2.	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	5452.88	47508.85	25507.10
3.	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63	8093.25
4.	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22	314.32
5.	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	36682.00	11396.86
6.	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	12275.30	4699.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74	1386.61
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1671.09	0.00	1949.78		1949.76	9187.94	1949.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69	10823.08
10.	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82	16300.62
11.	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06	3702.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.40	52322.73	89365.76	33528.22
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25	15057.50
14.	Odisha	13968.20	32185.78	19490.01	47782.70	32289.69	54602.92	13159.48
15.	Punjab	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.70	900.1.16	10353.44	4475.86
16.	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53	9999.38
17.	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	17072.64	24892.23	10083.35
18.	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07	77401.75
19.	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	3976.34	1041.80
20.	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39	30376.51
21.	A & N Islands	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.80	497.16	94.40
22.	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55	226.05
23.	Dadra & N Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	83.44
24.	Daman & Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14	193.42
25.	Lakshadweep	42.87		29.69	78.69	29.69	0.00	44.53
26.	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	9140.00	2971.24
27.	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	484.81	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	1904.10	1417.20
29.	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.40	25257.04
30.	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.60	2248.30	2248.30	2946.24
31.	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16	2946.23
32.	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08	1635.08
33.	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4150.19	1749.53
34.	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42	694.41
35.	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66	1530.57
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018602.55	630250.79	1078099.77	339304.10

STATE-WISE UNSPENT BALANCE UNDER ICDS (Training) DURING YEAR 2009-10,2010- 11 AND 2011-12

Rs. In lakh

		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
Sl. No.	State	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.6	763.06	1205.58	191.66
2.	BIHAR	799.07	774.04	804.25	863.89	692.09	742.93	730.19
3.	CHHATTISGARH	325.2	329.56	346.73	436.4	298.72	270.55	219.19
4.	GOA	22.54	0	0	0	9.2	9.1	5.42
5.	GUJARAT	355.39	229.45	390.3	552.51	274.48	468.1	274.35
6.	HARYANA	235.86	205.6	283.78	300.93	130.29	237.15	124.34
7.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	85.98	161.78	57.42	114.85	65.07	137.31	66.04
8.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	46.74	0	280.88	0	0	186.92	0
9.	JHARKHAND	194.26	150	288.38	381.5	180.91	318.68	205.62
10.	KARNATAKA	456.99	385.32	349.1	475.91	428.74	448.25	57.23
11.	KERALA	250	249.95	156.41	311.42	302.04	286.52	175.03
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	545.04	470.08	742.65	689.44	291.74	877.87	287.69
13.	MAHARASHTRA	457.58	637.11	783.7	573.92	400.23	591.09	373.76
14.	ODISHA	477.81	428.78	447.27	519.05	308.22	427.42	324.96
15.	PUNJAB	481.51	74.69	127.48	159.53	0	119.43	0
16.	RAJASTHAN	295.08	214.11	210.71	329.36	352.16	346	287.96
17.	TAMIL NADU	313.56	157.68	354.57	173.75	280.44	22 3.44	370.36
18.	UTTARAKHAND	121.29	109.92	95.2	160.5	79.85	168.88	88.65
19.	UTTAR PRADESH	689.3	692.88	529.35	772.9	800.69	702.96	679.98
20.	WEST BENGAL	276.71	620.41	297.68	574.72	279.44	597.45	279.81
21.	DELHI	72.49	62.43	59.96	64.25	29.98	64.48	
22.	PUDUCHERRY	26.53	0	0	0	0	0	
23.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	2.97	0	2.41	2.4	0	0	4.37
24.	CHANDIGARH	2.21	0	3.58	3.58	3.31	3.31	1.36
25.	D. & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26.	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH *	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13	51.67	132.9	46.22
29.	ASSAM	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34	316.84	102.48	311.84
30.	MANIPUR	80.08	0	126.6	63.3	56	56	61.68
31.	MEGHALAYA	54.99	54.82	39.83	47.63	40.42	31.62	13.4
32.	MIZORAM	7.96	11.66	22	14.31	14.18	14.18	12.17
33.	NAGALAND	31.09	31.09	38.63	38.63	21.73	22.17	19.66
34.	SIKKIM	23.32	19.91	22.49	14.24	18.57	23.59	9.06
35.	TRIPUHA	35.39	39.22	32.57	40.4	31.02	40.46	0
Total		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.39	6521.09	8856.82	5322.00

Shortage of Sports Injury Centres

373. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether there is a acute shortage of sports injury centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether Union Government plans to establish Sports Injury Centres at the regional level across India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (d) Yes. However there is no proposal at present to establish sport injury centres at the Regional level across India.

Leakage from ONGC Oil Well

374. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether there has been a leakage of oil from the oil well of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the Bay of Bengal off the Andhra Coast recently;

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

(c) the details of the quantum of gas loss estimated therefrom and the environmental damage caused as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to control the leakage and the resultant environmental damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been leakage of gas from an offshore well in KG Basin of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the Bay of Bengal off the Andhra Coast recently. The sub-sea well G-I-AA (G-I #9) is located at a distance of 30 lan from the Amalapuram Coast in the G-I prospect at water depth of 252m. Gas was leaking from the top of X-mas tree installed on the well head. Gas bubbles were observed by ONGC owned offshore drilling rig 'sagar Vijay' on 30th August, 2012 in offshore G-I block east coast. This location is approximately 30 Nautical miles from sea coast. The source of leakage was identified as a temporarily abandoned well G-I-9, in water depth of 260 meters. The reason is likely loss of integrity of bridge plugs in the well.

(c) The quantum of gas loss could not be estimated as the leakage is happening at a depth of 252 m. Only gas was leaking and there has been no major pollution and damage to the environment. All

precautionary measures were taken to arrest any eventuality of damage. The flora & fauna is intact as there were no traces of dead fishes in the area. The gas leakage has stopped from 7.11.2012.

(d) Immediately after identification of leaking sub-sea well on 01.11.2012, action plan was made by ONGC in consultation with international experts M/s Boots & Coots for capping the well with BOP stack assembly at the bottom of sea. The assembly has been fabricated and ready for installation. Operations got affected due to Neelam storm on east coast and subsequent bad weather. There is no significant resultant environmental damage due to leakage.

The capping stack has been lowered on the X-mas tree on 17.11.2012. Further clamping operations could not be completed due to bad weather due to cyclonic conditions. This would be completed once the weather improve

[Translation]

Tapi Pipeline

375. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project has hit a major roadblock with no international pipeline company willing to participate in the project;

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

(c) the response of the international firms during the road shows held by the aforesaid. four nations in New York, London and Singapore;

(d) the status of the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) signed in this regard; and

(e) the capacity of the TAPI pipeline and the share of each country in the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) GAIL (India) Limited

has informed that during the TAPI Road shows held at Singapore, New York and London, 14 companies (7 International Oil Companies and 7 financiers) participated in the Road shows. No International Pipeline Company participated in the event. International Oil Companies expressed their desire to associate in the integrated project including equity investment in the upstream gas fields, bringing their own equity gas through TAPI pipeline. Financers expressed their willingness to finance the project with or without the participation of International Oil Companies.

(d) India & Turkmenistan and Pakistan & Turkmenistan have signed the bilateral GSPA on May 23, 2012. According to the GSPA, Turkmenistan is the seller of TAP I gas and GAIL(India) Ltd. is the buyer. The delivery point of TAPI gas will be Turkmenistan-Afghanistan border. The contract period is for 30 years and the contracted volume is 411.173 BCM of natural gas.

(e) The total capacity of the TAPI pipeline is 90 MMSCMD, out of which India and Pakistan's share is 38 MMSCMD each and Afghanistan's share is 14 MMSCMD.

List of Scheduled Tribes

376. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR.

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for inclusion of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes From various State Governments including Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the number of communities included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, State-wise;

(c) whether some communities have been deleted from the said list; and

(d) if so, the details, State-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) No communities have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the states of Chhattisgarh & Himachal Pradesh however communities which have

been substituted included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the States during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of community	Date of inclusion/ substitution	Order No.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Gala (substituted entry 5)	8.1.2012	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011 dated 8.1.2012
2.	Manipur	(a) Kabui, Inpui, Rongmei (substituted entry 8) (b) Kacha Naga, Liangmai Zeme (substituted entry 9) (c) Koirao, Thangal (substituted entry 10) (d) Mate (new entry at 34)	8.1.2012 8.1.2012	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2011 dated
3.	Karnataka	Medara (new entry 37 after Meda)	31.5.2012	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2012 dated 31.5.2012

(c) No communities have been deleted from the said list.

(d) In view of the reply given above at Sl. No. (c), question does not arise.

[English]

Oil Consumption

377. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRIL K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) the per-capita consumption of oil in the country at present and whether the Government plans to raise the oil consumption in the near future;

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

(c) the assessment made regarding impact of such a move in increasing the pollution levels in the country; and

(d) the steps being taken to raise the per-capita consumption of oil without any rise in pollution level in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) During 2011 the per capita consumption of oil in the country was 0.13 Toe (Tonnes oil equivalent) against the world average of 0.58 Toe*. Oil consumption in India has also risen to 148 MMT during 2011-12 from 141 MMT in 2010-11, an increase of about 5%.

(c) and (d) In order to tackle air pollution due to consumption of auto fuels, Government has already taken steps in terms of introduction and supply of BS IV fuels in 26 major cities (including National Capital Region) and BS III fuels in the rest of the country. Ministry has also decided to extend coverage of BS-IV fuels to 37 more cities by 2015.

*Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2012.

Spurious and Substandard Drugs

378. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to manufacturing and marketing of spurious and substandard drugs in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of raids conducted along with the number of such cases detected and action taken against the offenders during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish drug recall system to allow pharmaceutical companies to withdraw defective products from the market within a stipulated time frame; and

(e) if so the details thereof along with the other measures taken/proposed by the Government to tackle the menace of spurious and substandard drugs and award of stringent punishment to the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Isolated cases of spurious drugs are detected by the State Drugs Control Departments through continuous surveillance and drawing of samples for test. There are, however, no reports of any large scale presence of the spurious drugs in the country. A survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs conducted in 2009 revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046% only.

(c) A statement giving the details of the raids conducted and action taken during each of the last three years and the current year by the State Drugs Control Authorities is annexed.

(d) and (e) Under schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945, the manufacturer is required to devise a prompt and effective product recall system of defective products for timely information of all concerned up to the retail level within the shortest period. The licensee may make use of both print and electronic media in this regard. The Government has taken following steps to check Spurious/Sub-standard Drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended by the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 providing more for stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The guidelines have been framed for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008.
3. The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment). Act, 2008 also provided for setting up of designated courts for speedy trial of drug related offences. 14 States / Union Territories have already set up such Courts.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
5. The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.

Statement

No. of Raids conducteg during 2009-10 as per the feed back available from the States/UT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	N/A
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	one case/prosecution launched & 3 cases under investigation & 1 case convicted in respect of cases filed prior to 2007
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	N/A
4.	Assam	Nil	N/A
5.	Bihar	13	27 persons arrested, prosecution launched in all cases.
6.	Chandigarh	9	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	N/A
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	N/A
9.	Daman & Diu	Nil	N/A
10.	Delhi	4	Nil
11.	Goa	Nil	N/A
12.	Gujarat	1	F.I.R. given vide Regd.No: 3319/09 against... (1) M/s.Dhan Laxmi Transport Corporation, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad and (2) Manager: Shaikh Zabir Husen Rukanodil, Ahmedabad (Case is under investigation).
13.	Haryana	12	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	326	No spurious drug found
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	N/A
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	N/A
17.	Karnataka	1	Investigation. is in proaress
18.	Kerala	4	-
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	N/A
21.	Maharashtra	3	-
22.	Manipur	Nil	N/A
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	N/A
24.	Mizoram	Nil	N/A
25.	Nagaland	Nil	N/A

1	2	3	5
26.	Odisha	Nil	Nil
27.	Puducherry	Nil	N/A
28.	Punjab	611	-
29.	Rajasthan	2	Nil
30.	Sikkim	Nil	N/A
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	Preliminary nvestigation carried out in Tamilnadu and Andhra State by Drugs Inspectors as it interstate investigation, the entire file has been transferred to CBCID for further in-depth investigation with the permission of State Government
32.	Tripura	Nil	N/A
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1520	Prosecution has been launched against all accused.
34.	Uttaranchal	3	-
35.	West Bengal	6	8 persons arrested

No. of Raids conducted during 2010-11 as per the feed back available from the States/UT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Under Investigation
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1	Court case Filed
5.	Bihar	29	FIR and Prosecution launched
6.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	License of firm suspended and Prosecution launched
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	1	Under Investigation
11.	Goa	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	3	Under Investigation
13.	Haryana	22	Prosecution launched in one case
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	legal action under process
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	2	Under Investigation
18.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
21.	Maharashtra	5	Nil
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
26.	Odisha	657	Nil
27.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
28.	Punjab	405	One sample of drug declared spurious. Case forward to SDC Rajasthan, Under Investigation
29.	Rajasthan	6	14 person arrested
30.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
31.	Tamil Nadu	8	3 case referred to CBCID
32.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
33.	Uttar Pradesh	150	No. of sample collected 155; FIR: 19; Person Arrested: 17; Medicine seized: 47.61 Lac
34.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil
35.	West Bengal	2	Under Investigation

Statement Showing No. of Raids conducted during 2011-12 as per the feed back' available from the States.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Under Investigation
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	318	FIR-45, Prosecution -10
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	26	Nil
7.	Haryana	52	Licence of 12 chemist shop cancelled, and Licence of 1 manufacturer canceled

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	01 Prosecution launched and 02 under investigation
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	2	investigation under process
11.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	10	06 Prosecution launched and 12 under investigation
14.	Manipur*	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	3637	S.C.N. issued to firm
19.	Punjab	478	Action initiated
20.	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	Under Investigation
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2567	568 Drugs sale licence suspended, 923 licence cancelled, 1 blood bank licence cancelled, 16 blood bank licence suspended
25.	West Bengal	28	Provision of D & C Act are being implemented
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	22	Nil
29.	Delhi	8	prosecution filed
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	6	investigaion under process
34.	Jharkhand	5	3 prosecution launched
35.	Uttaranchal	3	3 licence cancelled

No. of Raids conducted during April 2012-July 2012 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Raids conducted	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	8	FIR lodged
5.	Goa	regular inspection are carried out to detect not of Does not arise standard quality drug	
6.	Gujarat	6	under investigation
7.	Haryana	MORE THAN 200	prosecution launched
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	3	under investigation
14.	Manipur*	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	2 prosecution launched, 5 Prosecution initiated
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	282	SCN under rule 66(1) have been issued against the I/R submitted by DI after raid.
19.	Punjab	513	Under investigation
20.	Rajasthan	11	Under investigation
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	Under investigation
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	662	One NSO matter referred to Punjab State Drug Controller for action & other are Under investigation at distict level
25.	West Bangal	0	Nil
26.	Puducherry	1	Further inspection are undertaken
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil

28.	Chandigarh	14	Under investigation
29.	Delhi	1	Under investigation
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	1	under investigation
34.	Jharkhand	Nil	1 prosecution launched
35.	Uttaranchal	4	2 licence cancelled, 8 licence suspended

NABARD Assistance for Canals

379. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to provide funds for construction of bridges and repairing of canals under Rural infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) scheme of NABARD;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether suggestions from public representatives are solicited while formulating schemes under RIQF scheme of NABARD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Details of sanctions for construction of bridges and irrigation (including construction and modernization of canals) are given in the enclosed statements-I and II.

(c) and (d) Proposals as submitted by respective State Governments are considered by NABARD for sanction under RIDF.

Statement -I

RIDF - Sanctions made under Bridges for the last three years and current year

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	9	7.86	69	90.94	58	134.71	17	77.58
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	9.74		0	2	9.86	0	0
3.	ASSAM	60	109.15	223	199.26	102	121.62	0	0
4.	BIHAR	25	447.45	40	576.91	47	462.4	42	453.99
5.	CHHATTISGARH				0	0	0	0	0
6.	GOA	3	69.91		0	0	0	0	0
7.	GUJARAT				0	0	0	0	0
8.	HARYANA			14	38.52	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	27	94.13	22	23.84	14	26.28	12	75.83
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	128	268.45	1	4.13	0	0	14	51.08
11.	JHARKHAND	181	147.82	153	265.58	69	176.65	0	0
12.	KARNATAKA	63	14.98	373	134.05	163	39.49	0	0
13.	KERALA	20	69.8	8	54.67	16	193.62	7	11.09
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	22	95.02	36	84.29	21	69.66	0	0
15.	MAHARASHTRA	196	92.71	96	301.39	139	367.99	0	0
16.	MANIPUR				0	0	0	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	1	14.94	14	23.26	0	0	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	2	3.03	2	0.74	0	0	0	0
19.	NAGALAND	13	69.5	6	20.22	0	0	0	0
20.	ODISHA	7.8	271.87	26	244.54	65	352.73	63	106.85
21.	PUDUCHERRY	1	13.62	2	4.17	1	25.25	0	0
22.	PUNJAB	9	23.93	4	5.48	0	0	0	0
23.	RAJASTHAN			4	32.17	1	16.67	40	32.56
24.	SIKKIM				0	0	0	0	0
25.	TAMIL NADU	100	114.11	121	200	68	123.74	122	196
26.	TRIPURA	30	121.04	12	59.01	15	57.65	0	0
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	25	123.64	59	116.1	46	396.21	0	0
28.	UTTARAKHAND	52	65.44	76	69.79	18	39.15	0	0
29.	WEST BENGAL	26	74.18	6	51.72	12	21.81	1	3.35
ALL INDIA TOTAL		1072	2322.32	1367	2600.78	857	2635.49	318	1008.33

Statement –II

RIDF - Sanctions made under Irrigation for the last three years and curent year

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)	
		No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	73	569.43	34	349.73	39	668.99	13	64.37
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	ASSAM	0	0	2	6.74	0	0	0	0
4.	BIHAR	922	139.44	2	1.88	167	188.21	0	0
5.	CHHATTISGARH	11	85.57	12	128.84	6	50.27	0	0
6.	GOA	1	64.13	1	57	1	64.12	0	0
7.	GUJARAT	200	208.31	5302	274.12	3	636.35	3	544.19
8.	HARYANA	512	332.91	8	161.81	156	212.25	0	0
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53	43.82	148	84.85	39	70.17	20	35.72
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0	0	6	37.34	23	40.71	0	0
11.	JHARKHAND	15	9.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	KARNATAKA	397	158.32	274	144.17	354	114.12	0	0
13.	KERALA	35	24.08	213	260.55	77	147.29	17	2.46
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2	830.4	3	507.61	7	1141.54	1	69.34
15.	MAHARASHTRA	29	302.67	21	336.69	50	324.88	0	0
16.	MANIPUR	0	0	87	19.02	0	0	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	8	12.58	6	9.84	0	0	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	ODISHA	12566	185.66	1189	235.51	794	535.88	25187	370.87
21.	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	7	20.2	1	33.2	0	0
22.	PUNJAB	281	172.67	27	224.14	788	114	1	185.36
23.	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	7	309.28	0	0
24.	SIKKIM	0	0	5	2.36	0	0	0	0
25.	TAMILNADU	8	81.77	14	101.62	16	109.07	6	91.7
26.	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	UTTAR PRADESH	103	785.32	8110	422.94	5	421.84	133	1346.23
28.	UTTARAKHAND	128	39.67	199	138.39	177	210.62	0	0
29.	WEST BENGAL	1286	80.47	3215	143.2	5	291.99	3	22.83
ALL INDIA TOTAL		16630	4127.12	18885	3668.55	2715	5684.78	25384	2733.07

*[English]***Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram**

380. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme in the name of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) for ensuring safe motherhood and reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality;

(b) if so, the main aims and objectives and the number of women covered under the said scheme so far; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the purpose so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) The Government of India has launched the scheme of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011 as one of the key initiatives to ensure safe motherhood and reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality.

(b) The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with the objective of ensuring for all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.

The scheme covers all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and entitles them to free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to health institution, between health facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

(c) The details of State wise funds allocated and utilised under JSSK for the year 2012-13 till 30th June, 2012 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

JSSK Approvals & Expenditure in 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Funds Approved for the Free Entitlements (in Lakhs)	Total Funds Expenditure (in Lakhs) As on 30.6.12.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	91.25	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5784.61	8.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	206.73	0
4.	Assam	11394.14	158.56
5.	Bihar	14714.88	0
6.	Chandigarh	148.82	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5828.31	138.69
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.77	4.70
9.	Daman and Diu	77.32	0.05
10.	Delhi	3132.99	1.36
11.	Goa	524.4	8.47
12.	Gujarat	8.08	3055.8
13.	Haryana	4109.06	18.83
14.	HP	3434.41	38.26
15.	J&K	2084.37	715.17
16.	Jharkhand	10049.49	148.03
17.	Karnataka	8622.131	159.03
18.	Kerala	5785.05	0
19.	Lakshadweep	7.8	0
20.	MP	9301.8	12.03
21.	Maharashtra	16135.94	155.58
22.	Manipur	676.69	0
23.	Meghalaya	1201.4	13.95
24.	Mizoram	492.94	12.05
25.	Nagaland	466.98	0
26.	Odisha	7217.34	
27.	Puducherry	467.38	0

1	2	3	4
28.	Punjab	5297.49	0
29.	Rajasthan	16093.84	573.20
30.	Sikkim	141	0.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	19798.87	63.63
32.	Tripura	1243.75	14.32
33.	UP	37567.28	0
34.	Uttarakhand	2612.39	228.40
35.	WB	12949	871.66
All India Total in Lakhs		210758.42	3354.71

[Translation]

Vocational Training Centres for Scheduled Tribes

381. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme of vocational training in tribal areas;

(b) the number of vocational training centres (VTCs) in the country, States/UTs-wise;

(c) whether the funds sanctioned under the said scheme have not been released to certain States/UTs;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH)
(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' to run Vocational Training Centres for ST youth. The main aim of the Scheme is to upgrade the skills of tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualifications, present economic trends and the market potential. This Scheme is need-based and demand driven. Funds are released to State Governments and other agencies on receipt of projects which fulfill the guidelines of the Scheme and are complete in all respects. The financial assistance admissible is @ Rs.30,000/- per annum per trainee which includes monthly stipend of Rs.700/- to the trainee and Rs. 1600/- per annum per trainee for raw material etc.

(b) The number of vocational training centres (VTCs) being supported under the scheme in the country, States/UTs-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Funds have been sanctioned and released to State Governments for the proposals which are complete in all respects and in accordance with the scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

		No. of VTCs and number of trainees for which grant-in-aid released to State Govts.						No. of VTCs and number of trainees which grant-in-aid released to NGOs.					
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees	Centres	Trainees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	8	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	10	500	-	-	2	180	1	100	2	200
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	11	477	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat	-	-	13	1300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	80	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	10	1000	10	1000	-	-	1	100	-	-
7.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	9	700	1	100	-	-	-	-
8.	Mizoram	-	-	5	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	200	1	60	1	60
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0
Total		-	-	38	3300	38	2977	6	580	5	440	3	260

[English]

Maternal Mortality Rate

382. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the present status of Maternal Mortality Rate(MMR) along with incidents of mortalities of pregnant women and infants reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Haryana;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to provide tree health care for pregnant women and infants under NRHM;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether-universal toll free number is proposed country-wise for providing transport or ambulance service to pregnant women and sick infants;

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

(f) the action plan of the Government to upgrade the existing medical system and set up additional such units in the country to control these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) As per the latest data on maternal mortality in the country, available from the report of Registrar General of India - Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) - 2007-09, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of India is 212 per 100,000 live birth.

The RGI-SRS provides MMR for the country and major states at 3-year intervals. The latest state-wise

MMR including that for Haryana available for, the period 2007-09 is placed at enclosed statement.

As per the latest data on Infant Mortality Rate available from the report of Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) 2011, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country is 44 per 1000 live births. Data on IMR for the country and state wise is provided by SRS at yearly intervals.

The State-wise IMR including that for Haryana for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 is placed at enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.

Silimar entitlements have been put in place for all sick new-borns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Under this scheme, all pregnant women accessing public health institutions are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Such entitlements are also available for sick newborns upto 30 days after birth.

(d) and (e) Under National Rural Health Mission, a universal toll free number has not yet been proposed for the whole country for providing transport or ambulance service to pregnant women and sick infants.

Referral transport for pregnant women and sick neonates is being provided by the States as per their local needs, using different models which include a network of emergency response vehicles using toll free number, government' ambulances, available transport :under public .private partnership etc.

(f) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps taken for upgrading the existing medical system and bring down the number of maternal & Infant deaths are:

- 16801 'Delivery Points' have been identified for comprehensive." strengthening to provide quality. Reproductive, Maternal Newborn & Child Health Services.
- Capacity building of health care providers. in skilled attendance at birth, basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care, .infant and newborn care.
- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women, for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Home based new born care (HBNC) through ASHA to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Strengthening Facility Based Newborn Care: New "Born Care Comers (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth; Special New Born

Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 399 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country

- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Immunization against vaccine preventable diseases.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) to eliminate any out of pocket expenses for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.
- Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 647 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and, Child Development.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP): ' Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipment and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent

vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'.

- **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A web enabled name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place for tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them.

Statement –I

Maternal Mortality Ratio
India and State wise

(Source: RGI, (SRS) 2007-09)

Major State (09)	MMR (2007-09)
India Total	212
Assam	390

1	2
Bihar/Jharkhand	261
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	269
Odisha	258
Rajasthan	318
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	359
Andhra Pradesh	134
Karnataka	178
Kerala	81
Tamil Nadu	97
Gujarat	148
Haryana	153
Maharashtra	104
Punjab	172
West Bengal	145
Others	160

Statement –III

State wise trend in Infant Mortality Rate

Sl. No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS									
		2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	India	66	60	58	58	57	55	53	50	47	44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Bigger States

1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	59	59	57	56	54	52	49	46	43
2.	Assam	73	67	66	68	67	66	64	61	58	55
3.	Bihar	62	60	61	61	60	58	56	52	48	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	76	70	60	63	61	59	57	54	51	48
5.	Delhi	29	28	32	35	37	36	35	33	30	28
6.	Gujarat	60	57	53	54	53	52	50	48	44	41
7.	Haryana	65	59	61	60	57	55	54	51	48	44
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	48	44	49	50	52	51	49	45	43	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
9.	Jharkhand	62	51	49	50	49	48	46	44	42	39
10.	Karnataka	58	52	49	50	48	47	45	41	38	35
11.	Kerala	11	11	12	14	15	13	12	12	13	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	86	82	79	76	74	72	70	67	62	59
13.	Maharashtra	45	42	36	36	35	34	33	31	28	25
14.	Odisha	90	83	77	75	73	71	69	65	61	57
15.	Punjab	51	49	45	44	44	43	41	38	34	30
16.	Rajasthan	79	75	67	68	67	65	63	59	55	52
17.	Tamil Nadu	49	43	41	37	37	35	31	28	24	22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	82	76	72	73	71	69	67	63	61	57
19.	West Bengal	51	46	40	38	38	37	35	33	31	32
Smaller States											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	34	38	37	40	37	32	32	31	32
2.	Goa	19	16	17	16	15	13	10	11	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	54	49	51	49	50	47	44	45	40	38
4.	Manipur	20	16	14	13	11	12	14	16	14	11
5.	Meghalaya	56	57	54	49	53	56	58	59	55	52
6.	Mizoram	19	16	19	20	25	23	37	36	37	34
7.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	17	18	20	21	26	26	23	21
8.	Sikkim	42	33	32	30	33	34	33	34	30	26
9.	Tripura	39	32	32	31	36	39	34	31	27	29
10.	Uttaranchal	48	41	42	42	43	48	44	41	38	36
Union territories											
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18	18	19	27	31	34	31	27	25	23
2.	Chandigarh	24	19	21	19	23	27	28	25	22	20
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58	54	48	42	35	34	34	37	38	35
4.	Daman & Diu	40	39	37	28	28	27	31	24	23	22
5.	Lakshadweep	33	26	30	22	25	24	31	25	25	24
6.	Puducherry	22	24	24	28	28	25	25	22	22	19

Allotment of C-type Mines To Steel-makers

383. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal to allot C-type mines to steel-makers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court had, vide its interim orders in WP(C) No. 562/2009 filed by Samaj Parivartana Samudaya and others, ordered suspension of mining operations and transportation in iron ore mining leases in the districts of Bellary, Tumkur and Chitradurga in Karnataka. A Joint Team was constituted for field survey of mining leases in the said areas. The findings of the Joint Team were considered by a Central Empowered Committee (CEC), which *inter alia* categorized the existing mining leases into three categories viz 'A' (with no marginal illegality), 'B' (with illegal mining up to 10% of lease area) and 'C' (illegal mining exceeding 10% of the leased area and with/or in flagrant violation of the Forest [Conservation] Act). No proposal for allotting "C" category mines has been received by the Government.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above

[*Translation*]

Approval of State Governments Scheme

384. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government approves the schemes of State Governments launched for tribals;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of proposals of such schemes received/sanctioned/pending with the Union Government in the country. State-wise including Chhattisgarh; and
- (c) the time by which such pending cases are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in

the country including two Special Area programmes viz., (i) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and (ii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan with allocation decided by the Planning Commission on annual basis. This is an additive to the States Tribal Sub-Plan. The proposals submitted by the State/UT Government under the schemes/programmes of this Ministry are considered by this Ministry in accordance with guidelines under the respective scheme. Funds are released to the State/UT Governments concerned when their proposals fulfill the eligible conditions of the relevant schemes, subject to availability of funds and utilization of previously released funds. Receipt and sanction of the proposals from the State/UT Governments under the various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is an on-going process.

[*English*]

LIC Premium

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

- (a) Whether the premium collection of the Life Insurance Industry has gone down this year as compared to the previous year;
- (b) if so, the company-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to boost the Life Insurance Industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the total Premium collected by the Life Insurance Industry decelerated by 2.33% during the period ending 30th September, 2012 over the previous period ending 30th September, 2011. The company-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. The reasons for a negative growth in the premium collections are various factors that are influencing the Financial Sector as a whole.

- (c) IRDA has further informed that the authority interacts with Life Insurance Companies periodically to examine the possible way to facilitate growth of Insurance Business.

Statement

Insurer	Total Premium (Rs. in Crores)		
	From 1-4-2012 to 30-09-2012	From 1-04-2011 to 30-09-2011	% Change over previous year
1	2	3	4
Aegon Religare Life Insurance Co.	180.99	175.37	3.11
Aviva Life Insurance Co.	947.11	1042.06	-10.03
Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co.	2803.54	3066.17	-9.37
Bharti Axa Life Insurance Co.	325.42	349.37	-7.36
Birla Sunlife Life Insurance Co.	2350.46	2716.1	-15.56
Canara HSBC Life Insurance Co.	909.3	841.2	7.49
DLF Pramerical Life Insurance Co.	97.92	67.97	30.59
Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Co.	10.53	0.79	92.50
Future Generali Life Insurance Co.	277.45	312.42	-12.60
HDFC Std Life Insurance Co.	4348.38	4143.58	4.71
ICICI Pro Life Insurance Co.	5883.15	6037.68	-2.63
IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co.	302.65	318.04	-5.09
India First Life Insurance Co.	330.56	369.65	-11.83
ING Vysya Life Insurance Co.	723.4	695.03	3.92
Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1076.56	1186.66	- 10.23
Max India Life Insurance Co.	2900.88	2872.84	0.97
Metlife India Life Insurance Co.	1042.74	990.98	4.96
Reliance Life Life Insurance Co.	1829.79	2353.49	-28.62
Sahara Life Insurance Co.	80.68	91.12	-12.94
SBI Life Insurance Co.	4074.21	5050.86	-23.97
Shriram Life Insurance Co.	266.7	305.64	-14.60
Star Union Dai ichi Life Insurance Co.	345.64	368.56	-6.63
Tata AIA Life Insurance Co.	1314.88	1703.47	-29.55
Private Total	32422.94	35059.05	-8.13
LIC of India *	81780.71	87937.90	-0.18
Industry Total	120194.49	122996.76	-2.33

*Gross Premium particulars of LIC of India are provisional.

[Translation]

Shortcomings in ICDS Scheme

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

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines/advisory to State Governments to improve the functioning and to address the shortcomings in the implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has set up five-tier monitoring and review mechanism in order to improve the implementation of ICDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) Improvement in functioning of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and addressing the shortcomings in the implementation of the programme is a on-going process. Union Government issues guidelines from time to time to the State Governments/UT Administrations to improve the functioning and whenever any shortcomings are noticed during the course of visits to the States, they are addressed through letters and review meetings to remove the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme.

Further, in order to address various programmatic, managerial and institutional reforms and to meet administrative and operational challenges, the Government has recently approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

(c) and (d) 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 overcoming the deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the programme.

The District level committees are required to provide inputs for State level committees which inter-alia would include complaints/grievance redressal and implementation issues.

The association of MPs and MLAs in these Committees would facilitate and provide a platform for deliberating on the problems locally at the State and District level and for addressing them in an effective and time-bound manner.

[English]

Child Tracking System

387. SHRI GAJANAND. BABAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to institute child tracking systems in Naxal hit areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, has begun the implementation of a project namely 'Track Child' in the country, including naxal hit areas, which is aimed at maintaining real time data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software also provides for setting up a National Portal containing identification details of the above mentioned children as well as missing children reported in the Police Stations. The Portal would facilitate matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children.

Cuts in Lending Rates

388. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Public Sector Banks (PSBs) especially State Bank of India are considering to reduce lending rates in certain categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its likely impact on the markets in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of a Bank meets regularly to take a view on its lending rates. After the meeting of State Bank of India, ALCO on 18.09.12, SBI reduced its Base Rate from 10% to 9.75% w.e.f.20.09.12 and Bank Prime Lending Rate from 14.75% to 14.5% w.e.f.27.09.12. Similarly other Public Sector Banks have also reduced their lending rates on various loans. The reduction in lending rates would help in spurring investments and boost growth of the economy.

Child Artists

389. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee to look into the matter and recommend guidelines to regulate the emerging areas of 'Child Artists' considering the fact that the number of 'Child Artists' had drastically increased during the recent past;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the negative effect on the children due to their participation in TV reality shows;

(d) if so, whether the Government has also asked the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to frame guidelines in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by NCPCR; and.

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) Government has not constituted any Committee to regulate the emerging areas of 'Child Artists'.

(c) and (e) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights had set up a Working Group for framing guidelines to regulate the participation of children in Television (TV) reality shows. These guidelines cover the content of programmes involving children; defining age-related norms for the participation of children in TV/ Reality shows; child protection and supervision; ensuring

the physical conditions and safety of children; terms and conditions for parental/guardian consent; ensuring education of child participants; setting up of regulatory and monitoring mechanisms; payment for children and ensuring confidentiality.

(f) Does not arise.

Cut in Subsidy on certain Items

390. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total subsidy outgo during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year and its proportion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to cut-down subsidy on certain items; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) The Detail of total subsidy outgo as a proportion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country is as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Budget	Actuals	Actuals	Revised
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
2012-13			
Subsidies	141,351	173,420	216,297
190,015			
Out of which for			
Food	58,443	63,844	72,823
75,000			
Fertiliser	61,264	62,301	67,199
60,974			
Petroleum	14,951	38,371	68,481
43,580			
GDP	64,57,352	76,74,148	89,12,179
101,59,884			
Subsidies			
as % of GDP	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
1.9%			

(b) and (c) To improve the quality of public spending, the Government would endeavour to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2% of GDP in 2012-13, and to further bring it down to 1.75% of GDP over the next three years.

Free Medicines for All

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a national scheme for free medicine for all;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the features of the scheme and the time by which the above scheme is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted availability of medicines to all the poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) There is a proposal in the 12 th Five Year Plan draft chapter on Health about cost free access to essential medicines in public facilities for reducing out of pocket expenditure on health care. The essential features of any such scheme will include preparation of list of essential medicines, development of standard treatment guidelines, robust procurement systems, IT based' supply-chain systems, drug warehousing, quality assurance, prescription audit etc.

(c) and (d) There have been requests from many quarters to provide free essential medicines in public health facilities. The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) set up by the Planning Commission on Universal Health Coverage has also recommended provision of free essential medicines through public facilities and public expenditure on drugs to be increased to 0.5 per cent of the GDP.

(e) Under NRHM, the proposals received from the States through their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for ensuring uninterrupted availability of essential medicines to those using public health facilities have been supported by the Government of India. Further,

incentives to states upto 5% of their NRHM outlay have been introduced in 2012-13 for establishing policy frameworks and systems for providing free generic medicines to all those who access public health facilities.

Tax Sops for Foreign Banks

392. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide tax sops for subsidization of foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any scheme for foreign banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) Vide the Finance Act 2012, a new section 115JG, applicable from financial year 2012-13, has been inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961. The new section 115JG provides certain tax incentive to a foreign company which converts its branch situated in India, through which it is engaged in the business of banking in India, into an Indian subsidiary company in accordance with a scheme framed by the Reserve Bank of India. The tax incentives include exemption from taxation of capital gains arising from such conversion, and treatment of unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward and set off of losses in specified manner.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank is in the process of releasing the guidelines for setting up of wholly owned subsidiaries in India of foreign banks.

Demat Format for FDS and Postal Savings

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

(a) whether a proposal for DEMAT Format for FDs, postal savings and insurance papers is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

has issued guidelines on insurance repositories and electronic issuance of insurance policies on 27.04.2011 to provide policyholders a facility to keep insurance policies in electronic form and to undertake changes, modifications and revisions in the insurance policy with speed and accuracy in order to bring efficiency, transparency and cost reduction.

The Department of Posts and Reserve Bank of India has intimated that there is no such proposal under consideration at present regarding Demat Format for Fixed Deposits and Postal Savings.

[Translation]

Foreien Assistance

394. SHRI MAHENDRASINGH P. CHAUHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals of various States seeking foreign assistance pending with the Union Government as on date;

(b) the steps being taken for early disposal of such proposals;

(c) the financial assistance made available by the World Bank/International Finance Corporation and Asian Development bank for development schemes in

various States during last three 'years and current year, project-wise/State wise;

(d) the terms and conditions of such assistance; and

(e) the amount of aid utilized therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA)
(a) There are no such proposals pending with the Department of Economic Affairs. However, there are 28 proposals from 16 States seeking assistance from external agencies which are included in the respective agency-wise Rolling Plan/Pipeline. The details of these proposals are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Regular consultations are held with the concerned Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments by the Department of Economic Affairs for finalizing the projects to be included in the Rolling Plan/Pipeline. The final decision on providing financial assistance to a proposal rests with external donor agency.

(c) The details are annexed as statement-II

(d) The details are annexed as statement-III

(e) The details are available at statement-II

Statement -I

DETAILS OF ROLLING PLAN/PIPELINE PROPOSALS OF VARIOUS STATES SEEKING FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

S.No.	Project Details	State	Project Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
A: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)			
1.	Conservation and Management Plan for 10 Lakes of Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	216.62
2.	Andhra Pradesh Forest Productivity Enhancement Project	Andhra Pradesh	2308.87
3.	Uttarakhand NTFP- Based Livelihood Generation Project	Uttarakhand	657.68
4.	Integrated Forest Resources Management in J&K	J&K	1120.5
5.	Nagaland Afforestation and Eco-development Project	Nagaland	339.73
6.	Conservation and Sustainable Development of Loktak Lake (Manipur)	Manipur	324.31
7.	Complete Replacement of 2x50 MW Units with 1x250 MW unit at Barauni/Bihar	Bihar	1965.65
8.	1x600 MW DCR TPP/Haryana	Haryana	2707.82

1	2	3	4
9.	Bakreshwar -6 TPP (1*500 MW sub Critical/WBPDCL	West Bengal	2021.98
10.	West Bengal Power Transmission Project	West Bengal	546
11.	400/220 KV Fedra and Sankhari sub-stations & associated lines	Gujarat	470.87
12.	High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) in Urban Areas, Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited	Gujarat	1968.80
13.	Water supply and sewerage sector for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. and surrounding municipalities	Andhra Pradesh	2221
14.	Augmentation of Water Supply for Imphal City by 45 mld.(10 MGD) with raw water from Thoubal Dam Project	Manipur	634.53
15.	Integrated Sewerage and sanitation Project for Sambalpur and Behrampur towns of Orissa.	Odisha	860
16.	North and South Guwahati Sewerage Project	Assam	586
17.	Water Supply & Sewerage Facilities in 110 villages in Bngalore	Bangalore	2023
18.	Agra Water Supply Project (additional loan)	Agra	695.052
19.	Piped Water Supply in the district of Purulia	West Bengal	1276.61
20.	Rengali Irrigation Project-LBC-II, Phase-II	Odisha	1074.36
21.	Project proposal for setting up of infrastructure for Technocity Project in Kerala	Kerala	1260
22.	Cochin Industrial Water Supply Scheme	Kerala	665
23.	Industrial Water Supply and Effluent Treatment to Industrial Development Zone, Palakkad Project	Kerala	198.3
24.	Manipur Sericulture Project (Phase-II)	Manipur	356
25.	Initiative for Horticulture Intensification by Micro Drip Irrigation (I-HIMDI)	Jharkand	291.82
26.	Comprehensive Tribal Development Project in Wayanad	Kerala	1042.5
B: Department for International Development (DFID), UK			
27.	Odisha Girls Conditional Incentive Programme for SC/ST Students	Odisha	200.00
28.	Support for Urban Infrastrcture in Odisha	Odisha	200.00

Statement –II

Details of Financial Assistance made available by World Bank/International Finance Corporation and Asian Development Bank for development schemes in various States and utilisation thereof during last three years and current years

(Amount - Rupees in Thousands)

Project /State	Agreement Date	Amount Authorised	Utilised in 2009-2010	Utilised in 2010-2011	Utilised in 2011-2012	Utilised in 2012-2013 till 19/11/2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A: International Development Association (IDA).						
4812-IN Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Road Project	22/10/2010	599677.98	0.00	276,348.52	333,167.02	0.00
4850-IN, Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	17/03/2011	355622.99	0.00	0.00	268,383.45	26,769.97
4653-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply arid Sanitation Project	22/01/2010	7126048.02	682,950.00	0.00	0.00	56,858.94
4675-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural/Poverty Reduction Project)	29/12/2009	4640045.76	454,400.00	1,374,112.70	2,705,480.88	0.00
4802-IN Bihar-Kosi Flood Recovery Project	12/01/2011	10375823.7	0.00	898,800.00	46,042.36	344,448.40
5123-IN Additional Financing for Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project	09/07/2012	5363285.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	69,371.23
4768-IN Second Karnaataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	17/07/2010	6924188.8	0.00	356,359.73	922,026.13	973,098.87
4872-IN Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery Project	0/107/2011	9635574.4	0.00	0.00	1,489,425.64	1,753,399.89
4809-IN Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	041/1 1/2010	4595206.87	0.00	226,500.00	96,757.90	183,458.58
4632-IN Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	20/07/2009	4765452.4	633,456.17	132,976.36	944,459.28	815,410.15
4787-IN Dam. Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	21/12/2011	8717900.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	281,250.00
4709-1N Additional Financing For Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring.	21/05/2010	864651,98	0.00	0.00	107,734.36	156,688.28
4859-1N Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	24/05/2011	8025884.37	0.00	0.00	589,785.94	12,784.13
5085-IN Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	13/04/2012	5836516.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,768.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4756-IN Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project	06/07/2010	5411047.85	0.00	779,129.62	1,415,718.92	654,018.22
4837-IN Addl. Financing for TN Empr and Poverty Reduction "Vazhdhu Kaattuvom" Proj.	23/12/2010	6903269.8	0.00	674,100.00	9,979.88	368,134.80
4640-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation-III Project	20/07/2009	9390744.44	148,224.74	618,958.52	902,478.34	886,640.68
5033-IN Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project	21/03/2012	7213511.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	570,900.49
4758-IN West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayat Project	15/07/2010	9190413.74	0.00	590,794.20	2,543,939.31	229,136.88
5014-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project	21/12/2011	5882138.31	0.00	0.00	572.29	0.00
5062-IN Addl. Financing for Assam Agri. competitiveness Project	13/04/2012	2706549.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5027-IN 2nd Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project.	15/02/2012	1371471.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TF97375-IN Enhance Financial Access to the poor through Technology in A.P.	21/19/2010	86538.08	0.00	13383	1653.34	0.00
B: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.						
7792-IN AP Road Sector Project	22/01/2010	15187087.04	719358	345722.33	731835.11	719929.56
7816-IN AP Municipal Development Project.	22/01/2010	14237894.1	944732.5	8078.18	111168.03	26201.05
7897-IN AP Water Sector improvement Project	14/08/2010	20523189.37	0	1840252.61	699151.54	1531689.24
7748-IN Haryana Power System Improvement Project	17/08/2009	15661683.51	1273831.42	3068210	961890.07	0
8022-1N Second Karanataka State Highway Improvement Project	30/05/2011	16739641.75	0	0	165597.16	336497.62
7687-1N Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation. Project	11/12/2009	8542736.46	20448	0	0	0
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Transport Project	5/2/2010	4994118.65	0	363953.18	216319.41	153614.78
7941-1N Mumbai Urban Transport Project -2A	23/2010	19584934.37	0	41654.15	2482872.76	190738.61
7943-IN Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	21/12/2011	8369823.88	0	0	0	22614.38
7865-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	6/7/2010	2309200.4	0	787143.01	868015.36	130891.63
8090-IN West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation Project.	21/12/2011	5978445.63	0	0	15703.13	50969.87
8136-IN Assam State Roads Project	5/11/2012	17409021.4	0	0	0	0
TFOIII446 Scaling UP of Assam PWRD Computerization Project	2/4/12/2012	95205.59	0	0	0	16644

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TF094443 Watershed Management Directorate Project Uttrakhand	26/08/2009	355472.76	32627	110256.56	90004.03	49540.11
TF 011445 Strengthening Capacity of Bihars Rood Construction Department Project	22/02/2012	71741.35	0	0	0	10498
TF 096841 Bihar Flood Management Implementaiton Support Project -11	31/5/2010	68319.54	0	13961.75	4022.9	9630.3
TF 09984 Karanataka Public Financial Manageament Capacity Building Project.	26/7/2011	18303.61	0	0	1526.93	1205.08
TF 95445- IN Karnataka Improving Education Governance	23/10/2009	23680.66	3507.75	503.7	456.15	8947.53
TF 094676 Coal Fired Generation Rehabilitation Project	17/12/2009	2154667.97	0	0	11100.34	1477626
TF 095549 - Sustainable Urban Transport Project.	5/2/2010	964854.62	0	97603.14	32478.83	14743.05
TF 094332IDF Grant for Rajasthan PFM and Procurement Capacity Building.	20/5/2009	23634.9	2326.5	3249.04	3817.26	5951.61
TF 011450 TA PGM for supporting disability and development for Tamil Nadu.	13/3/2012	133249.03	0	0	0	12632.5
C: Asian Development Bank (ADB):						
2592-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Invest. program-Project 1	15/2/2010	2861816.71	0.00	148,533.92	275,957.13	421,011.86
2677-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Prog. Project-2	17/01/2011	4085508.4	0.00	0.00	103,852.54	278,022.92
2684-IND Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Invest. Prog.	10/05/2011	2721388.45	0.00	0.00	14,255.90	108,932.96
2800-IND Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program (MFF) - Project-3	27/02/2012	2391378.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	99,146.70
2806-IND Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Prog. Project-1	09/03/2012	3874032.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,747.52
2596-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program-project-2	12/03/2010	2804865.14	0.00	605,679.17	668,303.80	211,630.40
2687 -IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Program - Project-3	17/01/2011	9473642.67	0.00	0.00	2164,994.39	10,74,415.66
2794-IND Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Transmission Investment Pgm. Pj. I	15/12/2011	5404514.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	88,144.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2528-ND National Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog.- Project 1	04/08/2009	1423789.41	0.00	154,609.86	195,399.75	61,014.07
2536-IND Mizoram Public Resource Management Program	17/09/2009	4461206.82	2214,640.00	0.00	19,66,400.00	0.00
2537-IND Developing Public Resource Management Project in Mizoram	17/09/2009	284757.88	0.00	0.00	5,709.59	0.00
2578-IND South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project -India Portion	04/10/2010	910927.18	0.00	0.00	7,317.75	2,198.33
2663-IND Bihar State Highway II Project	22/12/2010	13663907.7	0.00	0.00	1591,483.98	684,533.82
2681-IND Bihar Power System Improvement Project	15/06/2011	6322804.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	248,141.55
2594-IND Jharkhand State Roads Project	16/07/2010	9109271.8	0.00	830,147.23	241,534.45	1224,713.28
2638-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector In vest. Prog. Proj.2	16/12/2010	5602202.16	0.00	0.00	916,668.70	527,146.00
2705-IND Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	20/07/2011	15065683	0.00	0.00	460,628.73	420,603.98
2837-IND Agribusiness Infrastructure Dev. Investment Prog Proj.2	18/01/2012	1162209.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,841.83
2520-IND MP Power Sector Investment Program (Proj.5)	27/05/2009	7878301.4	268,674.38	1093,004.05	1953,524.60	876,121.88
2732-IND M.P. Power Sector Investment Prog Proj. 6	10/05/2011	3300101.99	0.00	0.00	232,667.37	317,581.61
2736-IND M.P. State Roads Project. III	15/06/2011	14348269.5	0.00	0.00	1773,650.51	1577,697.50
2764-IND Madhya Pradesh Energy Efficiency Imp. Invest. Prog. Project.	17/08/2011	9505513	0.00	0.00	1163,017.40	598,843.96
2830-IND M.P. Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Program (MFF)Project-2	27/02/2012	9565513	0.00	0.00	0.00	1267,514.18
2725-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Investment Program Proj. 3	17/03/2011	2869420.62	0.00	0.00	598,323.98	38,022.38
2669-IND Agri. Busines Infrastructure Development Investment Programme Project - I (Bihar)	9/7/2012	3677655.78	0.00	0.00	0	0
2778-IND Gujarat Solar Power Corporation.	27/2/2012	4782756.5	0.00	0.00	0	0
2926-IND West Bengal Development Finance Programme	6/11/2012	21761276.8	0.00	0.00	0	0

Statement –III

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EXTERNAL LOAN

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	Grace Period (in years)	Maturity Period (in years)	Rate of Interest (in%)	Commitment charges (in%)	Remarks
1		3	4	5	6	7
I.	ADB	0 to 5	12 to 20	UBOR + SPREAD	0.15	(A) Spread was 0.40% upto 30.9.2007, 0.20% from 1.10.2007 to 30.6.2010, 0.30% from 1.7.2010 to 30.06.2011 & 0.40% from 01.07.2011 onwards. (B) Commitment Charges: (i) 0.75% on progressive basis in respect of loans negotiated upto 31.12.2006. (ii) 0.35% on undisbursed project loans and 0.75% on programme loans negotiated from 01.01.2007 to 30.9.2007 (iii) 0.15% on undisbursed amount in respect of loans. negotiated on or after 01.10.2007
2.	LB.R.D.	5	18 to 30	UBOR + SPREAD	0.75	(A) Commitment Charges (i) Commitment charges payable on the undisbursed loan amount at 0.75% on agreements signed before 16.5.2007. Bank have notified waiver off 0.50% since July, 1991. (ii) Commitment charges are not applicable on loan agreements, signed on or after 16.5.2007. (B) Front End Fee: Front end fee charges are @ 0.25% on agreement signed on or after 16.5.2007 on capitalization basis. (C) USD Floating rate Single Currency The rate applicable for interest payment w.e.f. 15.9.2011 to 14.3.2012 is:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						<p>i) Where negotiation was prior to 31.7.1998 , 0.80% p.a. (including a spread of 0.28 basis points).</p> <p>ii) Where negotiation was held on or after 31.07.1998 and signed before 27.9.2007, 1.05% p.a. (including a spread of 0.53 Basis points).</p> <p>iii) Where negotiation were on or after 28.9.2007 or for which an invitation to negotiate was Issued before 23.7.2009, 0.61% p.a.(including a spread of 0.09% basic points).</p> <p>iv) Where negotiation on or after 23.7.2009, 0.81% p.a. (including a spread of 0.29 basis points).</p> <p>v) Loans approved after 30.6.2010 have variable spreads that are determined based on the average repayment maturity of the loan. The maximum average maturity available will be 18 years.</p>
3.	LOA	10	35	0.75	0.50	<p>(A) 0.75% shown under interest column is termed as Service Charges.</p> <p>(B) Under IDA-16, the following interest rate is also applicable besides service charges of 0.75%. Blend/Hardened Terms 1.25% p.a. with a grace period of 5 years and maturity of 25years.</p> <p>(C) Under Hard IDA Terms- the interest rate applicable is IBRD Interest Rates less 200 bps besides service charges of 0.75%p.a. with a grace period of 5 years and maturity of 25 years.</p> <p>(D) Commitment charges payable on undrawn credit amount is Nil for four years (2008-12) after full waiver (World Bank FY July to June)</p>

(Abbreviations: ADB: Asian Development Bank, IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development IDA: International Development Association)

[English]

Minor Forest Produce

395. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribals had allegedly been denied access to the minor forest produce trade by forest bureaucracy across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing laws to protect the rights of tribals on forest produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) The time by which these amendments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RANEE NARAH) (a) to (e) It had been noticed that traditional rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller of ownership, usufruct and management over forest resources had been constrained. The union Government enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to correct this historic injustice and guaranteed rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood; communities rights such as nistar or by whatever name called, including those in erstwhile Princely States, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes; right of ownership access to collect, use and dispose of Minor Forest Produce which has traditional been collected within or outside village boundaries; other communities rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, gazing and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic and pastoral communities; rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation of PTGs and pre-agricultural communities; rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any States where claims are disputed; rights for conversion of Pattas or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles; rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages, right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource

which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use; rights which are recognized under any state law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council which are expected as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State; rights of access to by biodiversity and community rights to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity; any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other traditional forest dwellers but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting part of the body of any species of wild animal; right to in-situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and Other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from any forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of the December, 2005.

Appropriate changes in Rules have been brought about on 06.09.2012 and guidelines have been issued on 12.07.2012 to ease out the problems and hindrances encountered in the implementation of the Act, and to provide unencumbered access to rights already conferred by the Act.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012 notified by the Ministry on 06.09.2012 provide for (1) disposal of Minor Forest Produce within and outside forest areas through appropriate means of transport, (ii) Modification of the transit permit regime in relations to transportation of Minor Forest Produce and issue of the transit permit by a committee constituted by the Gram Sabha or the person authorized by the Gram Sabha and (iii) making the collection of the Minor Forest Produce free of all royalties or fees or another charges. The guidelines issued by the Ministry on 12.07.2012 inter-alia requires the State Government to ensure recognition of the forest rights relating to Minor Forest Produce and to bring the State Policies in alignment with the provision of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers) Act, do away the monopoly for the Forest Corporations in the trade of minor forest produce in the States, play the facilitation role in not only transferring unhindered absolute rights over minor forest produce to forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers but also in getting them remunerative price for

the minor forest produce collected and processed by them.

Expenditure on Health and Education of Children

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of economic development in the country, the percentage of expenditure on health and education of the children has remained static over the last decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of expenditure on health and education of children in Gross Domestic Product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) to (c) There has been an increase in the proportion of budget allocated to programmes for welfare and development of children in last decade.

The allocation for health and education as a proportion of the total Union Budget has also increased. The allocation for health and education, which was reported as 0.33% and 1.37% respectively in 2001-02, was 1.84% and 2.68% in the budget for 2011-12.

[Translation]

Proposal Under PMSSY

397. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any submission/proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to accord grant to State Government under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

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

(c) the time by when this proposal is likely to be finalised and the reasons for delay in approval of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has received proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for grant of financial assistance for upgradation of the following 7 medical college institutions in the State:

1. Shri Vasantao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal;
2. Government Medical College & Hospital, Akola;
3. Shri Bhausaheb Hire Government Medical College, Dhule;
4. Dr. Shanrao Chavan Medical College & Guru Govind Singh Hospital, Nanded;
5. Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Government Medical College & Chatrpati Shivaji Maharaj General Hospital, Solapur;
6. Government Medical College & Hospital, Latur; and
7. B.J. Medical College & Sassoon General Hospitals, Pune.

There is no provision for sanction of grant for upgradation of the above institutions under the PMSSY at present. However, insofar as State of Maharashtra is concerned, Central Government has taken up upgradation of the Grants Medical College, Mumbai in the first phase and of Government Medical College, Nagpur in the second phase of PMSSY.

(c) Does not arise.

English]

Arrears of Customs Duties

398. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statutory audit has pointed out that the Government stands to lose about Rs. 10,000 crore in customs duty which had not been recovered in the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the customs department failed to collect anti-dumping duty from Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to recover all the arrears of customs duties;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Audit scrutiny vide Compliance Audit Report No. 31 of the year 2011-12 revealed that the amount of customs duty assessed upto 31 March 2011 which was still to be realized as on 31 December, 2011, was Rs 9852.29 crores. Also, customs revenue of Rs. 10074.03 crores demanded upto March 2011 was not realized by the department at the end of the financial year 2010-11. Of this, Rs.1,466.92 crores was undisputed. However, even this amount had not been recovered for period of over five years.

(c) No, Madam. There is no provision for charging anti-dumping duty on goods manufactured in S'EZs and cleared to Domestic Tariff Area.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. 'The measures taken by the Department to tone up the recovery of customs duty includes directing the Chief Commissioners/Commissioners to take the following steps:-

- (i) Monitor all case involving revenue of more than Rs. 50 lakhs by approaching CEST AT for early decision in respect of top 25 cases.
- (ii) Getting stay orders by CESTATI Courts vacated.
- (iii) Filing early hearing applications in CESTAT/Courts in matters involving significant revenue.
- (iv) Taking action under the Customs (Attachment of Property of Defaulters for Recovery of Government Dues) Rules, 1995.
- (v) Following up cases pending before BIFR/Debt Recovery/Tribunal/Official Liquidator/Committee on Disputes.
- (vi) Disposing of all pending adjudication cases at the level of Commissioners, Additional Commissioners & Joint Commissioners.
- (vii) Ensuring quick implementation of favourable orders of CESTAT/Courts.
- (viii) Effecting one time review of all non-recoverable cases for write off by the concerned authority.

(f) Not relevant in view of reply to parts (d) and (e) above:

[Translation]

Wind Energy

399. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise generation of power through wind energy at present in the country;

(b) whether Union Government proposes to increase the generation of wind energy during 12th Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has conducted any survey for identifying the areas for setting up wind energy projects in the country particularly in Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) A total of 18275 MW wind power projects have been installed in the country. The state-wise break-up is given in the enclosed statement

(b) The Union Government has kept a target of 15000 MW from wind power for 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) The year wise break-up is given below:

Year	Target(MW)
2012-13	2500
2013-14	2750
2014-15	3000
2015-16	3250
2016-17	3500

(d) The Government has undertaken wind resource assessment for identifying the areas for setting up wind power projects through the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), an autonomous institution of this Ministry.

(e) A total of 685 wind monitoring stations have been established in 31 states so far. The state-wise list of no. of wind monitoring stations in the country is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement –I

State-wise Wind Power Installation

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	379
Gujarat	3087
Karnataka	2089
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	377
Maharashtra	2,933
Rajasthan	2,220
Tamil Nadu	7,151
Others	4
Total	18,275

Statement –II

State-wise Wind Monitoring Stations

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of wind monitoring stations established
1	2	3
1.	TAMIL NADU	70
2.	GUJARAT	69
3.	ODISHA	9
4.	MAHARASHTRA	128
5.	ANDHRA PRADESH	78
6.	RAJASTHAN	36
7.	LAKSHADWEEP	9
8.	KARNATAKA	59
9.	KERALA	29
10.	CHHATTISGARH	7
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	37
12.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	19
13.	UTTARAKHAND	13
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6

1	2	3
15.	WEST BENGAL	10
16.	PUDUCHERRY	4
17.	PUNJAB	10
18.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	24
19.	HARYANA	6
20.	JHARKHAND	3
21.	UTTAR PRADESH	11
22.	GOA	4
23.	BIHAR	5
24.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6
25.	ASSAM	6
26.	TRIPURA	5
27.	MANIPUR	8
28.	MIZORAM	4
29.	SIKKIM	4
30.	NAGALAND	3
31.	MEGHALAYA	3
Total		685

[English]

Post Matric Scholarship

400. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restricted the scope of post matriculate scholarship for tribal students to study within India only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether post matric scholarship is not awarded to a student who along with his/ her family has recently migrated to another State or Union Territory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMAT RANEE NARAH) (a) Yes, Madam. The Post Matric Scholarship is provided to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students for pursuing recognized post matric studies in recognized institutions in India only.

(b) For students pursuing higher studies abroad in certain identified subjects the Ministry is implementing another scheme viz "National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students".

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Post Matric Scholarship is provided to all eligible ST students through State Government/UT Administration to which the ST students actually belong i.e. where permanently settled.

Mega Tourism Projects

401. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI NILESH NARAIN RANE:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to infuse Rs.5000 crore along India's coastline as part of a mega tourism project;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified some mega tourist centres/circuits in the country for promotion of tourism under mega tourism project;

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

(e) the funds earmarked for such mega tourist centres/circuits so far, State/UT -wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI) (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) provides financial assistance upto Rs.25 crore and Rs.50 crore respectively for the development of identified mega destination and mega circuit including the projects for development of India's coastline under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits. MOT at present has identified 54 mega destinations/circuits. Out of the 54 identified projects, 40 have already been sanctioned.

The details of funds sanctioned for the identified mega tourist destinations/circuits are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of the Mega Project/Circuits	Year of Sanction	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Charminar area of Hyderabad - Destination	2007-08	994.75
2.		Tirupati Heritage Circuit	2008-09	4652.49
3.		Kadapa Heritage Tourist Circuit	2008-09	3692.89
4.		Development of Buddhavanam Project at Nagarjunasagar	2012-13	2224.23
5.		Development of 'Vishakhapatnam Bheemunipatnam Beach Corridor as a Mega Circuit'	2012-13	Identified
6.	Assam	National Park Mega Circuit covering Manas, Orang, Nameri, Kaziranga, Jorhat, Sibsagar & Majouli	2010-11	Identified.
7.	Bihar	Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda- Circuit	2006-07	1922.42
8.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur- Tirathgarh-Chitrakoot-Barsur-Dantewada- Tirathgarh Circuit	2008-09	2347.39
9.	Delhi	Illumination of monuments- Circuit	2006-07	2375.09
10.		Development of Dilli Haat, Janakpuri.	2010-11	Identified
11.	Goa	Churches of Goa Circuit	2008-09	4309.91
12.	Gujarat	Dwarka-Nageshwar-Bet Dwarka Circuit	2008-09	798.90

1	2	3	4	5
13.		Shuklatirth-Kabirvad-Mangleshwar-Angareshwar Circuit	2011-12	4650.97
14.	Haryana	Panipat-Kurukshetra-Pinjore Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (5-1630.03) (R-1161.23) Phase-II 2008-09 (S-1545.22) (R-35.54)	3175.25
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Eco and Adventure Circuit (Kullu-Katrain-Manali)	2009-10	Identified.
16.	Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Panch kula-Yamunanagar (Haryana)-Ponta Sahib	2010-11	3253.06
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Mubarak Mandi Heritage Complex, Jammu-Destination	2010-11	Identified.
18.		Naagar Nagar Circuit (Watlab via Hazratbal, Tulmullah, Mansbal and Wullar Lake), Sri nagar	2011-12	3814.56
19.		Development of Leh as a Mega Tourist Destination- Setting up of Trans Himalayan Cultural Centre in Leh, J&K	2010-11	2242.95
20.	Jharkhand	Mega Destination at Deoghar	2011-12	2371.19
21.		Development of Ranchi Saraikela Kharshwan - East Singhbhum, Mega Circuit	2012-13	3812.53
22.	Karnataka	Hampi Circuit	2008-09	3283.58
23.		Development of Tourism Infrastructure at the World Heritage Site Pattadakal and Badami/Aihole in (Bagalkot District)	2011-12	Identified
24.	Kerala	Muziris Heritage Circuit connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor	2010-11	4052.83
25.		Development of Backwater Circuit in Alappuzha in Kerala	2011-12	Identified
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Chitrakoot as Mega Destination	2009-10	2401.98
27.		Jabalpur as Mega Circuit	2012-13	4937.10
28.		Bundelkhand comprising of Tikamgarh, Damoh, Sagar, Chhatarpur and Panna as Mega Circuit	2011-12	Identified
29.	Maharashtra	Vidarbha Heritage Circuit	2008-09	3738.19
30.		Aurangabad Destination	2008-09	Identified
31.		Mahaur- Nanded Vishnupuri- Back Water Kandhar Fort as Mega Circuit	2010-11	4510.99
32.		Destination Development of Nashik (Gangapur Dam, Nashik City), Kalagram at Govardhan (Nashik City and Gondeshwar) as a Mega Project	2011-12	2489.51

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Manipur	INA Memorial	2010-11	1238.59
34.		Integrated Mega Circuit Project- Marging Polo Complex, Keina and Khongjom	2011-12	Identified
35.	Meghalaya	Umiam (Barapani) as Mega Destination	2011-12	Identified
36.	Nagaland	Development of Mega Destination at Dimapur	2011-12	2370.45
37.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar- Puri-Chilka- Circuit	2008-09	3022.80
38.	Puducherry	Development of Puducherry as a Mega Tourism Circuit	2010-11	4511.00
39.	Punjab	Amritsar Destination	2008-09	1585.53
40.	Rajasthan	Ajmer- Pushkar Destination	2008-09	1069.68
41.		Desert Circuit (Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer)	2010-11	Identified.
42.	Sikkim	Gangtok- Destination	2008-09	2390.70
43.	Tamil-Nadu	Mahabalipuram- Destination	2002-03	1039.00
44.		Pilgrimage Heritage Circuit (Madurai-Rameshwaram-Kanyakumari)	2010-11	3647.95
45.		Thanjavur	2010-11	1475.00
46.	Tripura	Mega Lake Circuit Including Mata Bari	2010-11	Identified
47.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti Circuit	2008-09	4452.22
48.		Nirmal Gangotri	2011-12	5000.00
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circuit	Phase-I 2005-06 (5-848.49) (R-848.49) West Gate 2006-07 (5-933.40) (R- 33.40) Phase-II 2009-10 (5-1976.44) (R-988.22)	3758.33
50.		Varanasi-5arnath-Ramnagar Circuit	Phase-I 2006-07 (5-786.00) (R- 628.80) Phase-II 2008-09 (5-1416.31) (R-708.16)	2202.31

1	2	3	4	5
51.		Development of Mathura-Vrindavan including renovation of Vishramghat (Mathura) as Mega Destination	2011-12	3178.66
52.	West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River Cruise Circuit	2008-09	2042.35
53.		Dooars (Jalpaiguri District)	2012-13	4668.46
54.		Kolkata Heritage and River-Front Mega Tourism Project.	2011-12	Identified

[Translation]

Irregularities in NRHM

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

(a) whether the large number of incidents of irregularities and corruption cases have come to the notice of the Government in National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control such incidents;

(d) whether the Government proposes to continue the NRHM despite large number of incidents of irregularities and corruption; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Some incidents of irregularities and corruption cases have come to the notice of the Govt. of India under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). These have come from the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh etc. The complaints received are sent to State Governments for inquiry and necessary action.

(c) Complaints relating to implementation of NRHM as and when received are immediately brought to the attention of the State/UT Government for necessary action.

The following mechanisms have been put in place for adherence to improve financial discipline:

- (i) Annual Statutory Audits;
- (ii) Concurrent Audits;
- (iii) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;

- (iv) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.

In addition to above, the CAG has agreed to the request of the Ministry to conduct annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry: -

- (i) Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance/accounts personnel for Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres, Village. Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Sub Centres, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Block Accountants have been prepared and circulated
- (ii) Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management have been prepared for adoption and implementation at State, district, block and village levels under the NRHM;
- (iii) E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;
- (iv) E-transfers are being effected for fund releases to all States and Districts countrywide
- (v) Guidelines and advisories on non-diversion of funds, and utilization of funds (RKS and VHSNC) have been sent to the States; and

- (vi) Customised Tally ERP 9 accounting software has been implemented for maintaining NRHM Accounts in majority of the States/UTs.
- (vii) The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Joint Review Missions (JRMs), Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry. The deficiencies /shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.
- (viii) The CPSMS System is being put in place to track the flow of funds and monitor expenditure.

(d) and (e) The decision to continue NRHM has to essentially depend on the overall impact of the programme in improving the health outcomes. The Government has decided to continue the NRHM programme keeping in view its success. NRHM has brought about accelerated reduction of IMR, MMR and TFR. The evaluations of NRHM have also been largely positive.

Although some incidents of financial irregularities have come to the notice of the Government, that certainly doesn't warrant closure of the programme. To check financial irregularities, steps as mentioned above (in part (c)) have been taken.

[English]

Collection of Taxes

403. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of direct and indirect taxes collected by Government relating to the last three years:

(b) the details of excess or shortfall in collection from the budgetary estimates, year- wise; and

(c) the details of the increase in the amount of revenue collected and fiscal deficits during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM)

(a) The percentage of direct and indirect taxes collected by the Government during last three years is as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect taxes	Total collection of Direct and Indirect Taxes	% share of direct taxes	% share of indirect Taxes
2009-10	378063	245367	623430	60.64	39.36
2010-11	446935	345127	792062	56.43	43.57
2011-12*	494799	392273	887072	55.78	44.22

(b) And (c) Details of collection of direct taxes and indirect taxes as compared to budget estimates during the last three years is as under:

Rs. In crore

Year	Budget Estimates (Direct Taxes)	Actual collection of Direct Taxes	Budget Estimates (Indirect Taxes)	Actual collection of Indirect Taxes
2009-10	370000	378063	446935	494799
2010-11	430000	269477	315000	397816
2011-12*	532651	245367	345127	392273

*Figures provisional

The fiscal deficits during the aforesaid period is given as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(Prov.)
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. In crore)	418472	373592	509731
% of GDP	6.4	4.7	5.8

[*Translation*]

Vidyanathan Committee

404. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Working Committee-II on a revival package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure have been implemented;

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

(c) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-II, a Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Security at Bottling Plant

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

(a) whether there is foolproof security at all bottling plants in the country including Kochi in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by the Government to enhance the security at all the bottling plants across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) There is adequate security at LPG Bottling Plant including Kochi. Ex-servicemen security personnel engaged through DGR sponsored Security Agency have been deployed there.

Following measures are in place for security at bottling plants across the country:

-Strict control is exercised on all entry and exit gates of the location, including frisking & credential check.

-No un-authorized vehicle is permitted inside location and no unauthorized vehicle is allowed to be parked near the Main *gate*/ boundary wall of the plants.

-Round the clock patrolling along the inside of periphery wall and other sensitive areas of the location is ensured. Outside periodic patrolling including vulnerable section of the pipeline is organized with the help of the local police.

-Bomb threat drill is conducted and a quick response team is there.

-Fire fighting system is maintained.

-Surprise rounds/checks at to ensure that Security systems are on maximum alert.

-All incoming material is thoroughly screened before entry into the premises.

Selling of Domestic Gas

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

(a) whether Government proposes to sell domestic gas at international prices to prevent market distortion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard to avoid any type of fluctuation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) Under the provision of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime and Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts, the Contractor shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas and CBM produced and saved from the Contract Area at arms-length prices to the benefit of parties to the Contract. The Government

as per the provisions' of NELP and CBM Contracts shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas and CBM Gas prices shall be determined.

A Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) whose terms of reference includes "structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation" whose report is expected by 30th November, 2012.

Installation of Wind Turbines

407. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether windmills can produce power more than some of the nuclear power plants;

(b) whether wind energy contributes about 40 percent of power in the Tamil Nadu State during the peak season; and

(c) if so, the details of proposals for installation of wind turbines in the UT of Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) Yes, Madam. The present wind power installed capacity in the country is 18275 MW whereas the nuclear power installed capacity is only 4780 MW. As per information available in Central Electricity Agency's website, nuclear power projects have generated 13.72 Billion units of electricity during April-August, 2012, whereas wind power projects have generated 18.91 Billion units during the corresponding period.

(b) A total of 7151 MW wind power projects have been installed in Tamil Nadu which is around 41% of total installed power capacity in Tamil Nadu of 17540 MW. Depending upon functionality of different type of power plants, the wind energy contribution in terms of generation during peak windy season in Tamil Nadu is around 30%.

(c) On account of non-availability of state policies to promote wind power development, transportation problems and gusty nature of winds, as per information available with Ministry, there is no proposal for installation of wind power projects in Lakshadweep.

Loan to Kingfisher Airlines

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

(a) the total loan of nationalised banks outstanding against the beleaguered Kingfisher Airline as on date along with the total recovery made and the amount still pending, bank-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government to recover the loans especially after cancellation of its licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, information relating to the details of the individual borrower of the banks is not divulged.

(b) Banks are governed by their board driven policies and recovery of loans and dues are done by the banks as per the procedure laid down by law and in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

Banks Profitability Before Basel-III Norms

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

(a) whether with a view to reduce the capital infusion the Government has asked the banks to raise profitability before Basel-III norms come into force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Government is committed to keep all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) adequately capitalized. The PSBs have shown rise in their profitability in Financial Year 2011-12 over Financial Year 2010-11 which is desirable for any commercial entity.

Guidelines to Provide Loan to Farmers

410. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the guidelines for providing loan to farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued any directions to banks in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering any proposal to waive of the loan of farmers upto a certain limit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India and NABARD have issued revised guidelines of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme for providing loans to farmers which inter-alia provide for issuance of ATM cum Debit card, no processing fee up to a limit of Rs.3.00 lakh, one time documentation at the time of first availment and disbursement through various delivery channels, including ICT driven channels like ATM/PoS/Mobile handsets.

(e) and (f) No Madam There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

BCCI Accounts

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

(a) the entity-wise status of the various sports boards including Board of Control for 'Cricket; in India (BCCI) under Income Tax Law and amount of Income Tax due along with those received from each such board during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the board-wise details of assessment done and delays occurred, amount of arrears due and steps taken to recover the same;

(c) whether statutory audit of the sports boards is likely to be done and if so, the details thereof, entity-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) (i) Centralised information is not maintained regarding the entity- rise status of various sports boards across the country covering their various income-tax related issues.

(ii) In respect of the Board of Control for Cricket of India (BCCI), which has been specifically mentioned in the question, the

information is as follows. The BCCI amended its objects from 1st June 2006. The registration granted to BCCI under section 12A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was withdrawn in December 2009, with effect from 1st June 2006. Consequently, for Assessment Years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, exemption was denied to its income and tax demand of Rs.118.04 crore, Rs.257.12 crore and Rs 413.59 crore respectively has been raised. Out of the demand so raised, an amount of Rs.682.22 crore has been collected and on effecting certain rectification, Rs 70.72 crore is due which is being adjusted against a refund due for AY 2012-13.

(b) (i) As noted in (a) (i) above, the entity-wise status of various sports boards across the country, in relation to their assessments, is not centrally maintained.

(ii) However, in respect of the BCCI, the assessments were completed in time. There is an arrear demand of Rs. 165.55 crore outstanding against BCCI for assessment years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2009-10 and the same shall be adjusted against the refund of Rs 180 crore due for AY 2012-13

(c) and (d) (i) Sports boards are required to get their accounts audited as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as is applicable in their case.

(ii) The entity-wise details regarding audit of various sports boards across the country is not maintained.

(iii) In the case of BCCI, which is specifically mentioned in part (a), the returns of income along with the audit reports as required under. Section 12A(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to substantiate its claim of exemption under section 11 of the Act have been filed. However, the Income-tax Department has held that audit reports as required under section 44AB of the Act should have been filed. Penalty proceedings under section 271B have been initiated for AYs 2004-05,

2005-06, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 for non-filing of tax audit report.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

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

- (a) the prevalent tropical diseases in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of large number of cases of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in the country;
- (c) if so, the estimated number of cases and deaths due to these diseases reported during each of the last three years and the current Year' in the country, State/UT -wise;
- (d) the reasons for high prevalence of these tropical diseases in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to protect the people from NTDs and develop new drugs, diagnostics and vaccines therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are Dengue, Trachoma, Leprosy, Guinea Worm, Lymphatic Filariasis, Soil-transmitted Helminthiases, Rabies, Leishmaniasis and Kalazar.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The prevalence of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are due to socio-economic conditions, climatic conditions, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation and environmental pollution.

(e) Following National Programmes are implemented to control or eliminate these diseases:-

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
2. National Leprosy Elimination Programme
3. National Programme for Control of Blindness
4. Under School Health Programme, services are provided for the prevention of Soil-transmitted Helminthiases.

Besides, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) promotes research in different NTDs through its various research activities and its institutes.

Prevention of Aids and Malaria

413. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

- (a) the amount spent on publicity to prevent Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and malaria separately during each of the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the grants given to various Government and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) on these accounts during the said period;
- (c) the amount spent on research and development on measures to prevent and cure AIDS and malaria during the said period; and
- (d) the number of cases of my and malaria pigment positive detected during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVEN) (a) The details of the amount spent on publicity to prevent Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Malaria during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:

Year	AIDS	Malaria
2009-10	Rs 106.16 crore	Rs 11.15 crore
2010-11	Rs 125.43 crore	Rs 07.06 crore
2011-12	Rs 143.69 crore	Rs 07.14 crore

(b) The details of the grants given to various Government and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) on these accounts during the last three years, year wise is as follows:

Year	AIDS*	Malaria
2009-10	Rs 1,50,000	Rs 311.16 crore
2010-11	Rs 1,00,000	Rs 380.51 crore
2011-12	Rs 50,000	Rs 482.51 crore

*Central level expenditure given to NOOs on publicity to prevent AIDS

(c) The details of amount spent on research and development measures to prevent and cure AIDS and malaria in the last three years, year wise is as follows:

Year	AIDS	Malaria
2009-10	Rs 11.88 crore	Rs 0.96 crore
2010-11	RS 14.98 crore	Rs 1.11 crore
2011-12	Rs 16,34 crore	Rs 1.72 crore

(d) The details of the number of cases of HIV and malaria pigment positive detected during last three years, year wise is as follows:

Year	AIDS	Malaria
2009-10	3,19,085	15,63,574
2010-11	3,17,336	15,99,986
2011-12	2,85,152	13,10,656

[Translation]

CNG to Pottery Industry

414. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for supply of CNG to the pottery industry in Khurja area of Gautam Buddh Nagar in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) A request was received through Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises for supply of natural gas to Khurja Pottery Cluster through GAIL (India) Limited, in May, 2011.

(c) Khurja has been designated as a Geographical Area by the Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) for City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network. PNGRB has received an application under regulation 18(1) of the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand city or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2008 from M/s Adani Gas Limited (AGL) for development of COD network in Khurja Geographical Area. PNGRB has decided to grant authorization to AGL in terms of the said Regulations and award of grant of authorization. In the meanwhile, M/s AGL has requested GAIL for

connectivity from GAIL's Hazir-Vijaypur-Jagdishpur Pipeline (HVJ)-Dahej-Vijaypur Pipeline (DVPL)/ DVPL-Gas Rehabilitation Expansion Project (GREP) up gradation pipeline network for their Khurja CGD Project.

[English]

Losses of Insurance Companies

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

(a) whether non-life Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) insurance companies have reportedly incurred losses during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has issued any direction to the non-life PSU insurance companies to improve their operation and to contain the losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by these companies thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Profit / Loss After Tax of the Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) for the last three years and the current year is as below:

PSU Ins. Cas	Financial Year	Profit After Tax (Rs.000's)
1	2	3
National ins. Co.	2012-13 (up to 1st Quarter)	-466500
	2011-12	3252136
	2010-11	748874
	2009-10	2248628
The New India Ins. Co.	2012-13 (up to 1 st Quarter)	-4864370
	2011-12	1793168
	2010-11	-4215605
	2009-10	4046721
The Oriental Ins. Co.	2012-13 (up to 1st Quarter)	1232921
	2011-12	2611593
	2010-11	546153
	2009-10	-442531

1	2	3
United India Ins. Co.	2012-13 (up to 1 st Quarter)	1924546
	2011-12	3867897
	2010-11	1305448
	2009-10	7077902

(c) and (d) The companies in general adopted strategy relating to underwriting insurance policies. The strategy lays down the criteria in respect of working out the premium on the basis of combined claim ratios of the policies, acquisition cost, allowance of discount/brokerage/commission/other charges, in insurance policies.

[Translation]

Proposal from Bihar

416. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for providing Central Financial Assistance for solar energy projects in Bihar State during the last three years and current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) During the last two years and the current year the Ministry sanctioned Central Financial Assistance (CFA) amounting to Rs. 85.92 crores for Bihar for installation of solar power plants at 100 telecom towers, a 100 kWp solar power plant for Chief Ministers camp office, 4126 nos. solar power plants having cumulative capacity of 8.7 MWp for schools and examination halls of Secondary Education Board of Bihar, 560 solar pumps for irrigation and 10000 solar lanterns in Kaimur district. The Ministry did not sanction any CFA for projects from Bihar during 2009-10.

Tax Free Zones

417. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of the tax free zones in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to declare certain areas as tax free zones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which announcement to this effect is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) There is no concept called Tax Free Zones as such in operation. However, there are schemes like Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Export Oriented Units (EOUs) which provide tax exemptions. Both above schemes are administered by the Department of Commerce. In addition to above, package of incentives for the Special Category States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States (such as Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) are provided by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion under its Industrial Policy. Package of incentives provided to above states also include various tax concessions as per notifications issued by the Department of Revenue.

(b) Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Finance to declare certain areas as tax free zones.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to part (b) above, Questions do not arise.

Uniform Health and Medical System

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

(a) whether the economically weaker sections in the country are facing difficulties due to absence of uniform health and medical system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether huge imbalance exists in this field due to increasing treatment costs and commercialization of medical profession; and

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to provide uniform health and medical service to all without any discrimination between the rich and the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Economically weaker sections in the country have poor health indicators and face difficulty in meeting health care expenditure. However, it is difficult to attribute it to absence of uniform health and medical system.

(c) Cost of treatment has increased significantly in private as well as public sector over the last fifteen years, but the increase is more in the private sector where the costs have doubled.

(d) Programmes of the Government such as family planning, maternal and child health programmes, disease control programmes such as Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTGP) and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) provide health and medical services to all without any discrimination between the rich and the poor. Further, under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to encourage institutional delivery, pregnant women from all sections of the population are eligible for benefits regardless of economic status or other exclusion criteria in the low performing States. Similarly, under the Janani Shisu Suraksha Karikram (JSSK) free institutional care at the time of delivery is provided to all pregnant women who deliver in public health facilities without any discrimination between the rich or poor. Same is the case with the emergency and patient transport system supported under the NRHM where services are provided to all without any discrimination between the rich or poor.

[English]

Accredited Social Health Activists

419. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) act as a crucial link between the community and health facilities;

(b) if so, the details of services delivered by ASHAs under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) along with the incentives extended to them against delivery of each of these services;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the incentive extended to ASHAs and is there any proposal to fix a minimum monthly honorarium for ASHAs;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the proposal;

(e) whether the incentive accruing to ASHAs from delivery of services on birth of a child is more than the incentive extended to her when she successfully motivates a family to adopt family planning method, leading to conflict of interest; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) Yes.

(b) ASHAs perform a range of tasks in the areas of Maternal Health, Newborn and Child Health, Adolescent Health and Disease Control. Since ASHA is an honorary volunteer, she is eligible for performance based incentives offered under various national and state specific programmes. She is also compensated for her time in situations such as attending training programmes, monthly review meetings, and other meetings. The details of services delivered by ASHAS along with the incentives against the delivery of each activity finalized at the national level are given the enclosed statement. There are also state specific incentives for ASHAs for range of services.

(c) The Government regularly reviews the ASHA incentives. There is no proposal at present for a minimum fixed monthly honorarium.

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

(e) and (f) The incentive provided to the ASHA under the Janani Suraksha Yojana as per the Annexure is distributed as follows: Rs. 200 'as incentive for motivation of pregnant women to deliver in an institution, Rs. 250 for transport arrangements for pregnant woman and Rs. 150 for incidental expenses if she also escorts the woman. ASHAs are entitled for various incentives under family planning programme also. In case of motivation for adopting permanent family planning methods, the incentive is Rs.200 for vasectomy, Rs.150 for tubectomy. In 18 high focus states (8 Empowered Action Group states, 8 North Eastern States including Sikkim, Gujarat and Haryana) ASHA is also provided with (a) Rs.500 for ensuring delay of at least two years in the first birth after marriage (b) Rs.500 for ensuring spacing of at least three years after the birth of the first child and (c) Rs.1000, if the couple opts for permanent method after not more than two children.

There is no evidence that the existing incentive structure is leading to promotion of large family size. In fact evidence suggests that ASHA is active in promoting the Family Planning methods.

Statement

Details of services delivered by ASHA along with incentives to ASHAs under National Rural Health Mission

Serial No.	Healds of Compensation	Amount/case
1	2	3
I.	Maternal Health	
	JSY financial package	
1.	Promoting institutional delivery in any government facility for both urban and rural families, and ensured ANC care for the woman	Rs. 200- across all the states
2.	Making transport arrangements and for escorting pregnant women/family members to the institutionl	Rs. 250- only for the North-East and High Focus States and notified tribal areas of Non-High Focus states
3	As Transactional cost if ASHA escorts the pregnant women and stays with her in the hospital	Rs.150- only for the North-East and High Focus States and notified tribal areas of Non
II	Child Health	
1	Undertaking six (in case of institutional deliveries)and seven (for home deliveries) home-visits for the care of the newborn and post-partum mother3	Rs.250
III	Immunization	
1	Social mobilization of children for immunization during VHND	Rs.150/session
2	Complete immunization for a child under one year	Rs.100
3	Full immunization per child upto two yearsage (all vaccination received between First and second year age after completing full immunization after one year	Rs.50
4	Mobilizing children for OPV immunization under Pulse polio Programme	Rs.75/day
IV	Family Planning	
1	Ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage	Rs.500
2	Ensuring spacing of 3 years after birth of First child	Rs. 500
3	Ensuring a couple to opt for permanent limiting method after 2 children	Rs.1000
4	Counseling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Tubectomy	Rs.150
5	Counseling, motivating and follow up of the cases for Vasectomy/NSV	Rs. 200
6	Social marketing of contraceptives- as home delivery through ASHAs	Re.1 for a pack of three condoms Re.1 for a cycle of OCP Rs.2 for a pack of ECPs

1	2	3
V	Adolescent Health	
	Distributing sanitary napkins to adolescent girls	Re. 1/pack of 6 sanitary napkins
	Organizing monthly meeting with adolescent girls pertaining to Menstrual Hygiene	Rs 50/meeting
VI	Nirmal Gram panchayat programme	
	Motivating households to construct and use a toilet	Rs.75/Toilet constructed
VII	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee	
	Facilitating monthly meetings of VHSNC followed by meeting with women and adolescent girls	150/meeting
VIII	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme	
	Acting as a DOTS Provider(only after completion of treatment or cure)	250
IX	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	
1	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in pauci-bacillary cases	300
2	Referral and ensuring compliance for complete treatment in multi-bacillary cases	500
X	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	
1	Preparing blood slides	5/slide
2	Providing complete treatment for RDT positive Pf cases	20
3	Providing complete radical treatment to positive Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax case detected by blood slide, as per drug regimen	50

Collateral-free Loan

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints from the small entrepreneurs against the banks while getting loans despite the provision of collateral free loan up to Rs.10 lakhs;

{b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard and protect the small industries and entrepreneurs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Complaint Management System of the Government

of India [Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS)] does not catch the data relating to complaints received from small entrepreneurs against banks regarding rejection of collateral free loan proposals. However, complaints received in Banks, SIDBI as well as Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard are dealt with under the Customer Care guidelines of RBI.

(c) In order to encourage banks to provide more credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and to mitigate the problem of risk perception amongst banks, Government of India alongwith SIDBI set up Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) in July 2000, which provides credit guarantee to collateral free/third-party guarantee free

loans upto Rs. 1 crore extended by banks/Financial institutions to MSEs. Cumulatively, as on October 31, 2012, a total of 9.33 lakh accounts have been accorded guarantee approval for Rs. 45,190 crore, out of which 89% of the guarantee accorded (8.31lakh) are for loan upto Rs.10 lakh.

Wind Energy

421. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

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

(a) the efforts being taken by the Government to increase the generation of wind energy/off-shore wind energy;

(b) whether there are any policy incentives for individuals to enter the wind energy generation market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) The Government is promoting on-shore wind power development through a conducive policy environment encouraging private sector investment. Regarding off-shore wind power, the Government has constituted a Steering Committee to formulate modalities for taking up off-shore wind power development in a focused manner. A sub-Committee has also been constituted to suggest draft policy guidelines for development of off-shore wind power projects.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Government is providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre

for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

Free Treatment to BPL Patients

422. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the estimated number of below poverty line (BPL) patients in the country reportedly suffering from diabetes, mental disorders and other diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched or proposed to launch any programme to provide free treatment/financial assistance to such patients living below poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose and the number of BPL patients benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) No such data is maintained by the Government.

The Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment in Govt. hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one-time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

Under the scheme of Rashttiya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Government' also provides Grant-in-Aid to the States/Union Territories with Legislature for State Illness Assistance Fund set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution to the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Government to the State Illness Assistance Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs 5.00 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs.2 crore to other States & UTs with Legislatures, whichever is less, in a year subject to overall availability of resources.

The Illness Assistance Fund at the State/UT level releases financial assistance to patients in their respective States/UTs upto Rs.1.5 lakh in an individual case and forward all such cases to RAN,

where the quantum of financial assistance exceeds Rs.1.5 lakh.

The Grant-in-Aid is provided to the State Governments from time to time upon fulfilment of certain conditions, viz., submission of utilisation certificates; list of beneficiaries indicating the illness and amount sanctioned in each case; Audit Report by the Accountant General of the State Government concerned etc.

(d) The Statement showing funds released to State Illness Assistance Fund and number of beneficiaries is enclosed.

Statement

Details of funds allocated/released under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, State-wise/UT-wise during year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-2012 and 2012 and 2013

Year	Allocated amount	State/UT	Amount released	No. of patients benefitted
2009-2010	5.00	West Bengal	2.1556	1194
		Chhattisgarh	1.8750	*
		Haryana	0.25	98
2010-2011	5.00	Tamil Nadu	2.50	389
		Goa	0.25	113
		Manipur	0.75	*
		Haryana	0.25	218
		West Bengal	1.25	2058
2011-2012	8.00	Manipur	1.25	*
		Haryana	0.25	318
		Uttarakhand	0.6375	*
		West Begal	3.8378	*
		Tamil Nadu	1.27	*
2012-2013	7.20	Tamil Nadu	1.23	*
		Haryana	0.25	*
		Assam	1.50	*
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	*
		Odisha	3.72	*

*number of beneficiaries are furnished by States alongwith utilisation certificates at the time request for financial assistance

Oil Depots in Maharashtra

423. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise oil depots in Maharashtra including the Marathwada region as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a new oil depot in the Marathwada region;

(c) if so, the details of surveys conducted by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for the purpose, if any, alongwith the progress made in this regard so far; and

(d) the details of security measures in place or proposed to be put in place to prevent pilferage of oil

enroute the oil depots to the petrol pumps in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) Company-wise, location-wise detail of Depots/Terminal is as under:

IOCL		BPCL		HPCL	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1.	Wadala	1.	Gaigaon	1.	Sewree-Wadala
2.	Vashi	2.	Sewree	2.	Vashi
3.	Sewree I&II	3.	Borkhedi	3.	Loni
4.	Bassein	4.	Panewadi	4.	Mahul
5.	Manmad	5.	Miraj	5.	Akola
6.	JNPT	6.	Pakni	6.	Manmad
7.	Pune	7.	Akolner	7.	Miraj
8.	Chandrapur			8.	Nagpur
9.	Dhule			9.	Solapur
10.	Sholapur				
11.	Miraj				
12.	Khapri				
13.	Akola				
14.	Ahmed nagar				

(b) HPCL has proposed to set up a new POL depot in this region, specifically in and around Aurangabad. In this regard, HPCL has requested Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) allotment of land for commissioning of a new POL depot in Marathwada region.

(c) Survey can be conducted only after allotment of a suitable land.

(d) OMCs have introduced tamper proof tank-truck locking system and Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) to prevent en-route pilferage.

RBI Guidelines to Banks

424. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:'

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has instructed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to put in place the machinery to strengthen their internal controls to prevent operational irregularities/frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof including guidelines issued by RBI to the banks;

(c) whether any violation of guidelines by banks have been reported during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government/RBI against the erring banks during the aforesaid period, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) In terms of Master Circular RBI.DBS.FrMC.BC.No.1/23.04.001/2012-13 dated July 02, 2012 on "Frauds Classification and reporting" the Chairmen and Managing Directors (CMDs)/Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of banks must provide focus on the "Fraud Prevention and Management Function" to enable, among others, effective investigation of fraud cases and prompt as well as accurate reporting of them to appropriate regulatory and law enforcement authorities including Reserve Bank of India. Further, fraud risk management, fraud monitoring and fraud investigation function must be owned by the bank's CEO, its Audit Committee of the Board and the Special Committee of the Board, at least in respect of large value frauds. Banks with the approval of their respective Boards are required to frame internal policy for fraud risk management and fraud investigation function, based on the governance standards relating to the ownership of the function and accountability for malfunctioning of the fraud risk management process in their banks.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has issued the following circulars:-

- i. Circular No. DBS.CO.FrMC.BC.No. 11/23.04.0011 2010-11 dated June 30, 2011 on "Efficacy of Concurrent Audit.
- ii. Circular No. DBS. CO.FrMC.BC.No. 10/23.04.001/2010-11 dated May 31, 2011 on "Findings of Forensic Study - Guidelines for prevention of frauds".
- iii. Circular No. DBS.FrMC.BC.No.14119/23.04.001/2010-11 dated April 05, 2011 on "Fraud in Retail Loans-Sanction of Bulk proposals".

(c) to (e) Frauds take place on account of certain violations of the laid down procedures and norms laid down by the regulator and their respective boards with regard to implementation of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms. RBI has imposed penalty of Rupees five lakhs only on ICICI Bank Ltd. in the year 2010-2011 and a penalty of Rs. Twenty five lakhs on Citi Bank NA in the year 2011-2012 in exercise of powers vested in RBI under the provision of Section 47(A)(1)(b) read with Section 46(4) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for violation of guidelines on KYC 1 Anti Money Laundering (ALM) standards issued by RBI on November 24, 2004. RBI has not imposed any penalty on any public sector banks during the last three years and the current year.

Child Abuse

425. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sexual/physical/child abuse reported and taken cognizance by the Government during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the number of them relating to sexual abuse by the family members;

(c) whether the Government proposes any amendments in the existing laws and procedures to

deal with cases of child abuse in a more effective manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH):

(a) The data on number of cases of sexual/physical/child abuse is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau "in its publication "Crime in India". The latest report available is for the year 2011. According to the report, a total number of 5368, 5484 and 7112 rape cases of children were reported in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. The State/UT wise details are given the enclosed statement-I.

(b) A total number of 131, 168 and 170 cases of incest rape (rape by blood relation) were reported in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. The State/UT wise details are given the enclosed statement-II.

(c) to (e) To deal with the cases of child sexual abuse in a more effective manner, the Government has brought in a special law "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012". The Act has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 along with the rules framed thereunder.

The Government is also implementing the Integrated, Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for children in difficult circumstances and vulnerable children; the 24 hour child help line -1098; and a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation "Ujjawala"

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21
18. MIZORAM	11	9	0	0	11	9	9	0	42	39	20	42	39	30	40	36	18	41	37	18
19. NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	15	0	1	15	0	1
20. ODISHA	87	78	3	88	90	3	80	74	80	80	7	91	92	7	165	150	11	150	150	13
21. PUNJAB	210	135	47	259	207	56	144	124	144	124	47	184	167	59	166	148	40	172	182	52
22. RAJASTHAN	371	279	60	318	316	44	369	219	46	277	282	277	282	63	394	272	61	328	326	68
23. SIKKIM	14	18	2	14	20	2	14	39	0	11	12	12	12	0	11	12	12	12	12	12
24. TAMILNADU	182	182	10	199	193	16	203	177	30	208	188	31	271	175	22	263	192	263	192	26
25. TRIPURA	83	51	11	52	38	1	107	95	12	93	96	10	45	85,	14	144	96	144	96	18
26. UTTAR PRADESH	625	506	242	817	724	369	451	390	266	678	598	404	1088	934	405	1573	1328	1573	1328	548
27. UTTARAKHAND	7	6	5	5	7	7	17	10	8	11	11	11	11	30	23	21	7	25	25	5
28. WEST BENGAL	109	44	3	68	61	6	73	57	4	94	69	5	252	108	7	182	115	182	115	6
TOTAL STATE	5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1117	5142	4659	916	5992	5891	1185	6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	8047	7032	1377
29. A&N ISLANDS	12	10	1	28	21	1	15	8	0	23	8	0	9	19	0	15	43	0	15	0
30. CHANDIGARH	21	8	5	20	9	7	16	21	6	27	26	8	15	11	7	17	22	17	22	8
31. D&N HAVALI	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
32. DAMAN & DIU	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. DELHIUT	307	263	80	387	385	104	304	277	92	349	419	172	339	322	108	402	349	402	349	127
34. LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. PUDUCHERRY	1	5	3	1	4	4	6	3	2	1	5	2	1	6	4	4	0	17	16	0
TOTAL UT	344	290	90	440	424	119	342	312	101	406	457	183	370	357	115	452	431	452	431	135
TOTAL ALL INDIA	5368	4763	944	6308	6026	1236	5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368	7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	8499	7463	1512

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

Source: Crime in India

Statement –III

Cases registered Under Incest Rape (Rape by Blood Relation) of Children During During 2009-2011

Sl.	State	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	0	0
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3.	ASSAM	0	0	0
4.	BIHAR	0	2	2
5.	CHHATTISGARH	11	5	34
6.	GOA	1	2	1
7.	GUJARAT	6	3	0
8.	HARYANA	4	2	2
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	5	5
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	0
11.	JHARKHAND	0	0	5
12.	KARNATAKA	0	0	1
13.	KERALA	13	12	30
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	11	13	4
15.	MAHARASHTRA	27	25	29
16.	MANIPUR	0	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	4	7	6
18.	MIZORAM	3	3	3
19.	NAGALAND	0	1	7
20.	ODISHA	1	35	0
21.	PUNJAB	5	12	2
22.	RAJASTHAN	12	10	7
23.	SIKKIM	0	2	1
24.	TAMIL NADU	4	0	1
25.	TRIPURA	0	0	1
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	2	3	1
27.	UTTARAKHAND	4	5	4
28.	WEST BENGAL	1	1	7
	TOTAL STATE	120	148	153

1	2	3	4	5
29.	A&N ISLANDS	0	0	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
31.	D&N HAVELI	0	0	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
33.	DELHIUT	11	20	17
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	11	20	17
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	131	168	170

Source:Crime in India

Loan Disbursement by Banks

426. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Commercial Banks have been able to achieve the targets fixed for loan disbursement during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the targets in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in general, does not set any specific target for lending for Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs). However, as per the existing RBI guidelines, the domestic commercial banks are required to lend 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet exposure, whichever is higher to the priority sector areas. Similarly, the targets for these banks for agriculture and weaker sections are 18% and 10% respectively of their ANBC or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet exposure, whichever is higher. For foreign banks, the overall priority sector target is 32% of ANBC or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet exposure, whichever is higher. Within this target, there are targets for lending to MSE and export sectors at 10% and 12% respectively. There have been such targets for SCBs for more than 3 years.

Amendment in OECD Rules

427. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (DECO) has amended its rules that regulate sharing of classified tax information by partner countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which India is likely to be benefited from such relaxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has updated its Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital and its Commentary in July, 2010. DECO has further updated Article 26, relating to Exchange of information, of the OECD Model Tax Convention and its Commentary and the same has been approved by the DECO Council on 17th July, 2012. As per this update, information received by a Contracting State may be used for other purposes when such information may be used for such other purposes under the laws of both States and the competent authority of the supplying State authorizes such use. Further the Commentary on Article 26 has been expanded to develop the interpretation of the standard of "foreseeable relevance" to include, for instance, information requests on a group of taxpayers. The updated Commentary further provides for an optional default standard of time limits within which the information is required to be provided unless a different

agreement has been made by the competent authorities.

(c) If the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) entered into by India has provisions relating to Exchange of Information similar to the GECD Model Article 26, the information received under the DT AA may be used for purposes other than tax related purposes, if the competent authority of the supplying State authorizes such use. Further, the changes made in the Commentary will facilitate the Indian tax authorities to request information with regards to a group of taxpayers. Provision of standards of time limit, for exchanging information, in the Commentary, will result in quicker exchange of information amongst competent authorities of treaty partners.

[Translation]

AIIMS Like Hospitals

428. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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 number and names of hospitals in respect of which consent has been taken from the Planning Commission for upgradation in the second phase of PMSSY along with present status of work in this regard;

(c) the reasons for the delay in setting up of new hospitals on the lines of AIIMS and upgrading the existing hospitals; and

(d), the time by which AIIMS like hospitals are likely to be set up or upgraded under PMSSY? ‘

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The details in regard to setting up of hospitals on the lines of AIIMS and upgradation of existing Government Medical College Institutions in the first and second phase of PMSSY and progress in each of the project are given in the enclosed statement.

Out of 13 institutions taken up for upgradation in the first phase of PMSSY, civil work at 6 medical

colleges, viz. Thiruvananthapuram Medical College; Government Kumaramangalam Medical College & Hospital Salem; Government Medical College Bangalore; NIMS, Hyderabad; SGPGIMS, Lucknow and Jammu Medical College have been completed.

Out of 6 medical colleges taken up for upgradation in the second phase of PMSSY, civil work at Government Medical College, Amritsar; Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda; Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh and Pt.B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak has already started. At Nagpur Medical College where only procurement of medical equipment is involved, procurement work has already been initiated. In respect of Madurai Medical College, plan/design was modified consequent on change of location by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) Consequent on failure of bid process initiated in 2006 for selection of single Project Consultant for all the six institutions and rejection of bids for architectural design due to exorbitant price offered by the bidder, the whole process had to be initiated de novo. It was accordingly decided in January, 2007 that each AIIMS site should be treated, as a separate and independent project instead of clubbing all six together and that the construction of housing, complex should be separated from that of Hospital and Medical College, so that it is constructed earlier.

There had also been delay in finalization of Detailed Project Reports for medical college and hospital complexes consequent on incorporation of certain changes and also adoption of some additional features such as green building concept etc. in the design of the buildings.

In addition, due to local problems at Bhubaneswar site, change in basic design of the building due to site condition at Rishikesh, modification in design at foundation level due to site requirements at Patna and Raipur sites, deficient services by Project Consultant at Jodhpur site etc., also delayed the work at the six AIIMS projects. All the six AIIMS-like institutions in the first phase of PMSSY are expected to be made functional by 2013-14.

Implementation of remaining 7 upgradation projects in the first phase of PMSSY has got delayed due to certain site conditions/local issues etc. and these are expected to be completed by March, 2013.

The civil work at Amritsar Medical College; Tanda Medical College; Aligarh Medical College and PGIMS, Rohtak has started and the work is in progress. At Nagpur Medical College where only procurement of medical equipments is involved, the

procurement work is undertaken by the State Government/Institute. AJ Madurai Medical College, concept plan/design has modified due to change of location by the State Government/Institute authorities.

Statement

(i) SETTING UP OF AIIMS-LIKE INSTITUTIONS

No.	Name of State	Location	Progress of work (in %)				
			Medical College	Hospital	Residential Complex	Electrical services	Estate Services
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	79.18	52.34	97.92	23.50	10.20
2	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	84.00	65.00	24	24.00	11.00
3	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	84.00	77.10	Completed	45.00	8.00
4	Bihar	Patna	90.00	48.12	99.80	79.45	10.50
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	61.00	51.81	Completed	51.28	9.63
6	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	71.45	75.16	97.90	44.00	Nil

Academic session of medical colleges at all six AIIMS under PMSSY Phase-I started with 50 MBBS seats from September, 2012.

(ii) Upgradation of medical college institutions

State	Name of institution	Progress (%)
1	2	3
1st Phase		
Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	Completed 87%
Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	92%
Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Completed 77%
Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	92.5%
Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	Completed
Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	Completed
Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	Completed
Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Completed 93%
West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.	OPD and Academic Block completed

1	2	3
		and for Super Speciality Block to be taken up in second stage of construction, plan/design modified due to site specific issues.
Maharashtra 2 nd Phase	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	84%
Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	10%
Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amristar	30%
Himachal Pradesh	RP Govt. Medical College, Tanda	30%
Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh	20%
Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak	Work started
Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Madurai	Modified plan consequent to change in location by the State Govt.

[English]

Agriculture Loan

429. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had announced any moratorium regarding repayment of agriculture loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the farmers have not been able to repay their agriculture loan as yet;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to include them under the Centrally announced agriculture loan waiver schemes and wave their loans; and

(f) 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) and (b) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Kerala has reported that State Government had declared Wayanad

as Agriculturally Distressed District on account of price crash of major Agriculture commodities like Coffee, Pepper, Banana, Ginger, Vegetables etc. State Government had requested SLBC to come out with a bankers' package for Wayanad, declaring moratorium on recovery of Agricultural Loans. Accordingly one year moratorium was declared. This moratorium is applicable to all Agriculture loans other than allied activities from 30.12.2011 subject to borrowers fulfilling other terms and conditions of the SLBC approved Wayanad package.

(c) and (d) SLBC Kerala has reported that it has not observed any situation in the State wherein the farmers of the state are unable to repay the Agriculture Loans availed.

(e) and (f) No Madam There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

Treatment of Diabetes for CGHS Beneficiaries

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

(a) whether cases of diabetes have increased exponentially over the last few years leading to other long-term medical complications among the diabetic patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the number of diabetic patients in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the facilities available in Government hospitals for the treatment of diabetic patients along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen them;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed any steps to allow Central Government Health Services (CGHS) beneficiaries to get treatment for diabetes from all the empanelled hospitals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken/proposed by the Government to allow cashless treatment for CGHS beneficiaries from all the private empanelled hospitals for any disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The International Diabetes Federation estimates that 61.3 million persons aged 20 years and above in India had diabetes in 2011 as against an estimated 51 million persons in 2009. State/UT wise data on number of persons affected by diabetes are not available. Increase in cases of diabetes can be attributed to urbanization, affluence and lifestyle changes, obesity, physical inactivity and aging of population.

(c) Laboratory facilities for diagnosis of diabetes and its specialized treatment is available at medical college hospitals. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been launched to augment facilities for diagnosis and treatment of diabetes at district and sub-district levels.

(d) and (e) Government has not empanelled any private hospital under central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) for providing regular consultation and treatment of chronic diseases like Diabetes mellitus. They are approved for providing specific medical treatment on due referral from a Government

specialist and permission granted by the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) in charge of CGHS Wellness centre. In such cases the empanelled private hospitals provide credit facility to a pensioner CGHS beneficiary in terms of the agreement signed by them with CGHS.

Revival Package to Insurance Companies

431. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Companies have requested the Government for a revival package and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the detailed norms fixed for payment of commission;

(c) whether instances of payment of higher amount of commission occur in the name of advertisement/publicity/business promotion/IT services to agents/corporate agents/brokers;

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

(e) whether payment of large amounts of salaries/incentives to CEOs and higher management has resulted in higher premiums for the common people and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) to recover the excess amount paid to Agents/Brokers/Corporate Agents and the reasons for failure to recover the amount if any, in the past?

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

(b) to (d) Section 40A of the Insurance Act, 1938 lays down that the maximum commission that can be paid to an insurance agent shall not exceed 15%, Section 42E of the Insurance Act, 1938 lays down that the maximum remuneration that may be paid to an insurance intermediary is 30%. Further it provides that the Authority may specify different amounts payable by way of commission, fee or remuneration to an intermediary or insurance intermediary or different classes of insurance business. In the case of few

companies, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has observed higher payouts in the name of advertisement/publicity etc. IRDA has penalized M/s Cholamandalam General Insurance in the year 2010-11 and M/s Indusind Bank (Corporate Agent) in the year 2011-12 in this regard.

(e) Section 40C of the insurance Act, 1938 places limit on the expenses of management including commission or remuneration for procuring general insurance business. The limits on the expenses of management prescribed in Rule 17E of the Insurance Rules, 1939 give the manner and amount for determining the limits on the commissions and operating expenses. Any amount over and above the limits so prescribed though related to operating expenses, salaries, incentives, etc cannot be solely attributable to salaries. Therefore the remuneration of the CEOs/ Whole Time Directors up to Rs.1.5 crore is to be borne from Policyholders' account and any pay exceeding the limit to be borne from the shareholders' account IRDA by limiting the remuneration to 1.5 crore from policyholders' account has limited the burden on the policyholders'.

(f) There is no express provision neither in the Insurance Act nor any Regulation of IRDA which prescribes recovery of the excess amounts from the licensed entities. However, on observing any such instance, IRDA would initiate action against the licensed entity for violating the guidelines of the Authority on the limits of payment of commission.

[Translation]

Corruption in Allotment of Petrol Pumps

432. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the procedure for allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) along with the salient features thereof and the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies out of these allotted to ex-servicemen or their dependents along with the number of agencies proposed to be allotted to them by the end of the current year;

(c) whether cases of mismanagement, irregularities and corruption or involvement of certain officials of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been reported/noticed/detected in allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, OMC-wise and the action taken against those found guilty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) The procedure for allotment of Retail Outlet (RO) dealerships and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distributorships is selection by draw of lots with a view to improve transparency and remove discretion in the selection process.

In the present system, a candidate has to meet the prescribed eligibility criteria of (i) suitable land (ii) finance (iii) age and (iv) education. The eligible candidates are then subjected to a draw of lots and the entire proceedings of the draw are videographed. As on 1.10.2012, public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) had 43567 ROs including Rural ROs and 11323 LPG distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojna (RGGLVY) throughout the country. The state/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed statements I & II.

(b) Out of these, 712 ROs and 595 LPG distributorships have been allotted to ex-servicemen and their dependents and 57 ROs and 15 LPG distributorships are proposed to be commissioned.

(c) to (e) OMCs have not come across any established case of mismanagement, irregularities and corruption or involvement of certain officials of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies during the last three years.

Statement –I

Number of RO dealerships as on 1.10.2012 in the country
Oil Marketing Companies -wise and *State/UT*-wise

STATE	IOC	BPC	HPC	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1713	1027	1230	3970
Arunachal Pradesh	48	4	0	52
Assam	474	91	72	637
Bihar	1100	499	344	1943
Chhattisgarh	295	216	246	757
Delhi	201	110	97	408
Goa	27	43	34	104
Gujarat	1033	536	580	2149
Haryana	1067	336	552	1955
Himachal Pradesh	197	56	99	352
Jammu & Kashmir	206	116	119	441
Jharkhand	423	238	225	886
Karnataka	1481	749	774	3004
Kerala	785	444	544	1773
Madhya Pradesh	941	685	594	2220
Maharashtra	1433	1303	1261	3997
Manipur	56	6	0	62
Meghalaya	105	27	19	151
Mizoram	23	0	3	26
Nagaland	46	6	3	55
Odisha	607	341	247	1195
Punjab	1580	594	814	2988
Rajasthan	1286	669	820	2775
Sikkim	13	15	6	34
Tamil Nadu	1747	1080	1039	3866
Tripura	44	0	0	44
Uttarakhand	210	93	141	444
Uttar Pradesh	2805	1109	1184	5098
West Bengal	1041	479	437	1957

	1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		9	0	0	9
Chandigarh		20	10	11	41
Dadra Nagar Haveli		9	1	6	16
Daman & Diu		11	3	7	21
Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0
Puducherry		75	24	38	137
GRAND TOTAL		21111	10910	11546	43567

Statement –II

Number of LPG distributorships as on 1.10.2012 in the
country, Oil Marketing Companies-wise and *State/UT*-wise

STATE	IOC	BPC	HPC	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	18	4	5	27
Delhi	192	76	48	316
Haryana	157	89	74	320
Himachal Pradesh	104	12	18	134
Jammu & Kashmir	84	17	65	
Punjab	290	111	91	492
Rajasthan	310	168	189	667
Uttar Pradesh	875	348	299	1522
Uttranchal	138	28	19	185
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	0	0	5
Arunachal Pradesh	33	1	0	34
Assam	28	19	194	147
Bihar	279	150	135	564
Jharkhand	119	51	55	225
Manipur	43	0	0	43
Meghalaya	35	1	0	0
Mizoram	36	0	0	0
Nagaland	32	1	0	0
Odisha	124	56	110	290

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	8	0	0	0
Tripura	37	0	0	0
West Bengal	373	105	138	616
Chhattisgarh	102	31	65	198
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2	2
Daman & Diu	0	0	2	2
Goa	7	17	29	53
Gujarat	329	120	133	582
Madhya Pradesh	353	157	168	678
Maharashtra	304	461	500	1265
Andhra Pradesh	523	281	403	1207
Karnataka	257	133	195	585
Kerala	227	113	91	431
Puducherry	0	4	7	11
Tamil Nadu	0	187	171	358
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	5542	2750	3031	11323

[English]

Maternal Mortality

433. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women are dying at the time of their first delivery in the Government health centres in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such deaths reported in the Government hospitals and health centres during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether all pregnant women in rural areas are not covered by Janani Suraksha Yojana.(JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the "Government to bring down the deaths of women during their first delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Data on maternal mortality in the country is available from the latest report of Registrar General of India Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) -2007-09, on the basis of which, the Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 254 to 212 per 100,000 live births during the period 2004-06 to 2007 -09. Data on the number of maternal deaths at the time of first delivery at Government health centres is not available from this Report.

RGI - SRS provides State wise MMR at 3 year intervals, the latest being available for the period 2007-09 for major States statement.

(c) and (d) All pregnant women are not covered by Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Under this scheme, States are classified into Low Performing States (LPS) and High Performing States (HPS) on the basis of institutional delivery rates. States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir where rate of institutional delivery is low are classified as Low Performing States and the remaining States/UTs where rates of institutional delivery are of at satisfactory levels are classified as High Performing States. In LPS, all pregnant women are covered under the JSY. However, JSY benefit in HPS is available to pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households who have attained age of 19 years or above and upto two live births only.

The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) Scheme entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions including those of rural areas to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section and covers all pregnant women accessing Government Health facilities.

Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps taken to bring down the number of maternal deaths including those during the first delivery are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yoj ana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.

- Name Based web enabled tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care has been introduced.
- Mother and Child' Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and, facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and 'Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food, items that promote iron absorption.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1 st June, 2011, to eliminate any out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Statement

Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State wise
(Source: RGI (SRS) 2007-09)

Major State	MMR (2007-09)
India Total*	212
Assam	390
Bihar/Chhattisgarh	261
MP/Chhattisgarh Orissa Rajasthan	269
Odisha	258
Rajasthan	318
UP/ Uttaranchal	359

1	2
EAG and Assam Sub Total	309
Andhra Pradesh	134
Karnataka	178
Kerala	81
Tamil Nadu	97
South Sub Total	127
Gujarat	148
Haryana	153
Maharashtra	104
Punjab	172
West Bengal	145
Other	160
Others Sub Total	149

[Translation]

Development of Bio-fuels

434. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether the national policy on bio-fuels envisages promotion and development of bio-fuels;
- if so, the salient features of the said policy;
- whether any steps have been taken to promote bio-fuels;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether any high level national bio-fuel coordination committee has been constituted to coordinate, implement and monitor bio-fuel programmes; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The salient features of the National Policy on Biofuels are given below:

- Bio-diesel production from non-edible oil seeds grown on waste and degraded forest and non-forest lands.
- An indicative target of 20% blending of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel with petrol and diesel, respectively, by 2017.

- Minimum Support Price for non-edible oil seeds with provision for periodic revision to be announced.
- Determination of Minimum Purchase Price for purchase of bio-ethanol and bio-diesel.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration of bio-fuels, including Second Generation Bio-fuels.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a scheme of 5% blending of bio-ethanol with petrol. In addition, an ad-hoc ex-factory price of Rs.27/- per litre for procurement of ethanol by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) was approved in August 2010. The procurement of ethanol and supply of Ethanol Blended Petrol by OMCs in progress since 01.09.2010. The bio-diesel industry is still at a nascent stage of development and its blending with High Speed Diesel has not been started so far.

(e) And (f) A high Level National Bio fuel Coordination Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, has been constituted for coordination and policy guidance/review on different aspects of biofuels development, promotion and utilization. Other members of the Committee are Ministers of Agriculture, New and Renewable Energy, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Rural Development, Science & Technology and Environment & Forests besides Deputy Chairman Planning Commission. Secretary, in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is the Convener.

[English]

Hike in Petroleum Prices

435. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
 SHRI G.M. SIDHESHWARA:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the details of hike in prices of petroleum and petroleum products during the last two years till date, item-wise along with the reasons for such hike;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to control the prices of petroleum products or to roll back

the prices of diesel and LPG to reverse the adverse impact of hike on poor people;

(c) whether the Government is considering to further revise the prices of petroleum products in tune with the international rates on daily basis and has constituted an expert committee to monitor the prices of petroleum products in the international market and recommend price hike in the Indian market accordingly;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the members of the Committee; and

(e) the current price of petrol and diesel in the country as compared to other neighbouring countries along with the reasons for such difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) The details of revision in the Retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi, since 1.4.2010 are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. Even after the recent increase in the price of Diesel effective 14.9.2012, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.06 per litre on Diesel, as per the refinery gate price effective 16.11.2012.

Further, there is no increase in the prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic subsidized LPG since 25.06.2011 and only a cap of 6 cylinders per annum for each consumer has been introduced effective 14.9.2012. Based on the RGP effective 1.11.2012 the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 31.30 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 478.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder of subsidised Domestic LPG.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

(e) The comparison of retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel in India vis-a-vis the neighbouring countries are given below:

(Indian Rs./Litre)

	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	Nepal
Petrol	67.24	59.1	60.21	61.09	77.87
Diesel	47.15	64.91	40.57	48.14	60.58

Note - Prices for neighboring countries as on 1.09.2012 from M/s Indian Oil IT Statement for September 2012. Price of Petrol in India is as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

Information on pricing mechanism of petroleum products of other countries is not available with the Government.

Statement

Revisions in RSPs of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 1st April 2010 (at Delhi).

Date of revision	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Reasons
	Rs. per Litre			Rs. per cylinder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	9.32	310.35	RSP as on 01. 04.2010
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12			Increase in Siding & shunting charges
20.07.2010		37.62			VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71			Increase in Dealer commission
21.09.2010	51.83				Increase in Prices
17.10.2010	52.55				Increase in Prices
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75			Increase in Siding & shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91				Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	55.87				Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	58.37				Increase in Prices
18.01.2011			12.73		Increase in Transportation charges
15.05.2011	63.37				Increase in Prices
25.06.2011		41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in Prices
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29		399.00	Increase in Siding & shunting charges/ Dealer commission
16.09.2011	66.84				Increase in Prices
01.10.2011		40.91			Rebate of Rs.0.38 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi.
04.11.2011	68.64				Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.11.2011	66.42				Reduction in Prices
01.12.2011	65.64				Reduction in Prices
24.05.2012	73.18				Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	71.16				Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29			Rebate(petrol)/Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
79.06.2012	67.78				Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	68.48				Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32			Revision in Siding/ shunting charges
14.09.2012		46.95			Increase in Prices
07.10.2012				410.50	Increase in LPG distributor commission
09.10.2012	67.90				Reduction in price
03.10.2012			14.79		Revision in siding charges
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15			Increase in dealer commission
16.11.2012	67.24				Reduction in price
	67.24	47.15	14.79	410.50	RSP as on 16.11.2012

Note - Petrol price since 26.6.2010 onwards is as per IOCL.

[Translation]

Contaminated Honey

436. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain studies regarding manufacturing and marketing of honey adulterated with antibiotics and other banned substances in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;

(c) the standards prescribed for honey and other similar articles along with the mandate given to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in this regard;

(d) the names of the imported as well as domestic honey brands and other Similar food articles found containing high concentration of antibiotics and other banned substances during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the reasons for giving permission for the sale of these adulterated honey brands in the country along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) A study conducted by an NGO in 2010 on antibiotic residues in honey, reported that honey samples contained antibiotics.

(c) The standards of honey have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011, wherein antibiotics are not allowed in honey.

(d) No such data is maintained centrally.

(e) Violation of provisions of food regulations attracts penal action. The State/UT. Governments have been advised to exercise strict vigil and take punitive action wherever samples are found adulterated due to antibiotics/ contamination.

Population Stabilisation

437. SHRI BHAUSABEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to stabilise population in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes formulated and implemented, State-wise, along with the result achieved/being achieved as a result thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allotted by the World Bank for implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Population stabilization has been a key priority area of the Government. India has set itself the goal of attaining replacement levels of fertility by 2012 to achieve the larger goal of population stabilization by 2045.

Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

Government of India is also addressing the social determinants of health, paramount among which are female literacy, women's empowerment and age at marriage.

264 High Focus Districts having weak health indicators pertaining to maternal health, child health and family planning have been identified across the country for focused attention and supportive supervision.

The interventions for population stabilisation include the following:

- A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 Districts of 17 States.

- With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHA are utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East States, Gujarat, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
- MoHFW has introduced short term IUCD (5 years effectivity), Cu IUCD 375 under the National Family Planning programme.
- A new method of IUCD insertion (post-partum IUCD insertion) has been introduced by the Govt. 276 district hospitals in high focus States are covered under strengthening PPIUCD services.
- Promoting Post-partum Family Planning services at district hospitals by placement of dedicated Family Planning Counsellors and training of personnel.
- The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and to ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- The Santushti strategy of JSK provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Under the Compensation package for sterilization an amount of Rs.1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs . 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. For APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs.650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public, health facilities.

- Enhancement of compensation packages for accepters and providers of sterilization services.
- National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to Sterilization.
- Promotion of long term IUD-380-A as a spacing method
- Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) methods-
- Training of doctors on minilap sterilisation method.
- Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.

Total Fertility Rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.5 in 2010. While 21 States and UTs have already achieved the replacement level of fertility, 7 States have a TFR between 2.1 and 3.0 and 7 states have a TFR above 3. State/UT wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Family planning/population stabilization was an integral part of RCH Phase II project, partly supported by the World Bank Total SDR 245 million had been reimbursed by the World Bank under the RCH project, which includes expenditure incurred on family planning/population stabilization related programs.

Statement

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

State	TFR	Source
1	2	3
Bihar	3.7	SRS-2010
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	SRS-2010
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	SRS-2010
Rajasthan	3.1	SRS-2010
DNH	3.3	SRS-2007
Jharkhand	3.0	SRS-2010
Meghalaya	3.1	SRS-2007
Chhattisgarh	2.8	SRS-2010

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	SRS-2007
Assam	2.5	SRS-2010
ALL INDIA	2.5	SRS-2010
Gujarat	2.5	SRS-2010
Haryana	2.3	SRS-2010
Odisha	2.3	SRS-2010
Jammu & Kashmir	2.0	SRS-2010
Lakshadweep	2.1	SRS-2007
Sikkim	2.0	SRS-2007
Karnataka	2.0	SRS-2010
Mizoram	2.0	SRS-2007
Nagaland	2.0	SRS-2007
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	SRS-2010
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	SRS-2010
West Bengal	1.8	SRS-2010
Punjab	1.8	SRS-2010
Delhi	1.9	SRS-2010
Maharashtra	1.9	SRS-2010
Daman & Diu	1.9	SRS-2007
Chandigarh	1.8	SRS-2007
Tamil Nadu	1.7	SRS-2010
Kerala	1.8	SRS-2010
Tripura	1.7	SRS-2007
Goa	1.6	SRS-2007
Puducherry	1.6	SRS-2007
Manipur	1.6	SRS-2007
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.5	SRS-2007

[English]

Migration of Doctors

438. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) whether India is the top country of origin of migrant doctors in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OECD) countries;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;

(c) the number of doctors migrated to other countries during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the estimated cost of making a MBBS doctor in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed certain measures to arrest this trend and announced incentives to bring these doctors back to the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) No such data for Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OECD) countries is maintained in this Ministry. However, the Embassy of India in Paris has informed that the OECD had brought out a Policy Brief in February 2010 dealing with "International Migration of Health Workers" which mentioned that one of the main findings which emerge from the OECD/WHO work with regard to the impact of health workers' migration on origin countries is that a significant share of international movements is occurring between OECD countries even though the bulk of migration flows is originating from developing and emerging countries. Around the year 2,000, nurses born in the Philippines and doctors born in India 'accounted, for the bulk of the immigrant health workforce in the OECD. Further the outflow of health personnel from large origin countries such as India and Russia - albeit large in absolute terms -remains low compared with the size of their total workforce.

(c) The doctors, registered with Medical Council of India (MCI), who go abroad for pursuing courses or for employment need to obtain Good Standing Certificates from MCI. The details of Good Standing Certificates issued by MCI during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	No. of Good Standing Certificates
2009	1386
2010	1264
2011	1368
2012	709
(upto 16.08.2012)	

The cost of making a MBBS doctor in the country would depend on factors like cost of teaching and service delivery to patients and' would vary from state to state and between medical colleges in the government sector and the private sector and no common estimation of such cost is available.

(d) and (e) In order to discourage this practice among doctors working in Government, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of Central Government medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource' Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

Solar Power for Water Pumping

439. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scope of using solar power for water pumping by farmers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the schemes/plans formulated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOO ABDULLAH) (a) A significant potential of using solar water pumping systems for

irrigation and other uses exists in the areas where water table varies between 5 meters and 10 meters below ground.

(b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides a capital subsidy of 30% of the installed cost of solar water pumping system having module capacity of 5kwp, limited to RS.57/- per watt peak, to all categories of users including farmers for irrigation. Under the Scheme, the Ministry has sanctioned 5323 solar water pumping systems in different states.

Financial Status of NALCO

440. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turnover and net profit of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has been declining every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total profits earned and losses suffered by NALCO during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve its turnover and net profit;

(d) whether the Government proposes to disinvest some of its equity in NALCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL)
(a) and (b) The turnover of the Company has increased consistently during 2009-10 to 2011-12 but the net profit has fluctuated during the years. The details of turnover and net profit of NALCO during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 and for the current year up to September, 2012 are as under:-

Year	Rs. in crores	
	Turnover (gross sales)	Net profit
2009-10	5310	814
2010-11	6370	1069
2011-2012	6927	850
2012-13 (upto September, 2012)*	3532	228

* Provisional (unaudited).

The increase in turnover is primarily due to higher volume arising out of expanded capacity. However, the reduction in profit over the years are mainly due to fall in metal prices in London Metal Exchange(LME), increase in prices of major materials, use of expensive e-auction & imported coal and increase in employee expenditure due to pay revision.

(c) Yes, Madam. The declining trend of profit of NALCO has been viewed with concern by the Government and appropriate directions are given to the Company's management by the Ministry after performance review to improve its performance.

(d) and (e): Yes, Madam. The Government has taken a decision for disinvestment of 12.15% paid up equity out of the remaining 87.15% of total paid up capital held by the Government of India in National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO).

[Translation]

Medical Facilities under NRHM

441. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the poor people are given any concessions by the Government in the health sector under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rural population covered under the Mission, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to provide health care services like drugs and other medical benefits to the rural poor which are out of their reach in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the funds/financial package provided to State Governments for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care service delivery to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections of the society. Under

NRHM, the States submit their proposals in the form of State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) to the Government of India as per their felt needs and priorities. These are appraised and the Government of India approves the PIP for each State. The Government of India supports initiatives of State Governments to provide concessions to poor people for health care including free drugs, investigations, patient transport etc. The NRHM covers the entire rural population of all the States including Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to facilitate institutional delivery, pregnant women from the category of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BPL only

are eligible for benefits in the high performing states such as Andhra Pradesh, although the benefits are available to all in all other States. State wise details of financial package provided under JSY for the last three years is enclosed as statement-I. support to States is being given under the Janani Shisu Suiakhsa Karykram (JSSK) to ensure that free and cashless institutional care at the time of delivery is provided to all pregnant women who deliver in public health facilities. Similarly, support to States is also given for patient transport system to provide free transport to a patient to reach hospital. Details of support provided through State PIPs for free drugs in this Financial Year are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement –I

Allocation for Janani Suraksha Yoana in past 3 years

S.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	229.96	249.97	250.85
2.	Chhattisgarh	57.4	74.67	68.85
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.01	2.18	1.9
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.81	26.25	21.93
5.	Jharkhand	57.69	70.22	69.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	248.32	200.78	188.08
7.	Odisha	1 04.44	121.17	108.31
8.	Rajasthan	140.01	143	184.06
9.	Uttar Pradesh	310.28	399.38	475.33
10.	Uttarakhand	13.5	20.31	15.12
North East States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.6	1.64	1.41
12.	Assam	92.83	101.5	93.39
13.	Manipur	1.18	1.32	2.2
14.	Meghalaya	1.96	2.28	1.28
15.	Mizoram	1.47	1.66	1.78
16.	Nagaland	2.36	3.66	2.73
17.	Sikkim	0.22	0.53	0.59

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Tripura	2.29	3.17	3.36
Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	45.5	50.36	32.88
20.	Goa	0.08	0.1	0.1
21.	Gujarat	16.1	22.38	21
22.	Haryana	6	6.99	6.6
23.	Karnataka	27.4	46.03	38.54
24.	Kerala	14.79	9.66	13.55
25.	Maharashtra	28.9	22.59	35.28
26.	Punjab	4.9	6.12	6.46
27.	Tamil Nadu	31.68	35.3	34.52
28.	West Bengal	43.39	43.3	58.37
Small States/UTs				
29.	A & N Islands	0.11	0.12	0.06
30.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.14	0.15
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1.69	3.18	2.18
34.	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.05	0.07
35.	Puducherry	0.23	0.33	0.34
Total		1515.4	1670.39	1741.05

Statement -II

		1	2
State wise details of amount approved under NRHM for procurement of drugs in 2012-13.		Chhattisgarh	893
		D & N Haveli	67
		Daman & Diu	15
		Delhi	1737
		Goa	197
		Gujarat	2317
		Haryana	2265
		Himachal Pradesh	489
		Jammu & Kashmir	968
		Jharkhand	3548
		Karnataka	5657
States/UTs	Total amount approved (Rupees in Lakhs)		
1	2		
A & N Islands	187		
Andhra Pradesh	3658		
Arunachal Pradesh	284		
Assam	11618		
Bihar	8409		
Chandigarh	109		

1	2
Kerala	3122
Lakshadweep	3
Madhya Pradesh	8040
Maharashtra	19241
Manipur	409
Meghalaya	826
Mizoram	523
Nagaland	793
Odisha	5482
Puducherry	252
Punjab	4788
Rajasthan	5067
Sikkim	225
Tamil Nadu	7504
Tripura	633
Uttar Pradesh	14148
Uttarakhand	665
West Bengal	15888
Total	130026

Rehabilitation of Rape/Acid Attack Victims

442. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the mechanism present in the country to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims of rape, burning and 'acid attack' in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has suggested to set up a fund for rehabilitation of the victims of rape;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide legal aid also to the victims of rape from the said fund; and

(e) the time by which the said fund is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) Section 357 A of the Code of Criminal procedure (Cr.Pc) casts a responsibility on the State Governments to formulate schemes for compensation of victims of crime in co-ordination with the Central Government.

(b) to (e) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 19.10.1994, in the Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum Vs. Union of India & Others had given directions for rehabilitation of victims of rape. However, there was no suggestion by the Supreme Court regarding setting up of a fund for the purpose.

[English]

Patient Safety and Drug Detection Technology

443. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has organised an International Workshop on Patient Safety and Drug Detection Technology recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the objectives of the said workshop have been achieved;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen policies relating to drug regulation in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) to (c) The two -day International workshop on patient Safety and Drug Detection Technology was held on 10-11 September, 2012 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. It was an initiative to share information on the appropriate use of detection and prevention technologies for drug safety and quality and to discuss global cooperation related to the use of detection and authentication technologies to promote drug safety. Government also participated in it.

(d) and (e) Strengthening of policies and infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process.

Cancer Risk Near Thermal Stations

444. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study according to which the dietary exposure to contaminated vegetables grown near thermal stations in Delhi in particular Rajghat, Badarpur and Indraprastha stations can lead to lifetime cancer risk among the consumers;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to arrest the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that as per a recent study published, six different vegetables grown in the vicinity of three thermal power plants and a background site in Delhi reported very high polyaromatic hydrocarbon and metal levels in vegetables at power plant sites in Delhi.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Literacy Rate of Tribal Girls

445. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present literacy rate of tribal women and girls in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively and benefit from socio-economic development;

(c) the measures taken to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women in the country; and

(d) the steps taken for 100 per cent enrolment of tribal girls and reducing dropouts at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH) (a) State/UT wise Literacy rate of ST women in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) To bridge the gap and improve the literacy level of female students belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities, besides usual reservation for ST students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing many education-oriented schemes. This Ministry has been implementing a specific scheme for ST girls 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' in 54 identified districts where the literacy rate of ST female is less than 35% and ST population is more than 25%. The other schemes of this Ministry which promote education among Scheduled Tribes children are: "Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys", "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas", "Post-Matric Scholarship, Book Bank and Up gradation of Merit", "National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies Abroad (NOS)" and "Top Class Education for ST Students".

Statement

State/UT wise Literacy Rates of Scheduled Tribes (Census 2001)

S. No	States/UTs	Total Female	Rural Female	Urban Female
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.11	24.48	45.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.56	35.83	69.05
3.	Assam	52.44	51.04	80.62
4.	Bihar	15.54	13.3	55.28

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	39.35	38.21	59.77
6.	Goa	47.32	31.43	54.55
7.	Gujarat	36.02	34.6	51.78
8.	Haryana*	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53.32	52.5	81.15
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	25.51	23.88	59.34
11.	Jharkhand	27.21	24.38	57.38
12.	Karnataka	36.57	33.32	54.34
13.	Kerala	58.n	57.28	77.7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28.44	27.24	45.89
15.	Maharashtra	43.08	39.88	64.7
16.	Manipur	58.42	57.58	74.28
17.	Meghalaya	59.2	53.97	84.58
18.	Mizoram	86.95	77.71	96.01
19.	Nagaland	61.35	57.72	85.6
20.	Odisha	23.37	2207	45.77
21.	Punjab	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	26.16	25.22	42.97
23.	Sikkim	60.16	58.03	80.59
24.	Tamil Nadu	32.78	29.48	50.68
25.	Tripura	44.6	43.35	89.26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.7	18.34	39.54
27.	Uttarakhand	49.37	47.36	79.48
28.	West Bengal	29.15	27.88	48.2
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59.58	58.62	89.49
30.	Chandigarh.	—	—	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.99	24.6	56.73
32.	Daman & Diu	51.93	51.05	55.4
33.	Delhi*	—	—	—
34.	Lakshadweep	80.18	78.18	82.64
35.	Puducherry	—	—	—
	India	34.76	32.44	59.87

Source: Registrar General of India, Census 2001

Economic Growth

446. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agency-wise ranking and growth projection for the current year about the economy of the country along with the growth actually obtained till date;

(b) the reasons for the slipping down in ranking over the years and the shortfall in achievement of any; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to boost the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The growth rate of the Indian economy measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices has been 6.5 per cent in 2011-12. As per the information available from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, stood at 5.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2012-13. The latest agency-wise projections of growth of India's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2012-13 is given in the Table below:

Table: Projections of India's Real GDP Growth for 2012-13 (Per cent)

Agency	Projection
Reserve Bank of India	5.8
Economic Advisory Council to the PM	6.0
IMF*	4.9
World Bank	6.0
Asian Development Bank	5.6

* GDP at Market Prices for calendar year 2012.
Source: Economic Advisory Council to the PM & RBI.

(b) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to

both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in 'the Euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation, inter alia, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(c) The measures being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, inter alia, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc. use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve higher growth, inter alia, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. Measures are being undertaken to facilitate fiscal consolidation. The steps recently outlined include reduction in the subsidy on diesel, announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs, along with measures to strengthen the investment climate (liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting) and are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum.

Vision Document on Tourism

447. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared "Vision Document" on Tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has given any specific directions to the State Governments in this regard especially to the "Hilly States" and Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI) (a) and (b) In February 2011, the Ministry of Tourism prepared a Strategic Action Plan outlining Ministry's Vision, Mission, Objectives and Functions for promotion and development of tourism in India. This Strategic Action Plan envisions achieving a superior quality of life for citizens of India through tourism, which would provide a unique opportunity for physical invigoration, mental rejuvenation, cultural enrichment and spiritual elevation.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, their efforts are supplemented by the Ministry of Tourism by providing Central Financial Assistance for tourism infrastructure projects, undertaking publicity and promotion measures in domestic and foreign markets, human resource and skill development in hospitality and travel sector, etc.

Land Acquisition by Oil PSUS

448. SHRI HARISH COUDHARY:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are acquiring land through direct negotiation for implementation of their projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, location-wise and PSU- wise;

(c) the compensation paid or employment provided to the affected persons during the said period;

(d) whether the amount of compensation paid to the affected persons was very less; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) Oil India Limited (OIL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), three major oil PSUs under Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas have informed that they have been acquiring land from land owners/occupiers through direct negotiations.

(b) and (c) The details are given in the enclosed statement Employment did not form part of negotiations.

(d) and (e) As informed by aforesaid oil PSUs, compensation was paid either as per rates determined by district revenue authorities from time to time or as per mutual consent arrived at during negotiations with land owners,

Statement

The different categories of land acquired by Oil Public Sector undertakings (OPSUs)

(1) Oil India Limited (OIL)

F.Y.	Area B-K-L	Amount of Compensation (Rs./Lakh)
2009-10	495-2-07	525.00
2010-11	680-1-06	488.00
2011-12	605-4-13	801.00

(2) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

F.Y.	Area (Acre)	Amount of Compensation (Rs./Lakh)
2009-10	Location Punjab Haryana	Area 0.60 2.699 7.20 52.75875
2010-11	Nil	Nil
2011-12	Nil	Nil

(3) Indian Oil Corporation Limited

F.Y.	Area (Acre)	Amount of Compensation (Rs./Lakh)
2009-10	Location New Delhi Haryana	Area 0.0005 0.037 3.75 4.23
2010-11	Gujarat Odisha	0.848 4.665 7.26 48.71
	Assasm (AOD) (2008-2011)	22.12 259.00

1	2	3	4
2011-12	Gujarat	1.570	41.20
	Rajasthan	0.568	11.35
	Odisha	4.99	65.75
	Jharkhand	1.102	10.12
	Chhattisgarh	0.779	11.85

(4) GAIL

F.Y.	Area (Acre)	Amount of Compensation (Rs./Lakh)	
2009-10	Location	Area	
	U.P.	0.654	51.96
	Haryana	7.41	43.02
	Gujarat	0.393	1.51
	M.P.	31.261	360.49
2010-11	U.P.	3.089	236.05
	Haryana	0.700	47.05
	Gujarat	0.741	11.41
	M.P.	0.136	0.198
	Rajasthan	0.516	2.02
2011-12	U.P.	0.395	7.90
	Rajasthan	1.12	35.72
	Punjab	6.721	383.09
	Uttarakhand	2.795	189.29

Fuel Subsidy Request

449. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (P&NG) has sought for fuel subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000 crores for the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such huge fuel subsidy request made by the Ministry along with reaction of the Finance Ministry thereto; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to pass on the full benefits of this subsidy to common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) Yes Madam an amount of Rs.105,525 crore has been Sought by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas at the

time of revised estimates (RE) 2012-13 for compensation of OMCs in respect of under recovery on sale of the sensitive oil products. The subsidy requirement for the current year is projected keeping in view the comparatively high prices of crude oil in international market and depreciation of Rs. against US\$. The subsidy burden is borne by the Government of India, Upstream Companies and Oil Marketing Companies.

(c) The Government provides subsidy on fuel to enable the common man to have access to the basic necessities of life at affordable price and to partially insulate him from volatility of prices.

[Translation]

Kerosene Quota

450. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI MANSUKBHAJ D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has devised the policy for allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene to States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the allocation of kerosene and the per capita availability of SKO during the last three years and the current year, State/UT -wise;

(c) the reasons for variation in per capita availability of PDS SKO among various States;

(d) whether various state Governments have requested for restoration of their kerosene quota; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by the Government on such requests along with the steps being taken to supply more LPG cylinders to Himachal Pradesh in view of geographical conditions and ban on burning of timber in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is being made on the basis of subsisting allocations which are broadly modified taking into consideration coverage of LPG: national average of per capita allocation of PDS kerosene for states/UTs,

(other than states in the North East, island territories and J&K in view of the logistic constraints). Further, such quantity of the quota that remained un lifted by the States/UTs within the stipulated period is reduced from the allocation for the following year.

(b) State-wise details of allocation of POS Kerosene and per capita allocation of POS Kerosene during 2009-10, 2011-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 3rd quarter) are as statement.

(c) Historical allocations of POS 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 and thus on the Per Capita availability of PDS Kerosene in States/UTs. The scale of SKO distribution is decided by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) The Government made the allocation to States/UTs after rationalization of the subsidized Kerosene. While the requests of various State Governments for restoration of their Kerosene Quota have not been acceded to, the Government has, however, taken a considered decision to allow the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year w.e.f. 2012-13 for special needs.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at Present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country including the State of Himachal Pradesh and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

Statement

Public Distribution System (PDS) SKO allocation to States/UTs for the last three years and the current year upto December (2012-13) (in KL)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2012-13 (upto 3rd Quarter)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A & N ISLANDS	5424	7248	7248	7272
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	349488	530808	595800	664476
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	8676	11628	11736	11783
4.	ASSAM	246096	330708	331176	331393
5.	BIHAR	612900	820320	824760	827265
6.	CHANDIGARH	3000	7332	9168	9228
7.	CHHATTISGARH	139680	186600	186972	187381
8.	D&N HAVELI	1692	2484	3036	3579
9.	DAMAND AND DIU	684	2016	2328	2664
10.	DELHI	40464	61380	138900	173777
11.	GOA	4140	19776	22680	24684
12.	GUJARAT	505188	673584	920556	954328
13.	HARYANA	72252	157260	172632	186107
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18960	32472	40260	58424
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	63048	95082	95082	96794
16.	JHARKHAND	202500	270276	270852	271089

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	KARNATAKA	392148	539544	562812	592822
18.	KERALA	95148	197124	225096	277958
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	1008	1020	1020	1022
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	469476	626412	626412	626881
21.	MAHARASHTRA	718740	1258812	1564176	1640416
22.	MANIPUR	19008	25344	25344	25370
23.	MEGHALAYA	19440	26064	26136	26161
24.	MIZORAM	5868	7836	7920	7943
25.	NAGALAND	12816	17100	17100	17114
26.	ODISHA	299808	400944	403140	403919
27.	PUDUCHERRY	3540	10440	15732	15740
28.	PUNJAB	78960	272556	285396	301590
29.	RAJASTHAN	383220	511404	511644	511984
30.	SIKKIM	4752	6588	6600	7152
31.	TAMIL NADU	363954	551352	633648	717580
32.	TRIPURA	29376	39264	39300	39501
33.	UTTAR PRADESH	1194120	1592700	1593768	1594414
34.	UTTRAKHAND	28836	107520	111060	115451
35.	WEST BENGAL	723348	964728	965388	965724
TOTAL ALLOCATION		7117758	10365726	11254878	11698982

PER CAPITA ALLOCATION OF PDS KEROSENE IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES (IN LITRES)

		2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009.10
Sl.No.	States/UTs	PCA	PCA	PCA	PCA
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A&N Islands	19.04	19.08	19.08	19.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5.50	6.27	7.04	7.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.36	8.41	8.49	8.52
4.	Assam	10.53	10.61	10.63	10.63
5.	Bihar	7.87	7.90	7.95	7.97
6.	Chhandigarh	3.75	6.95	8.69	8.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chattishgarh	7.29	7.31	7.32	7.34
8.	D & N Haveli	6.65	7.25	8.86	10.44
9.	Daman and Diu	3.75	8.30	9.58	10.97
10.	Delhi	3.22	3.66	8.29	10.37
11.	Goa	3.75	13.57	15.56	16.93
12.	Gujarat	11.16	11.16	15.25	15.80
13.	Haryana	3.75	6.20	6.81	7.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.67	4.74	5.87	8.52
15.	J&K	7.55	7.58	7.58	7.71
16.	Jharkhand	8.19	8.20	8.22	8.22
17.	Karnataka	8.55	8.83	9.21	9.70
18.	Kerala	3.75	5.90	6.74	8.33
19.	Lakshadweep	15.65	15.83	15.83	15.86
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.62	8.63	8.63	8.64
21.	Maharashtra	8.42	11.20	13.92	14.60
22.	Manipur	9.31	9.31	9.31	9.32
23.	Meghalaya	8.75	8.79	8.82	8.83
24.	Mizoram	7.18	7.18	7.26	7.28
25.	Nagaland	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.64
26.	Odisha	9.53	9.56	9.61	9.63
27.	Puducherry	3.75	8.39	12.64	12.65
28.	Punjab	3.75	9.84	10.30	10.89
29.	Rajasthan	7.45	7.45	7.46	7.46
30.	Sikkim	10.45	10.84	10.86	11.77
31.	Tamil Nadu	6.68	7.64	8.78	9.95
32.	Tripura	10.67	10.70	10.71	10.76
33.	Uttar Pradesh	7.98	7.98	7.99	7.99
34.	Uttarakhand	3.75	10.63	10.98	11.41
35.	West Bengal	10.56	10.56	10.57	10.57
Total		7.83	8.57	9.30	9.67

Recommendations of MPS for Gas Connection

451. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that no action has been taken so far by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) on the applications recommended by Members of Parliament! Ministers for providing gas connection on priority basis during June! July 2012;

(b) if so, the details of such applications recommended in respect of Uttar Pradesh since June 2012 along with the status thereof; and

(c) the time by which connections are likely to be provided to the recommended persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) From June 2012 to October 2012 request for release of 4547 new LPG connections have been received by IOC from Hon'ble Ministers and Member of Parliaments for the State of Uttar Pradesh and the same have been referred to Uttar Pradesh State Offices to issue priority letters for release of new connections as per the policy in vogue.

Priority letters for release of LPG new connections are being issued by IOC's area office to prospective customer as per recommendation of Hon'ble Ministers MPs. Prospective customers are advised to approach the concerned distributorship for completing the necessary documentations for release of new connection as per the policy.

It is also clarified that the distributor will release new LPG connections to the prospective customers only after completion of formalities required from time to time.

Prices of Precious Metals

452. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for unprecedented rise in the prices of gold and silver ornaments in this phase of economic slowdown and declining economic growth in the country;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said situation is likely to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) As far as gold and silver are concerned, India is a net importer and the prices of these precious metals depend on international prices. The volatility in the prices of gold and silver in India is mainly due to the volatility in the prices of these commodities in the international markets.

[English]

State GDP Growth Rates

453. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the various States including Gujarat during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether variations/decline occurred in such growth rate in any State during the same period;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) The growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for the various States including Gujarat during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement. As is evident from the Table, there are significant variations in growth rates across states over the period 2009-10 and 2011-12. The variations in the annual growth rates of GSDP of States depend on a number of factors which include resource endowments, historical background of development, infrastructure and various other state specific factors. The Government has taken several measures to improve the growth performance across the country in a balanced manner. The policy instruments in this regard include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. Several centrally sponsored schemes and state specific schemes are being implemented which are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of various states.

Statement

Growth in Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices* (Per cent)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.91	20.10	14.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.58	16.20	13.65
3.	Assam	14.39	12.16	10.95
4.	Bihar	15.13	23.23	25.19
5.	Jharkhand	14.61	14.82	12.96
6.	Goa	14.61	11.80	36.54
7.	Gujarat	16.21	20.03	N.A
8.	Haryana	22.52	18.07	17.03.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.17	16.46	12.85
10.	J&K	14.34	14.60	14.69
11.	Karnataka	8.77	18.32	14.91
12.	Kerala	14.60	19.20	17.94
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.57	14.22	21.11
14.	Chhattisgarh	2.36	18.44	15.28
15.	Maharashtra	15.11	23.1 0	16.86
16.	Manipur	12.37	10.63	10.76
17.	Meghalaya	9.40	10.83	12.84
18.	Mizoram	14.92	15.17	N.A
19.	Nagaland	11.35	6.50	8.44
20.	Odisha	10.26	19.12	16.00
21.	Punjab	13.99	13.40	10.37
22.	Rajasthan	13.99	22.95	13.79
23.	Sikkim	89.93	16.50	17.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	19.53	18.07	12.82
25.	Tripura	13.08	13.29	13.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17.65	15.68	13.65
27.	Uttarakhand	26.47	16.38	15.45
28.	West Bengal	16.67	17.17	15.87
29.	A & N Islands	18.48	10.43	10.39
30.	Chandigarh	14.63	16.59	14.03

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Delhi	18.06	18.21	18.69
32.	Puducherry	12.88	13.97	6.15

*As on 14.08.2012.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

N.A. : Not Available.

[Translation]

Shortage of Currency Notes

454. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the denomination-wise quantity of notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during each of the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise, bank-wise;

(b) whether notes of smaller denomination are allocated uniformly all over the country;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government/RBI is aware of shortage of notes of smaller denomination in certain States/Regions/banks across the country;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to deal with the shortage of notes of smaller denominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Search by IT Department

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

(a) the number of search operations conducted by Income Tax Department along with the names of States where raids have been conducted during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the action taken against the defaulters thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) (a) The Income tax Department conducts search and seizure operations based on the credible information on 'persons' which includes individuals, hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (BoIs), local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion jewellery, documents or any other valuable article or thing which represents undisclosed income of the person. These are carried out in cases of persons engaged in diversified businesses/professions spread all over the country. The Income tax Department does not maintain State wise details of such operations centrally. However, the details with reference to the jurisdictional Directorates General of Income tax (Investigation) are as under:

Director General of Income Tax (Investigation)	No. of Search Warrants			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Sep 30, '12)
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	466	585	699	296
Bangalore	160	282	272	41
Bhopal	295	197	254	122
Chandigarh	241	390	406	146

1	2	3	4	5
Chennai	98	262	332	138
DGIT(Intelligence & Criminal Investigation), New Delhi	50	86	128	8
Hyderabad	139	180	207	81
Jaipur	181	152	152	58
Kochi	84	65	196	17
Kolkata	422	424	318	171
Lucknow	254	474	536	137
Mumbai	334	736	758	28
New Delhi	276	606	590	199
Patna	159	72	165	24
Pune	29	341	247	74
Total	3454	4852	5260	1540

(b) Evidences gathered during the search proceedings are used in assessment and reassessment of income of such persons. Prosecution is launched in appropriate cases under various provisions of the Direct Tax Laws.

[English]

Atrocities In Juvenile Homes

456. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of inmates of various Juvenile Homes in the country often being subjected to sexual abuse, severe beating and other atrocities have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) and (b) Some instances of abuse or exploitation of children have come to the notice of the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, through visits, conducted from time to time by teams from the Ministry and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as well as through complaints received by NCPCR. State-wise Number of such complaints dealt by NCPCR during each of the last three years and current year, so far, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Such cases are conveyed to the concerned State Governments with directions to take appropriate remedial measures.

Statement

State-wise details of complaints dealt by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in various Juvenile Homes

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-2013 (upto 21 Nov 2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	0	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	3	2	1	8
11.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	1	0	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	1
16.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	2	3
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Kerala	0	0	1	0	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1	1	2	4
21.	Maharashtra	1	1	0	0	2
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	2
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	4	3	2	0	9
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	1	0	0	1	2
29.	Rajasthan	0	2	0	0	2
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	4	7
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	2	2	6
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	2	2
35.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
Total		14	14	13	21	62

Common Medical Entrance Test

457. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has notified common entrance test *viz.* National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses in the country from 2013-14 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a few State Governments have requested for exemption to implement NEET from the next academic year *i.e.* 2013-14;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address the apprehensions and concerns of State Governments and other stakeholders on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Yes. The Medical Council of India (MCI) has notified amendment in its regulations to conduct common entrance test *viz.* National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) medical courses in the country from 2013-14. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been identified as the agency for conducting NEET for UG and National Board of Examinations (NBE) for PG medical courses.

(c) to (e) Majority of States have accepted the proposal but few States have expressed apprehensions about the proposed. NEET which pertained to syllabus, medium of test, reservation, policy etc. Most of the apprehensions have been addressed. The MCI's regulations on NEET clearly indicate that the prevailing reservation policy of States would not be disturbed. Further, the NEET-UG will be conducted in six regional languages *viz.* Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu and Assamese in addition to Hindi and English. Few medical colleges and State Governments have filed writ petitions in respective Hon'ble High Courts seeking exemption from NEET. More than 26 such writ petitions have been transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is sub-judice and any exclusion would depend upon the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending transfer petitions.

[Translation]

Patients Deaths in AIIMS

458. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the data of AIIMS has revealed that there has been a sharp increase in the number of deaths due to infection in this year;

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

(c) whether a need has been felt for better sanitation in the ICU and other wards in AIIMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan being prepared in this regard;

(e) whether there is any proposal for opening of a separate OPD facility to deal with the crisis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) There has been no complaint/incident of death due to infection during this year.

(c) and (d) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) hospital has a regular system of maintenance of hospital sanitation and hygiene. The best possible sanitation is maintained in critical care areas like ICU and other wards of AIIMS. The sanitation services function under the direct supervision of sanitation officer and the sanitation is supervised by ward sister in-charge and Nursing Officers. Resident Hospital Administrators also oversee hospital sanitation during their ward round. All the areas of the 'hospital are inspected at-least' once in a week by the faculty hospital Administration in-charge, Medical Superintendent or his department.

(e) and (f) An outreach OPD is likely to be inaugurated shortly at Jhajjar, Haryana. A proposal for separate OPD facility at AIIMS has also been received.

[English]

Revival of MSME

459. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises seeking central aids for their revival in the country, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any scheme/plan for setting up a rehabilitation fund for reviving such sick units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The data on sickness in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). There were 85,591 sick micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in the country at the end of March, 2012, out of which 5,899 sick MSEs were in the State of Odisha. State-wise data on sick MSEs as at the end of March, 2012 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. The RBI has issued following guidelines/instructions to banks in this respect:

- (i) Prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances (August, 2008).
- (ii) Restructuring/rehabilitation policy with non-discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) scheme for MSE sector (May 2009); and Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Sick MSEs (November, 2012).
- (iii) The details can be seen at www.rbi.org.in, www.sidbi.com.

Statement

State-wise data on sick MSES as at the end of March, 2012

States/UTs	Potentially viable		Unviable		Units whose viability has to be determined		Total sick units		Units under revival	
	Unit	Remaining	Unit	Remaining	Unit	Remaining	Unit	Remaining	Unit	Remaining
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Eastern Region										
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	8	0.26	a	0.00	8	0.26	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	a	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Assam	242	3.19	327	90.59	29	0.03	598	104.81	124	1.00
Bihar	732	16.66	4867	68.21	34	0.65	5633	85.52	40	0.47
Jharkhand	481	78.36	1661	53.13	59	6.56	2201	138.05	459	20.85
Manipur	45	0.54	98	1.13	0	0.00	143	1.67	0	0.00
Meghalaya	4	0.13	14	12.96	0	0.00	18	13.09	4	0.13
Mizoram	a	0.00	38	61.00	a	0.00	38	61.00	0	0.00
Nagaland	a	0.00	7	2.78	1	0.37	8	3.15	0	0.00
Odisha	616	21.52	5264	95.30	19	12.91	5899	129.73	163	3.69
Sikkim	0	0.00	38	1.10	a	0.00	38	1.10	0	0.00
Tripura	0	0	12	5	a	0	12	5	0	0
West Bengal	957	113.31	7756	472.90	103	38.45	8816	624.66	855	49.87
Sub Total	3077	233.71	20090	864.45	245	69.97	23412	1168.13	1645	76.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Northern Region										
Chandigarh	0	0	55	22	0	0	55	22	0	0
Delhi	83	75.79	859	294.98	208	23.17	1150	393.94	115	24.12
Haryana	43	5	631	28	38	13	712	46	26	1
Himachal Pradesh	128	47	2643	99	9	7	2780	153	31	2
Jammu and Kashmir	52	11.67	1148	68.69	2	2.34	1202	82.70	46	3.59
Punjab	209	267.11	1367	185.26	21	19.81	1597	472.18	167	12.63
Rajasthan	130	14.67	48.18	49.65	240	35.61	5188	99.93	213	7.80
Uttar Pradesh	1702	105.18	3549	135.70	115	22.21	5366	263.09	1467	36.18
Uttaranchal	76	3.23	227	3.76	2	1.15	305	8.14	19	0.04
Sub Total	2423	529.72	15297	887.47	635	123.74	18355	1540.93	2084	87.72
Western Region										
Chhattisgarh	62	7.04	476	17.05	56	2.57	594	26.66	38	7.02
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	1	0.00	0	0.00	1
Daman and Diu	0	0.00	17	0.21	0	0	17	0.21	0	0.00
Goa	15	12.54	78	1.91	16	2.77	109	17.22	13	12.53
Gujarat	405	107.40	5737	207.99	115	36.55	6257	351.94	348	51.04
Madhya Pradesh	394	43.92	2805	176.18	132	5.15	3331	225.25	399	9.68
Maharashtra	473	174.53	6828	806.97	2835	153.53	10136	1135.02	424	125.02
Sub Total	1349	345.43	15942	1210.31	3154	200.57	20445	1756.30	1222	205.29
Southern Region										
Andhra Pradesh	351	33.30	3394	312.79	103	25.18	3848	371.27	79	6.65
Karnataka	1606	50.30	3234	249.79	815	30.68	5655	330.77	1300	17.08
Kerala	438	33.92	4253	126.99	734	16.38	5425	177.29	48	23.65
Puducherry	20	0.11	130	6.21	0	0.00	150	6.32	1	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1051	494.70	6902	912.91	348	31.63	8301	1439.24	269	51.85
Sub Total	3466	612.33	17913	1608.69	2000	103.87	23379	2324.89	1697	99.23
Grand Total	10315	1721.19	69242	4570.92	6034	498.15	85591	6790.25	6648	468.25

*[Translation]***Toxic Substances in Paints**

460. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any provisions in respect of maximum permissible level of lead and other toxic substances in paints being manufactured and marketed in India as per the norms in certain developed and developing countries;

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

(c) whether cases of manufacturing and marketing of paints with high/more than permissible level of lead and other toxic substances have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current years; and

(e) the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY) (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. has informed that Bureau of Indian Standards has constituted a Technical Committee to identify specification of Indian standards in Paints

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours.

11:07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.

12:00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.

[Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha in the Chair]

... (*Interruptions*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table. Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi.

12:15 hrs

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, Shri Sultan Ahmed, Sk. Nurul Islam and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): On behalf of Shri S. S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:

- (1) S.O. 2350(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1 st October, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Aryavart Gramin Bank and Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank as Aryavrat Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 7484/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 2386(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank as Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 7485/15/12]

- (3) S.O. 2496(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2012, regarding amalgamation of Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank as Bihar Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 7486/15/12]

... (*Interruptions*)

12:01 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Eleventh Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 9th August, 2012:

1. The Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012; and
2. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:

1. The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012; and
2. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 7487/15/12]

.....(Interruption)

12:02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

39th Report

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on 'Infrastructural Facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries – An Evaluation'.

... (Interruptions)

12:03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE

(i) 60th Report

[English]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: I beg to lay the Sixtieth Report* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011.

... (Interruptions)

(ii) Evidence

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL : I also beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Committee on the National Commission for Human Resources for Health 'Bill, 2011.

The Sixtieth Report along with the evidence tendered before the Committee was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 30th October, 2012 under the Direction dated 17-01-1996 of the Directions by the

Chairman, Rajya Sabha when the House was not in session and that orders for its printing, publication and circulation were given by the Chairman. A copy each of the said Report and evidence were also forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

... (Interruptions)

The Report was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 30th October, 2012 and forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha the same day.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY BOARD UNDER PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (PROHIBITION OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 7 read with sub-section (l) of section 8 of the Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act,1994, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two women members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Supervisory Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 7 read with sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Pre-Conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act,1994, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two women members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Supervisory Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 26th November, 2012 at 11 a.m.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 26,2012/ Agrahayana 5,1934 (Saka).

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