

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**(Twelfth Session)**  
**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**



*(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Friday, November 30, 2012/ Agrahayana 9, 1934  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

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[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

Question 101, Shri K. Sugumar-Not present.

Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):  
Madam, Speaker, about release of Cauvery waters to  
Tamil Nadu ...(Interruptions)

11.0 ½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan came and  
stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.  
Please go back. What is this everyday disturbing the  
House? Please go back.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam  
Speaker, ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You also please sit down. Why  
must you react to everything? No. Please do not react to  
everything.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You go back please.

...(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? Go back  
to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

---

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan went back  
to his seat.

11.02 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Sale of Drugs

\*101. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of  
irrational use of antibiotics across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes necessary  
amendments in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules including  
imposition of restriction on over-the-counter sale of certain  
antibiotic and anti-tuberculosis drugs in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the above amendments  
are likely to benefit the patients and will be enforced  
across the country?

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

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Irrational use of antibiotics  
in the country is a public health concern.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has  
published draft rules vide Gazette notification GSR 228 (E)



dated 20-03-2012 for amending the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for insertion of a new Schedule H1 containing 91 drugs including 73 antibiotics, 13 habit forming drugs and 4 anti-TB drugs.

(e) Such amendment in the Rules would help enforcement in a more focused manner and restrict the indiscriminate use of antibiotics. Under this new provision in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, the drugs included in the Schedule H1 would be required to be labeled with the following warning in a box with a red border that

"It is dangerous to take this preparation except in accordance with the medical advice.

Not to be sold by retail without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner."

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the deaths caused by drug trials is on the rise, whether the present system of calculating financial compensation for those diseased who have died on account of drug trial has included the criteria of income, and if that is the case, whether this will not act as an impediment or a barrier to those who do not have any source of income or to children or the family members who are not earning.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam Speaker, I think the hon. Member has totally lost the track of the Question. The Question is very specific about the irrational use of antibiotics, and the hon. Member is asking a question on clinical trials. These are two questions poles apart.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to formulate an antibiotic policy.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, it is true that irrational use of antibiotics is a matter of great health concern not only for our country but for the entire globe. There are different reasons for this, and I would leave it to the hon. Members of Parliament to put their supplementaries on.

The Government of India has set up a Task Force on 25th August, 2010 on antimicrobial resistance. The report of the Task Force was formally accepted by the Government on 23rd February, 2011. The Task Force has recommended a number of steps. The Task Force was under the Chairmanship of DGHS and eminent scientists and doctors

of the country were members of it. The term of reference of the Task Force was to review the current situation regarding manufacture, use and misuse of antibiotics in the country; and also to recommend a design for creation of a national surveillance system and also to enforce and enhance regulatory provisions.

As I said, the report of the Task Force was received by the Government. The recommendation of the Task Force was to create a separate Schedule under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, to have colour coding of the third generation of antibiotics, to curtail the availability of fixed dose combination, further to develop standardized antimicrobial testing methodology, and to study and document prescription patterns.

Madam, this was further studied by the Drugs Consultative Committee which consists of the Drug Controller of India and all the Drug Controllers of the States. They had gone into it and after that, they had suggested that in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of 1945, a new insertion of the Schedule, that is (HX) should be made. But this new Schedule (HX) was very harsh. We received representations from across the country – from the chemists; besides chemists, we received as many as 57 representations from the hon. Members of Parliament and a large number of Ministers – these representations cut across party-lines; they urged that this harsh step should not be taken.

It was then further studied and instead of bringing in a new Schedule (HX), a new Schedule (H1) has been brought in. That has been put up on the Net and we are now receiving opinions of the entire country on this new Schedule (H1). I must say that within a few months, maybe within the next 2-3 months, we will be able to come up with a foolproof policy.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I would like to ask the Minister, whether he is aware that 70 per cent of the antibiotics in this country are given to animals, especially to the poultry industries. Those animals are grown for milk in professional dairies in a very bad way so they need medicines all the time. As a result, the human health is in danger because when the animals have antibiotics, humans eating the meat or drinking the milk, then become completely impervious to antibiotics when they fall sick. Is there any policy at all regarding use of antibiotics in poultry or in dairies or in piggeries or in any other farm of meat and milk in this country?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Madam, we are aware of the fact; and this is called as environmental contributing factor for antibiotic resistance. Antibiotic resistant-agents are used in agriculture, including livestock and poultry. So, while formulating the policy, that will be taken into consideration and has been taken into consideration.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: The hon. Minister has explained the need for a change in the Rules to meet the irrational use of antibiotics in our country; it is true that there is a need to change the Rules. But at the same time, some of the policies that have been adopted by the Government are also creating troubles to the patients and also to the public.

The prices of all the medicines – not only the antibiotics, especially the medicines for cancer, TB, HIV, etc. – are going up without any control. It is true that the Government has agreed to allow 100 per cent FDI in the medicinal field, as a result, the big companies are now deciding and determining the prices of medicines, and the poor patients become victims of these companies. May I know whether the Government has realized this fact, when it has introduced 100 per cent FDI in this field? May I know whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the effects or the decisions that were taken? If so, what measures the Government wishes to take to give some relief, especially to this very important sector?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: These are two different questions – one is on FDI in pharmaceuticals. Here, the FDI is not 100 per cent. As per the policy, it is not for the brown-field pharmaceutical companies; that policy is only for the green-field, the new companies, and not for the brown-field companies. So, as of now, FDI is not allowed in the already existing companies through the automatic route. I thought first of all I must correct the hon. Member on this.

We do realise that medicines are not very cost-effective insofar as cancer and other such diseases are concerned. As far as cancer and other diseases are concerned we have prepared a list. You might have heard that very recently the Prime Minister had appointed a GoM headed by the Agriculture Minister. We have finalised the List and the prices of those drugs which will come under that List will be far less than the market price. Similarly, we are also thinking of maintaining a universal level to provide free drugs, of course, only the generic drugs. I am afraid whether we will be able to provide cancer drugs free but the generic drugs will be provided free in the Government

institutions and efforts are being made in that direction.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, the Hon'ble Minister has just stated that a new schedule H-1 has been inserted under which the drugs alongwith antibiotics have been notified. A Gazette notification has been issued in this regard. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister towards the reasons for indiscriminate use of antibiotics. The first reason behind it is that there are around 4 lakh chemist shops in the country and the sole requirement for setting up of such a shop is a space of 10×10 sq feet dimensions, a refrigerator and a pharmacist certificate, with all these things in hand, one can open a chemist shop. I am not the only Parliamentarian who has witnessed chemist shops in a row on both sides of road outside any hospital, which promotes unhealthy competition. If one shop denies to sell any drug to a patient the other shop readily agrees to sell that particular drug.

The Hon'ble Minister has stated that under H-I schedule, a condition has been laid down that nobody will be able to sell drugs without medical prescription. How effective this step will prove in a country in which mention of registration number on medical practioner's letterhead is not compulsory. The Hon'ble Minister should formulate a fool proof policy in this regard. It is an issue of international concern where anybody is authorised to sell antibiotics and if a new dairy superbug kind of thing surfaces then it has international ramifications. With the notification of the said schedule we may probably be able to pacify the international community upto an extent, but as Hon'ble Minister has stated, all the 91 drugs/antibiotics have been covered under the schedule H-1. It would have been better if the Government had implemented the recommendation of the Task Force were made keeping in view the schedule HX. As per those recommendations, the Government had to generate prescription in duplicate and audit drugs stock. By doing that the Government would have been able to maintain entire track record and come to know the exact quantity of drugs sold and the manner in which these were being used. By notifying H-1, the Government has accepted that schedule H has failed, therefore H-1 has been notified. Notifying only fourth generation antibiotics and undertaking proper monitoring and auditing of these drugs instead of dumping all antibiotics under schedule H-I would have proven more relevant because it will have another side effect.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, all this is a part of question only. Secondly, if it is implemented completely in a fool proof manner, the Anti. Tubercular Programme will collapse in the entire country as anti-tubercular drug is covered under it. If the same thing is applicable thereon, would the Hon'ble Minister revise it and issue a separate gazette information in this regard, under which only fourth generation antibiotics should be included and proper monitoring should take place in this regard.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, it is true that it is very difficult to monitor because there are around 6 lakh sales outlets and around 10 thousand manufacturing units of drugs in the country. Mashelkar Committee had recommended that there should be one inspector on two hundred sales outlets and one inspector on fifty manufacturing units. As per Mashelkar Committee recommendations, around 3200 drug inspectors are required in the country. Though only 1030 vacancies are filled in our States and Union Territories. It means there is shortage of around 2170 inspectors. We may enact H-schedule or any other legislation, but it is not easy to implement it on the ground. As Hon'ble Member said that earlier the committee had recommended HX schedule. As per this recommendation, two prescriptions shall be issued. One prescription will remain with the patient and the other with the chemist. But if we see it in practical items, it is very difficult. On one side we are struggling with the problem, of shortage of doctors in the rural areas of the country. When there is no doctor, then who will provide prescription. Therefore, we can talk about the role of chemist in this regard. Chemists went on strike due to probable fall in their sales. 57 members of Parliament of the said committee comprised people from all parties and I too agree how though we have given many incentives under National Rural Health Mission, but no doctor is willing to serve Primary Health Centers in the rural areas. If we enact such a legislation, two-thirds area of the country which is rural will get deprived of medical facilities. A villager would not be able to visit chemist because he will not get any medicine without prescription and there is no doctor to prescribe the medicine. Therefore, we have to see the practical aspect of the report submitted by the committee and the notification prepared by me is not the final notification. We have to review the notification and find practical solution to it. Alongwith it we have also to check irrational use of antibiotics. We have to keep both the aspects in view.

[English]

**National Investment Board**

†

102. SHRI K. P. DHANAPLAN:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the place of India in the world in terms of ease of doing business at present as per the survey of World Bank and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether the Government is planning to set up a National Investment Board and if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives;

(c) the time by which the said Board is likely to be set up; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to encourage investment and growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the table of the House.

**Statement**

Members of Parliament "Doing Business 2013" Report ranks countries on the basis of "Ease of Doing Business based on set of indicators as perceived by World Bank. India has been ranked 132 in terms of ease of doing business. India has been consistently opposing the Report pointing out several flaws and weaknesses in the report.

A proposal is under consideration for constitution of a Cabinet Committee with Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. According to the proposal, the Cabinet Committee would monitor and review the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time-bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals. The Cabinet Committee would also prescribe different time limits, in consultation with the Ministries concerned, for taking decisions on different types of approvals and clearances for each sector under that Ministry/Department. The Ministry/Department would be expected to take a decision after due diligence on the application within the stipulated time period. In case the decision is not taken within the stipulated time period, the

Cabinet Committee would look into the reasons for delays and facilitate decision-making on critical issues to de-bottleneck key impediments by fast-tracking the required approvals/clearances. A draft Cabinet Note was circulated earlier for inter-ministerial consultations.

Comments of various Ministries/Departments are under consideration. It is expected that the Government would take an early decision on the proposal for setting up a Cabinet Committee.

The Government has also taken the following steps to encourage investment and growth in the country:

- i. **Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure:** In pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, Department of Economic Affairs have brought out a Gazette Notification on March 27, 2012 on harmonized master list of infrastructure. Education Institutions (Capital stock) has been included in the harmonized master list. Different regulators have been advised to adopt the same list with the objective of creating an enabling regulatory framework which will spur investment in infrastructure sub-sectors.
- ii. **Infrastructure Debt fund (IDF):** Infrastructure projects, given their long pay-back period, require long-term financing in order to be sustainable and cost effective. However, banks which have been the main source of funding these projects are unable to provide long-term funding, given their asset-liability mismatch. IDFs through innovative means of credit enhancement are expected to provide long-term low-cost debt for infrastructure projects by tapping into sources of saving like Insurance and Pension Funds which have hitherto played a comparatively limited role in financing infrastructure. By refinancing bank loans of existing projects, the IDFs are expected to take over a fairly large volume of the existing bank loans that will release an equivalent volume for fresh lending to infrastructure projects. The IDFs will also help accelerate the evolution of a secondary market for bonds which is presently lacking in sufficient depth.
- iii. **External Commercial Borrowing/FII:** Investment in infrastructure holds the key to India's economic growth. Keeping in view India's huge investment requirement for infrastructure development, a number of important steps have been taken to encourage availability of foreign funds for

infrastructure development. Some of these measures include: progressive enhancement in the limit for FLL investment in various categories of debt securities; allowing Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) access to Indian capital market; liberalisation and rationalization of the External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) policy by permitting ECB for refinancing of the Rupee loans for infrastructure sector to the extent of 25% of fresh ECBs; allowing ECBs for low cost/affordable housing projects; reduction in the rate of withholding tax on interest payment on monies borrowed in foreign currency; permitting SIDBI as an eligible borrower for accessing ECB for on-lending to MSME sector; allowing ECB for capital expenditure on the maintenance and operations of toll systems for roads and highways; permitting ECB for working capital requirements of the airline industry and introduction of a new window of ECB for companies in the manufacturing and infrastructure sector.

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Madam, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry of Environment and Forest has raised any objection regarding the formation of National Investment Board on the ground that diluting of clearance procedures may aggravate environmental issues and whether the proposed Board consists of the members from different Departments and Ministries which are supposed to give different permissions for the project.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, different Ministries have expressed their views on the proposal that was circulated by the Ministry of Finance. Yes, the Ministry of Environment and Forest has expressed certain reservations. These have been incorporated in the draft note. The matter will be placed before the Cabinet and when the Cabinet takes a final decision, we will know what the decision is and how these reservations are being addressed.

Who will be the members of the Cabinet Committee or the National Investment Board is again a matter that has to be decided by the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is forming NIB following the model accepted by some industrialized countries which have proved successful for encouraging investment in big infrastructure projects and how these countries give clearance to various agencies without adversely affecting both investment and environment.



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I am not aware of any model proposed by industrialists. The matter has been considered and views have been expressed by the Planning Commission, by the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister and by the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council. These views have been taken into account while formulating the proposal. The proposal has not yet been considered by the Cabinet and therefore it would be premature to say what the final decision would be.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you that he mentioned that setting up of NIB is still under consideration, but there are a lot of foreign investors who want to invest money in the PPP mode which the Government of India had given the opportunity to all States. An airport is likely to come up in my constituency in Navi Mumbai, but due to lack of one clearance, the project is held up for the last seven years. I do not know as to how much this will be helpful because the Planning Commission is also under the hon. Prime Minister and the NIB also would also be under the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. So, my pointed question to the hon. Minister is, how will this work in the form of NIB and the Planning Commission?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think, the hon. Member's question highlights the problem and also points to the way to find a solution to the problem. Our problem is not in conceptualizing projects. Our problem lies in getting the numerous clearances, many of them sequential; many of them involving a number of Ministries and getting the project off the ground and implementing it within a reasonable time. The countries which have succeeded in developing world class infrastructure are countries which have demonstrated their ability to implement infrastructure projects within time. I do not wish to name the countries. We know them. Many of these countries are not Western countries, many of these countries are Asian countries – Japan, Korea, Thailand, now even Indonesia, Malaysia. Therefore, what the NIB will do as proposed – I reiterate that at the moment this is a proposal and the final decision has to be taken by the Cabinet – is to monitor projects where the investment is more than Rs. 1000 crore, even they run to nearly a hundred projects, may be more and each one of these projects I find is delayed. So, NIB will monitor these projects. NIB will advise the Ministries concerned where advice is necessary and where necessary NIB will help the Ministries concerned take a decision. Ultimately, it is one Government. If there is a delay, then it is a delay of the Government; where there

is a decision, it is the decision of the Government. We cannot look upon Government as compartments. While the Government functions as Ministries and Departments, it is ultimately the Government which is responsible. I am sure the whole House will agree with me that the Government has to expedite decision-making and expedite implementation of projects.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam the proposal moved by NIB is very good proposal. But an organisation named Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) already exist in our country. Basically FIPB give clearance to foreign investment. It takes decision in the said regard.

My question is that whether NIB is a replacement of FIPB or not? Secondly, questions have been repeatedly raised on working of FIPB and Hon'ble Minister has stated that delay is being caused in giving clearance to the project. If Hon'ble Minister is able to tell something about performance of FIPB, I would be obliged.

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I would be happy to speak on FIPB if a separate question is put on FIPB.

Madam, but for the present, with your permission, may I confine myself to the proposed Cabinet Committee for Investment or NIB. NIB is not a substitute for FIPB. The functions are different. Today, foreign investment comes under two routes. One route is the automatic route and the other is the approval route. Investment in a large number of areas is under the automatic route and so, there is no question of approval. As regards the areas where it is under the approval route, the authority to recommend approval is the FIPB. It consists of officers chaired by the Secretary, Economic Affairs and it consists of the officers of the Departments and Ministries concerned. Some cases go to the CCEA depending upon the threshold limit. That will continue. There is no proposal to replace the FIPB.

NIB, on the other hand, is a Cabinet Committee just as we have the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs and we have the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs. This will be a Cabinet Committee on investment chaired by the Prime Minister. The main purpose of the new Committee is to oversee and monitor large projects, especially infrastructure projects, where the investment is over a thousand crore of rupees. Those are the projects which will give a fillip to India's economic growth and all of us know that those projects today are delayed

unfortunately. Some of them are delayed unduly and therefore, a Committee chaired by the Prime Minister to monitor, advise Ministries and guide them to quicker implementation will be a great benefit to economic growth.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 103. Shri Harishchandra Chavan is not present. Shri Kameshwar Baitha is not present. The hon. Minister may answer the Question.

### **Socio-Economic Development of STs**

\*103. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major schemes/programmes implemented by his Ministry for socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the targets fixed and the achievement made under various schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the amount allocated and spent on each project/scheme of the Government during the said period; and

(d) the details of the new schemes likely to be introduced by the Government during the Twelfth Plan and the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) The socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes (STs), like the rest of the population in the country is the mandate of all line Ministries in Government of India, and the State Governments. Ministry of Tribal Affairs steps in to fill critical gaps so that the ST population is not left at a disadvantage. The details of the major programmes/schemes by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as under:-

I. **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP):** an additive to Tribal Sub Plan of the State plan of the 22 TSP States, to boost income-generation programmes to Below Poverty Line (BPL) ST families.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 4673.72 crore; Release: Rs. 3849.44 crore.

II. **Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for India :** to raise the level of Administration in Scheduled areas for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, in 26 States, to bridge the gap in critical infrastructure sectors.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 4059.00 crore; Release: Rs. 3213.87 crore.

III. **Schemes for Education of STs:**

- **Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys:** for construction/modification of hostel buildings.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 323.00 crore; Release: Rs. 322.00 crore.

- **Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area:** for residential schools to increase the literacy rates in tribal students.

XI Plan allocation : Rs. 241.00 crore; Release: Rs. 231.00 crore.

- **Post-Matric Scholarships for ST students:** for post matriculation recognized courses.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 1953.72 crore; Release: Rs. 2118.44 crore.

The other educational schemes for benefits of STs are— Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme, National Overseas Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Tribe, Top Class Education for ST students, Strengthening education among Scheduled Tribes Girls in Low Literacy Districts, Coaching for STs, Upgradation of Merit of ST students.

IV. **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):** provides funding for the survival, protection and overall development of PTGs as per the long term "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan" prepared by States/UTs.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 802.00 crore; Released: Rs. 797.26 crore.

V. **Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** to supplement the efforts of the State and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas through VOs.

XI Plan allocation: Rs. 243.00 crore Released: Rs. 226.72 crore

The other schemes of the Ministry are – Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, Support to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd., Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Corporative Corporations etc. for Minor Forest Produce Operations.

(d) In the XII Plan, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has already launched a new scheme of the Pre-Matric Scholarship meant for providing scholarship to ST students studying in Classes IX & X with effect from 1st July, 2012. ST students studying on full time basis and whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh are eligible to avail the scholarship. The scheme is being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations, which will receive 100% Central assistance for this purpose.

Hon'ble Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech this year announced a scheme to ensure that people belonging to STs can get fair and remunerative price for the forest produce they collect. Accordingly, a new scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in respect of 13 important MFPs is envisaged. This is on the basis of report of Dr. T. Haque Committee constituted by Ministry of Panchayati Raj to look into aspects of Minimum Support Price, Value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce in Fifth Schedule Areas.

*[Translation]*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I would like to apprise the Hon'ble Minister that scheduled tribes, particularly Gurjars, Bakarwals and Gaddis in my State are the most deprived and poor people. They walk almost 500 kilometers a year. Sometimes they climb down the hills and sometimes climb up the hills.

Madam, the condition of their women and children is very poor. The said community is living in a very poor condition in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to say that till date no scheme has been formulated for them. Should they continue to lead nomadic life? Pucca houses should be constructed for them. An arrangement should be made for education of their children at one place. They possess buffaloes. They do not live for themselves but for buffaloes. They work with buffaloes. Their bodies emit foul smell.

Madam, I would like to say that what fault they have committed. Their condition has not improved even after 60-65 years of Independence. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the steps likely to be taken for the welfare of Gurjar, Bakarwal and Gaddi community living in Jammu and Kashmir.

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam Speaker, I would like to mention that, as far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the role of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the Centre is to actually allocate funds to bridge the critical gaps which are existing today even after so many decades of freedom.

Basically, we get proposals from the State Governments. There are different schemes under which we give funds to the State Governments. Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, there are some special Central Grants which are given to the States. As and when these proposals come from the States, we process them and then we send them to different States. I think the hon. Member is talking about education in schools. I do not know whether we have got any representation from the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If there are any specific instances where the State has sent the recommendations through the proper channel and if they are not being looked into, then I will certainly look into it. Otherwise, I would request the hon. Member to ensure that the State Government sends us the proposals under relevant schemes that are available.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that whichever Government comes to power, it talks about all kind of plans for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Due to this very reason, the issue of need to conduct a caste based census was raised in this very House. The exact number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons is not known.

Through you, I would like to say that all kind of economic, social and educational programmes are seen for the welfare of tribal castes and aborigins. Questions related to 11th Five Year Plan are being asked and we are preparing the draft for 12th Five Year Plan. There are many tribal castes which want to change their category, some Scheduled Tribes want to shift to Scheduled Castes category and some Scheduled Castes want to shift to Scheduled Tribe category. All these proposals from the

States are lying pending with the Union Government. Through you, I would like to ask the Government, the time by which work in regard to changing category is likely to be completed? There are many such cases pending with the Union Government. I would like to know the time by which these classes are likely to get place in the desired categories? Just now, Lal Singh ji made a mention of Jammu and Kashmir. There are many such tribal communities in North- Eastern States. When we visit the area as a part of Parliamentary Committee, we find that they are lying in a pitiable condition. They are leading life in their own way, which is quite different from the civilized society. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam, the hon. Member has actually asked a question about scheduling of certain communities into the list of Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Member may be aware that every State has its own list of Scheduled Tribes and there is a process by which scheduling is done. Firstly, the recommendation has to come from the State because every State has its own list and they have their own set up over there to find out the economic conditions, the ethnographic features and the anthropological studies that are made. It is not possible for us to go to every State and district to conduct these studies. So, after it is sent from the State Governments tour, the established procedure is that it has to go to the Registrar General of India. In many cases where the Registrar General of India has rejected them, I have referred them back to the State Government to send further clarifications regarding the recommendations that they have made. After that, it again goes to the National Commission of Scheduled Tribes and once it is cleared by them, then it is left for me to take the call and bring it to this august House. So, there is no time frame which I can assure the hon. Member because these are not within my domain. Once it goes to the RGI, it may be pending over there. There are many cases where I have sent reminders to them. Sometimes, Madam Speaker, we send them to the State concerned and the State does not send back their response for many months. So, there are several other extraneous factors that are involved. But I can only assure the hon. Member that, as far as we are concerned, my Ministry will not delay any of these matters or files. I will send them back to the concerned authorities as soon as they come and once they are cleared, I will certainly bring it before the House.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to two aspects and I would like to know about them. One is regarding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living particularly in the cosmopolitan towns. The hon. Minister rightly said that every State has its respective scheduling. But people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are also staying in the cosmopolitan towns of different States. The problem is in getting the certificates and they are deprived of all kinds of schemes meant for the benefit of the SCs and STs. How will this problem be solved? The Union Government should think over it. This is not only the problem of a particular State but the problem of all the cosmopolitan towns of the country.

The second problem is particularly the tribal people living in the Jangalmahal areas were being provided with rice and food grains at Rs. 2 per kilogram but it is now stopped. I do not know why it is stopped and when will the process be resumed.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: The first question that is raised is about issuance of certificates in cosmopolitan towns and metropolitan cities. It is a fact that there are people from different parts of the country living in the cosmopolitan towns and metropolitan cities. But the fact is, the certificates have to be issued by the States or places of which they are natives because there are many metro cities and there are many cosmopolitan towns which are spread all over the country. I do not think they have the powers to issue the certificates to those who are not scheduled within their domain and territory. Therefore, as far as that category is concerned – those who are living in the cities or in the metropolises – they will have to get the certificates from their respective States or Union Territories, whatever the case may be.

As far as the second question is concerned, regarding the distribution of rice in Jangalmahal, this is something which the State Government does. I have no ready answer for that. But if the hon. Member gives me the details of what exactly he wants to know, I will certainly provide the details.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which tribal castes inhabit three districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bhadohi, Shravasti, Bahraich. Whether Union Government ever tries to complete the projects submitted to it by the State Government? If not, whether



the former and present State Governments of Uttar Pradesh have tried to inquire about implementation of projects in places where tribals are inhabiting?

Secondly, I would like to touch upon the problems coming in the way of issuing tribal certificates to the tribal castes living in Uttar Pradesh? Whether any attention has been paid in this regard. I would like to ask the question particularly in regard to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about tribal certificate. My question is in regard to tribal certificate. My question is about the reason for not issuing tribal certificate to those castes by the present and former State Governments of Uttar Pradesh? If there is any problem, the Government of India should issue a clarification in this regard. I would like to know the problems coming in its way.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: The issuance of certificates is purely a subject of the State. However, if anybody has any problem, he can send a representation to me. I can certainly send it to the State Government with my comments. But it is their domain. I am afraid the Central Government cannot intervene into this subject which actually is their preserve.

Secondly, as far as the money for the projects is concerned, we do keep monitoring them. In fact, after sending the money initially, we do not send the rest of the funds for those projects unless we get the Utilization Certificate. We also ask for Progress Reports. We are regularly monitoring them and keeping track of what exactly is happening over there.

The hon. Member has raised the issue of Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. In Bahraich we have given money for the Eklavya Model School during the year 2010-11. Unfortunately, till today it is not yet complete. But we keep monitoring them and we keep writing to them. Our officers are also in touch with them. So, it is not as if we give the money and keep quiet about it. Unless we get the proper feedback, we do not give further funds.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The hon. Minister has enumerated various schemes that have been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to fill the critical gaps needed for the tribal development. We all know that the areas inhabited by the tribals in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar are the very areas which are now affected by the Left Wing Extremism or the Maoism. The Government of India has launched several projects to tackle the problem.

The main complaint and the reason for the tribals embracing Maoism is that their forest land and tribal land is being taken away by big projects, including the projects taken up by the multi-nationals. In spite of the fact that the Forest Rights Act has been passed by the Parliament that is not being implemented. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps his Ministry is taking so that the tribal land and the forest land are not alienated and the tribals are not deprived of their traditional habitats by the so-called big projects being set up in the tribal areas.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam Speaker, I would first like to mention, through you, to hon. Member that I am in total agreement with him to the fact that there is a lot of unrest in these areas due to the land which is being taken away for various reasons. It is because of this that the UPA Government brought in the Forest Rights Act. So, this was enacted in Parliament in the year 2006; this came into force in the year 2008 after the rules were made. After three or four years, actually since the implementation was not very much impressive, I reviewed this entire Forest Rights Act and its rules. Last year, I and my Ministry have sent a new set of guidelines to all the State Governments. We have also amended certain rules which were tabled in Parliament on 30th September, the last day of the Monsoon Session. According to this, the Forest Rights Act is something which will actually recognise and regularise the pre-existing rights of forest dwellers and tribals who have been living in these areas for centuries.

Madam, unfortunately, in the year 1927 when the first ever Indian Forest Act was passed by the colonial rulers, it is the tribals and the forest dwellers who were declared as a sort of criminals in the sense that they were termed as encroachers whereas the truth was the other way round. To correct this historical injustice, this enactment was made. We have issued guidelines. We have changed the rules. Apart from that, the Constitution has certain areas which are under Schedule-V. We have the Schedule-VI areas in the North-East. There are special land protections which are guaranteed under the Constitution to those living in the Schedule-V areas. Apart from that, every State has its own land transfer regulation Acts. As far as my Ministry is concerned, I have been taking this matter up with all the State Governments to speed up and ensure that the Forest Rights Act is effectively implemented. While formulating the new guidelines and rules, I have already said what was to be done. I have also said that many of the cases which were earlier rejected should be re-opened because there are certain clarifications needed

on certain issues. So, that is also being done. Apart from that, I have written to all of my colleagues and spoken to them and said that unless the basics are met, land should not be diverted for other reasons. If there is any case which is brought to my notice by the hon. Member, certainly I will take up the issue with my colleagues or with the respective State Governments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Madam Speaker, with your permission, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that during the last session in a reply to a question, he stated that two recommendations for inclusion in ST were received from Jammu and Kashmir State, one is about the Paharis and the second is about the Arghones. At that time he stated that Registrar General had rejected recommendation in regard to Arghones on technical grounds.

[*English*]

But they are sending it back to the Registrar General for clearance.

[*Translation*]

He said in regard to Paharis that

[*English*]

the subject is under study or some clarification is needed from the State Government. We are awaiting the clearance.

[*Translation*]

Since then four-five months have elapsed.

[*English*]

I would like to ask the Minister about the progress on these two issues.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Well, Madam, one issue, according to the hon. Member, it was already rejected by the RGI. I will go through the rejection part of it to know on what grounds it has been made, whether it is the first time or second or third time. If necessary, I will send it back to the State Government for further comments or clarifications that may be required.

As far as the other case is concerned, I would like to advise the hon. Member to be a little patient because five months is not a long period. There have been certain communities which have not been scheduled for the last five or ten or fifteen years. As soon as it comes to me, as

far as I am concerned, there will be no hesitation in doing whatever is required.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an issue. A delegation from my Parliamentary Constituency met him recently and before that had also met the hon. Prime Minister. Bhaati Community from Sirmaurh district want to be declared as tribals. This is their longstanding demand. The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh has passed a resolution in this regard. Jaunswar- Bwar area has gone to Uttar Pradesh. Then king of Sirmaur had declared that area which is now Sirmaur as a tribal area. The area of Sirmaur falling in UP has been declared as tribal area but the area of Sirmaur in Himachal has not been declared as a tribal area. Therefore, during the recent days, I led a delegation and met the hon. Minister. Through you, I would like to know the action taken in this regard. Please state the details of action taken in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Madam, as I had mentioned earlier, this recommendation will have to come from the State Government. It is not enough if the Assembly merely pass the Resolution. It will have to come to us from the State Government; once it comes from the Government, as I mentioned earlier, I don't want to repeat the procedure which we have to be followed – I don't want to take the time of this august House – but as and when it comes, I shall, on my part, do whatever I have to do without any delay.

MADAM SPEAKER: Next question. Shri R.K. Singh Patel – not present.

Shri Anand Prakash Paranjpe – not present.

The hon. Minister may answer the Question.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cooking Gas to Rural Households**

104. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the percentage of rural households in the country using LPG cylinders at present and the details of the scheme formulated by the Government to provide cooking

gas to ail rural households indicating the number of new connections issued. LPG agencies set up and those proposed to be set up during the next three years under the scheme, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of the mechanism being considered by the Government for providing direct subsidy to the consumers on LPG cylinders;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new provision prescribing for each LPG connection holder to have a mandatory bank account for claiming the annual subsidy;

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

(e) the likely time frame by which the said provision is likely to come into force?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) As on 01.11.2012, the three public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are having 419.22 lakh Rural domestic LPG customers in the country which is approximately 25.2% of the total rural households in the country.

The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" for LPG sector to raise the country's LPG population coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, specially in rural areas. For this purpose special scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVs) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs covering 5261 locations, out of which 1591 distributors have been commissioned. As on 01.11.2012, OMCs have enrolled 21.31 Lakh domestic LPG customers through these RGGLVs distributorships in the country. During the next 3 years OMCs are expecting to set-up additional 3760 RGGLVs. The State/UT-wise details of the RGGLVs set up and those proposed to be set up during the next three years under the RGGLVs by OMCs are given at annexure.

(b) to (e) The direct transfer of cash subsidy into the account of the beneficiary reduces the incentive of diversion of subsidized LPG cylinder for non-domestic purposes due to price differential.

Accordingly, a scheme for Direct Transfer of Subsidy to LPG consumers in their Bank Account, based on delivery of LPG cylinders, is under consideration of Government.

In this regard a Pilot Project for transfer of cash subsidy on LPG cylinder directly to the bank account of the customer has already been launched in Mysore using Adhar number and a token transfer of money for 10 customers has also been made to test the cash transfer mechanism.

#### Annexure

*The State/UT-wise details of the RGGLVs set up and those proposed to be set up during the next three years under the RGGLV by OMCs*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total number of RGGLVs set up by OMCs as on 01.11.2012	Total number of RGGLVs proposed to be set up by OMCs during the next three years
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	170
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	14
3.	Assam	6	113
4.	Bihar	180	334
5.	Chhattisgarh	38	27
6.	Delhi	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	25	57
9.	Haryana	25	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7	36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	65

1	2	3	4
12. Jharkhand		66	205
13. Karnataka		59	166
14. Kerala		12	87
15. Madhya Pradesh		84	240
16. Maharashtra		194	181
17. Manipur		5	16
18. Meghalaya		0	12
19. Mizoram		8	11
20. Nagaland		0	13
21. Odisha		78	168
22. Punjab		29	100
23. Rajasthan		173	210
24. Sikkim		0	5
25. Tamil Nadu		77	194
26. Tripura		3	13
27. Uttar Pradesh		261	880
28. Uttarakhand		5	52
29. West Bengal		94	301
30. Andaman and Nicobar		0	2
31. Chandigarh		0	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
33. Daman Diu		0	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0
35. Puducherry		0	1
Total		1591	3760

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it is for the first time that LPG rationing has taken place in the country. The Government has taken a decision to provide only 6 cylinders at subsidised rates to a household in a year. More than one connection will not be given to any household. After delivery of 6 subsidised cylinders, one

has to purchase new cylinder at the rate of Rs. 900 per cylinder. The hon. Minister is a woman. She should decide by herself whether the kitchen of a household comprising of five family members can be run by mere 6 cylinders a year? The Government has taken such an improper decision that hue and cry has been raised in every household in the entire country ...*(Interruptions)* I have said it many times that the Government has skyrocketed the prices of essential items and has extinguished the fire on which we cook food. Therefore, through, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the Government's decision on LPG has let hell loose not only in rural households, but even in urban households in the entire country. Keeping the sentiment of the House in view, is the Government likely to roll back its decision and scrap rationing of LPG cylinders.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, a discussion should be held on it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, we do appreciate the hardship suffered by the women folk, particularly. It is also reflected by the questions put by the hon. Opposition leader. Of course, we have been receiving a lot of representations from across the spectrum of all the MPs, belonging to all parties. Public is raising certain issues. Of course, we also apply our serious mind on that. But the compulsion for imposing cap is also very quite clear. As far as diesel, kerosene and LPG are concerned, more than Rs.1.64 lakh crore subsidy is being paid. From where? In fact, many of these marketing companies are bleeding. Some of them are not in a position to purchase the raw materials.

As far as LPG is concerned, we are not surplus. In fact, 75 per cent of the LPG requirement the world over is consumed by India because we don't have that kind of gas connection and also electricity, going to the various places. Some of the developed countries or developing countries utilise mostly electricity and also gas. Of course, our efforts will be to drive at that point. Now, even in the open market the world over, LPG is not available. Even Saudi Arabia which had been providing us LPG, they are not in a position to supply to us.

Anyway, as far as enhancement of the capping is concerned, it is a matter which we are definitely considering in view of the issue raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

**11-51 hrs.**

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

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask supplementary question to this question. *...(Interruptions)* The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in the year 2009, but there are still many rural and hilly areas where neither electricity has reached, nor any gas agency exists. The people living in those areas are ruining forests for firewood. *...(Interruptions)* They are causing harm to environment. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Ministers as to whether the Government proposed to open small scale distribution centres in the said hilly and far flung areas?

*[English]*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) was introduced in 2009 and Vision 2015 has also been announced. *...(Interruptions)* Under this, we are going in a massive way to create a big network of distribution outlets for providing gas in rural areas. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

*...(Interruptions)*

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

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon'ble Member speak. Why are you standing, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

**11.53 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

*[English]*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam Speaker, my question is a proper reflection of the mood of the House at this moment. Our long-pending demand is that the capping of subsidized LPG cylinders should be increased and for this reason only, we pulled out from the Government and all our Ministers resigned. As far as TMC is concerned, we are making a point here also by coming into the Well of the House and we demand that the subsidized quota of LPG cylinders should be increased to 2 cylinders per family per month. *...(Interruptions)* We make a positive demand for increasing the quota of subsidized cylinders to 24 cylinders per family in a year. But the Government is neither responding nor replying to the questions which are being raised repeatedly. So, I categorically want to know from the Minister whether this Government is going to increase the number of cylinders to 24 per family per year under the subsidized quota.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, even with a cap of six cylinders the subsidy burden per annum is Rs. 36,000 crore and in fact *...(Interruptions)* We do agree that there is a demand for increase, but on the question of how much to be increased, I will be discussing it with the Finance Minister and also with the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)*

**11.56 hrs.**

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

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: In fact, the demand from the public and the MPs has been rising. We are considering it and we require a few days' time to consider it. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let her speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that the Government has further increased the problem of common man by putting cap on supply of subsidised LPG cylinders. They are talking. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to her.

*...(Interruptions)*



SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: I am talking about my constituency. Serpentine queues can be witnessed in front of any gas agency because there are very few gas agencies. They are very less in comparison to people's needs and everyday serpentine queues are formed and after queuing in for whole day, the people get one gas cylinder and it is available at the price of Rs. 500, Rs. 700 and sometimes even Rs. 1000 in black market. People get cylinder in black market. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as the cap has been put then now ...*(Interruptions)*

**11.57 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other Hon. Members come and stood on the floor near the Table*

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: The needs and problems of the people have been further increased. Now problems will surface in distribution. Whether the Government should not have taken steps to rectify the distribution system before putting cap on cylinders? What action the Government is taking in the said regard? I would like to ask the manner in which the Government will rectify the problems likely to emerge in distribution after capping of the number of cylinders and the manner in which the problems are likely to be resolved? I want reply to this question. ...*(Interruptions)*

**11.58 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Jagdish Sharma and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Speaker, Consequent on capping it certain hassles have been created. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, the instructions have been issued to extend the guidelines for submission of Know Your Customer (KYC) applications to 31 December, 2012 so that there need not be any queue. ...*(Interruptions)* Instructions have also been issued to explore the possibility of reaching out to those customers at their doorsteps, who will submit their KYC applications very easily. ...*(Interruptions)* We have also issued instructions to reduce the time being taken to release the new connections by lessening the process of duplication. ...*(Interruptions)* These are all the hassles which will be removed. We have taken steps and there will not be any queue. ...*(Interruptions)*

As far as the new cylinders are concerned, we are also considering to issue them first on subsidy and thereafter finding out the eligibility of it. ...*(Interruptions)* So many of the hassles are being removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Ananth Kumar.

**11.59 hrs.**

*At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

#### Development of Renewable Energy Sources

†  
\*105. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

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

(b) the details of the targets set and the achievements made in power generation from various renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State and source-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase financing of renewable energy projects for both domestic and large scale production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being contemplated by the Government to promote development of alternate sources of energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The Ministry has a number of schemes / programmes, implemented throughout the country, for the development and tapping the potential of new and renewable energy sources. Details of these schemes/ programmes are given at Annexure-I.

(b) A capacity addition of 10,430 MW against a target of 9623 MW has been achieved from renewable energy sources during the last 3 years. During 2012-13,

a capacity addition of 1353 MW has been achieved till 31.10.2012 against the annual target of 4125 MW. Source-wise targets and achievements are given at Annexure-II. State-wise targets for power generation from renewables are not fixed. State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and current year (as on 31.10.2012), are given in Annexure-III.

(c) and (d) A substantial increase in the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) is proposed to support renewable energy projects during the 12th Plan. IREDA, the renewable energy financing institution under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, proposes to enhance financing of renewable energy projects from Rs. 5294 crore in 11th Plan to Rs.13,800 crore in the 12th Plan. In addition, a large number of Financial Institutions, Banks are also financing renewable energy projects.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to promote renewable energy sector. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States.
- A minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors
- Guidelines by CERC to SERCs for fixation of preferential tariffs.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal systems.

#### ***Annexure-I***

*Details of the renewable energy schemes / programmes implemented in the country.*

#### **1. Grid-Interactive/ Off-grid Renewable Power:**

- **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/ Aero generators/ Hybrid systems
- **Bio-power:** Biomass power/ Cogeneration

- **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants
- **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive -Solar Thermal and SPV power generation plants, and off-grid/ decentralized systems for various applications under National Solar Mission.

#### **2. Renewable Energy for Rural Applications:**

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/ electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/ hamlets
- Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy / Industrial Energy.
- **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/ manure/ small scale power generation
- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/ devices (mainly solar cookers / driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

#### **3. Renewable Energy for Urban, Industrial and Commercial Applications:**

- Biomass (non-bagasse) cogeneration/ U&I Waste to Energy
- **Solar water heating systems** – for domestic, institutional, commercial/ industrial applications under National Solar Mission
- **Solar air heating/steam generation systems** – for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry under National Solar Mission
- **Green Buildings** – incorporating active renewable energy systems and passive designs
- **Solar Cities** – Planning for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/ systems

#### **4. Research, Design and Development:**

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

**Annexure-II**

*Source-wise targets and achievements of power generation during last 3 years and current year (till 31.10.2012)*

Sl. Programme / No. system	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 31.10.2012)	
	Target.	Ach..	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1. Wind Power	2500	1565.00	2000	2350.00	2400	3197.00	2500	922.15
2. Small Hydro	300	305.27	300	307.22	350	353.00	350	56.18
3. Bio Power	424	452.72	472	473.50	475	487.90	475	270.50
4. Solar Power	2	8.15	200	26.59	200	905.00	800	103.88
Total	3226	2331.14	2972	3157.31	3425	4942.90	4125	1352.71

**Annexure-III**

*State-wise renewable power generation capacity added during the last 3 years and 2012-13 as on 31.10.2012.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wind Power (MW)	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Bio-Power (MW)	Solar Power (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	255.95	37	45	21.75	359.7
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	28.81	0	0	28.81
3	Assam	0	4	0	0	4
4	Bihar	0	9.7	29.5	0	39.2
5	Chhattisgarh	0	10.2	93.5	4	107.7
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1520.93	8.6	30	690	2249.53
8	Haryana	0	7.4	39.3	7.8	54.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	274.74	0	0	274.74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	18.7	0	0	18.7
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	16	16
12	Karnataka	761.15	369.45	182.5	14	1327.1
13	Kerala	8.1	24.55	0	0	32.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	163.6	15	16.2	7.25	202.05



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	994.25	70.7	513.42	20	1598.37
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	12	0	0	12
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	20	20	13	53
21	Punjab	0	30.6	90.5	91	130.1
22	Rajasthan	1481.95	0	62	201	1744.95
23	Sikkim	0	5	0	0	5
24	Tamil Nadu	2846.68	33	199	17	3095.68
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	309.9	12	321.9
27	Uttanchal	0	42.4	10	5	57.4
28	West Bengal	0	0	26	2.12	28.12
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	16	2.52	18.52
34	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0
Total		8032.61	1021.85	1682.82	1042.44	11779.72

MW = Megawatt

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, one of the major issues is that when the domestic producers of renewable energy produce in excess, they have to store the power in batteries. It is very expensive, whereas in other countries they give some incentives to transfer that energy to the main Grid. Unfortunately it is not so in our country. Therefore, when is the Government of India going to bring this incentive scheme in India also?

pertinent question as far as the developments of this energy are concerned. I can assure the Member that the Ministry is looking into it. But we are now also doing a very good research on how to store this energy in hydrogen and other forms. So, things are being done. But I would look into what the Member has said that in the other countries they are giving subsidies. My Ministry will examine this. If it is found to be feasible, we will look into this.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, it is a very

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Restructure of ICDS Scheme***[English]*

106. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:

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

(a) the number of children, women and lactating mothers benefited from the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, State and Union Territory (UT)-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has decided to restructure and universalize the ICDS Scheme and if so, the details thereof along with the number of districts likely to be covered therein;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding supplementary nutrition diet to children, unhygienic conditions in Anganwadi Centres etc. under the ICDS Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government thereon and to improve the implementation of the ICDS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries (children 6 months – 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers under ICDS Programme, as on 30.9.2012, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 preceded by rapid expansion in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09, so as to cover all habitations, including SC/ST and Minority, across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against 7076 sanctioned ICDS Projects and 13.70 lakh sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, there are 7005 operational ICDS Projects and 13.19 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres, throughout the country, as on 30.9.2012.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges that had crept

the ICDS over the years, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the Districts in three years as per following details:

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS inter-alia include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

(c) and (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across the country. The responsibility for providing supplementary nutrition and management thereon rests with States/UTs. The complaints received in respect of deficiency in providing SNP under

ICDS Scheme are forwarded to concerned States/UTs for taking appropriate action. Complaints which are serious in nature, report from State Governments/UT Administrations is sought. During the last three years and the current year, complaints regarding SNP and unhygienic conditions were received from the States of UP (25), Rajasthan (6), Bihar (3), Maharashtra (3), Chhattisgarh (2), Delhi (2), Haryana (2), Jharkhand (2), Madhya Pradesh (2), Odisha (2), Assam (2), Nagaland (1), Karnataka (1) and Uttarakhand (1). Details are given in the Statement-II.

(e) The complaints of such irregularities are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for remedial action. During review meetings, the States/UTs are also requested for improving all services under ICDS Scheme

including Supplementary Nutrition Programme. The Government of India has also introduced five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi level and issued guidelines on 31.3.2011 for better implementation of the ICDS Scheme including SNP.

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.

Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS is also a step in this direction for improving the delivery system of SNP.

#### **Statement-I**

*Statewise number of beneficiaries (children 6 months– 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&LM)) under ICDS Scheme asr September, 2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition				Beneficiaries for Pre-school Education			
		Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 year plus P&LM)	Boys (3-6 year)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2573056	1644735	4217791	1322074	5539865	810159	808905	1619064
2	Arunachal Pradesh	112583	107666	220249	28385	248634	56407	56785	113192
3	Assam	1015405	1195597	2211002	400115	2611117	612120	602280	1214400
4	Bihar	1786099	1721778	3507877	710378	4218255	981475	955923	1937398
5	Chhattisgarh	1155061	932031	2087092	479010	2566102	463425	469716	933141
6	Goa	33787	16801	50588	15597	66185	8343	8455	16798
7	Gujarat	1799438	1319703	3119141	788789	3907930	680595	641646	1322241
8	Haryana	704584	399722	1104306	320311	1424617	209551	190171	399722
9	Himachal Pradesh	263125	164384	427509	102399	529908	70254	69388	139642
10	Jammu and Kashmir	251810	190787	442597	126611	569208	138510	128648	267158
11	Jharkhand	840312	1156819	1997131	662987	2660118	600500	675468	1275968
12	Karnataka	1986565	1669195	3655760	914590	4570350	838827	888035	1726862

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Kerala	421540	464249	885789	195927	1081716	266363	224808	491171
14	Madhya Pradesh	3058929	2676930	5735859	1235102	6970961	1291936	1242483	2534419
15	Maha-rashtra	3084125	3162119	6246244	1222861	7469105	1626803	1498620	3125423
16	Manipur	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
17	Meghalaya	166294	192452	358746	63722	422468	74044	73864	147908
18	Mizoram	70491	56148	126639	37125	163764	27515	27082	54597
19	Nagaland	118133	106567	224700	53922	278622	64741	63209	127950
20	Odisha	1985374	1857845	3843219	816078	4659297	728038	712357	1440395
21	Punjab	599169	459103	1058272	301833	1360105	239246	219857	459103
22	Rajasthan	1853456	1100961	2954417	914319	3868736	564991	572664	1137655
23	Sikkim	13325	12992	26317	4651	30968	6429	6563	12992
24	Tamil Nadu	1123153	666847	1790000	665622	2455622	573847	549306	1123153
25	Tripura	150198	151099	301297	82482	383779	84254	77889	162143
26	Uttar Pradesh	10439976	8211678	18651654	4940615	23592269	4593438	4164135	8757573
27	Uttra-khand	79274	241643	320917	30277	351194	126168	126995	253163
28	West Bengal	3414775	3266415	6681190	1337366	8018556	1649331	1611639	3260970
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9415	6019	15434	3550	18984	3034	2985	6019
30	Chandigarh	22227	16287	38514	8689	47203	8141	8146	16287
31	Delhi	523829	373606	897435	170961	1068396	192297	181309	373606
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8453	6677	15130	2941	18071	3314	3363	6677
33	Daman and Diu	3258	2481	5739	1451	7190	1195	1274	2469
34	Laksha-dweep	2503	2362	4865	1812	6677	1178	1184	2362
35	Puducherry	26398	5512	31910	9760	41670	2788	2724	5512
	All India	39871756	33738750	73610506	18047322	91657828	17689600	16957055	34646655

\* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

**Statement-II**

Complaints regarding corruption/irregularity cases relating to SNP under ICDS Scheme received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development till 19.11.2012

Sl. No.	Date of Receipt	Complaint about	Complainant	Subject Matter
1	2	3	4	5
1	6.9.2011	Assam	Club Vibgyor, P.O-PS-Katlicherra, VIII. Rangabak. Distt. Hailandi, Assam-788161	Misaappropriation of funds under SNP in ICDS Project Katlichera of Hailakandi Distt of Assam
2	01.8.2012	Assam	Shri Rajib Khaund, Executive Member-Assam RTI Forum House No 13, Near Janata Nagar Namghar, Noonmati Guwahati	Complaint against violation of all norms in issue of works on supply of Nutritional material to NGOs under SNP Scheme of Ministry of WCD in Social Welfare Department, Govt., of Assam.
3	18.05.2010	Bihar	Shri Rajnandan Sahaini, Shramik Kalyan Sangh, Muzafarpur	Unspecified complaint about pilferage in SNP meant for AWCs
4	20.1.2011	Bihar	Shri Krishan Kant Shahi, Member Panchayat Simiti Distt. Majuffarpur Bihar	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre in Parkhand Orai by Project officer.
5	24.10.2012	Bihar	Shri Tariq Anwar. Honble (MP)	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at District Begusarai, Bihar.
6	12.08.2009	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Arvind Shukla	Corruption in procurement of SNP
7	2.7.2012	Chhattisgarh	Shri Thakur Vijay Bahadur Singh, Marwahi Marg, Pendra, District Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	Corruption in distribution of ready-to-eat food under ICDS Programme distt Bilaspur Chhattisgarh.

1	2	3	4	5
8	27.07.11	Delhi	Smt. Rubi Singh, S-845, Mangol Puri, New Delhi	Mismanagement in supply of food in Anganwadi Centre in Mangol Puri, New Delhi -110083
9	16.7.2012	Delhi	Shri Hookam Singh Rathore, President, Sultanpri Development Residential Welfare Association, Sultanpuri New Delhi-110086	Irregularities in distribution of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS programme in the area of Sultanpri.
10	26 4 2011	Haryana	Sh. Shaukit Ali, Member Block Samiti and members of Panchayats of Mewat Area	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) and Mid day meals to the Anganwadi Centre in block Nagina, Distt. Mewat.
11	22.8.2012	Haryana	Nivashigan, Ward No. 2 & 3 village Gulailta Tehshil- Punhana District Mewat, Haryana	Non distribution of SNP at ward No 2&3 at village Gulailta by the Aganwadi Worker of the Centre.
12	26.09.2011	Jharkhand	All India Anganwari Workers Federation	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP (ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre in Jamtara
13	22.6.2012	Jharkhand	The Employee sangh of Anganwadi Worker Helper and Supervisor, Maha Sangh Bhavan New PH.ED Colony, Rachi	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Distt. Giridih Ranchi.
14	19.9.2011	Karnataka	Shri Yogesh Naik, Chairman, Committee On Social Justice, Taluk Panchayat Shimoga- 577202, Karnataka.	Complaint relating to non production of Nutri Masala Mix because of non installing of machine in MSPC Gajanur Shomoga Taluka.
15	28.4.2011	Madhya Pradesh		Sh. Raghbir Singh, Distt. Shivpur Non-preparation of hot cooked meal by Maa Kankawati Self Help Group,

1	2	3	4	5
16	7.02.2012	Madhya Pradesh		responsible for Providing Hot Cooked Meal in village Jhanda, Tehsil-Narvar, Distt. Shivpuri (MP). Sh.Mahenu Panjabi Gharot MP Complaint against selling of SNP material in the open market
17	11.6.2010	Maharashtra	Group of SHGs	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP to AWCs
18	28.7.2012	Maharashtra	Shri Nago Pundik Ghanar Member of Vidhan Parishad, Maharashtra	To review closing of distribution of packetTHR under SNP Programme (ICDS) at Aganwadi Centre in the State of Maharashtra due to bad quality
19	12.9.2012	Maharashtra	Shri Nana Potle, Member of Lesislative Asseembly Maharashtra	Malparactices in Implementationof ICDS Scheme in the State of Maharashtra-Take Home Ration (THR) Supplies
20	28.10.2011	Nagaland	Shri A.Z. Lotha, Secretary, Nagaland Anti Corruption Forum	Alleged scam in supply of SNP in Nagaland
21	09.3.2011	Odisha	Sh. Ram Chandra Khuntia, MP (Rajya Sabha)	Corruption in supply of food materials served by Anganwadi Centres in Odisha
22	28.10.2011	Odisha	Sh. Chitranjan Tripathy	Misaappropriation of SNP supply at Block-Tihidi in Bhadrak Distt. of Odisha.
23	3.02.2011	Rajasthan	Smt. Prem Devi	Irregularities in the appointment of AWW and distribution of SNP

1	2	3	4	5
24	02.09.2011	Rajasthan	Om Prakash Saini, Virat Bhrashtachar Unmoolan Manch, Virat Nagar, Jaipur	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP (ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre
25	26.2.2012	Rajasthan	Sh Ashok Kumar Jain President, BJP Virat Nagar Jaipur	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) and irregularities of Anganwadi workers and Supervisor of the Anganwadi Centre at Virat Nagar Jaipur.
26	26.2.2012	Rajasthan	Sh. Om Parkash Sahni, President, Virat Bharashtachar Unmoolan Manch	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) and irregularities of Anganwadi workers and Supervisor of the Anganwadi Centre at Virat Nagar Jaipur.
27	06.08.2012	Rajasthan	Shri M.K. Thakuria	Corruption and Scam in Integrated Child Development Services Directorate for Supply of SNP
28	22.8.2012	Rajasthan	Shri M.K. Thakuria	Corruption and Scam in Integrated Child Development Services Directorate of Women and Child Development Department Govt. of Rajasthan for Supply of SNP
29	1.04.2011	Uttarakhand	Uva Bharat Parishad	Pilferage of food grains at project level and financial irregularities by the CDPO/Supervisor
30	28.07.2010	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Keshpal Singh Hamirpur	Pilferage of food grains at project level and financial irregularities by the CDPO/ Supervisor



1	2	3	4	5
31	24.01.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Krishna Kanth Shahi	Irregularities in the functioning of AWCs and distribution of SNP by CDPO
32	28.01.11	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Rajendra Prasad, Gram Pardhan	Irregularities in the functioning of AWCs and distribution of SNP by CDPO
33	1.04.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bachen Rajbhar, Member Congress Party (Bharat), Distt. Gajipur	Selling of food grains of SNP by CDPO
34	1.04.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Sh Dukh Ram Gautam, Distt. Ameti	Irregularities in the functioning of AWCs and distribution of SNP
35	1.04.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Anganwadi Karamchari Sangh	Irregularities in the functioning of AWCs and distribution of SNP by CDPO, Mahoti Janpac Sitapur
36	13.4.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Rajender Parsad and Jagruk Janta Manch, Fatehpur Block, Distt. Agra (UP)	Complaint regarding sale of 4 bags out of 5 bags of THR by ICDS functionaries
37	13.4.2011	Uttar Pradesh Noida	News Paper clipping of Jansatta	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP (ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Noida.
38	13.04.2011	Uttar Pradesh	News Paper clipping of Jansatta	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP (ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Urai
39	2.7.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Gram Panchayat Kanthari, Block- Aranwa, P. O. Kirar, Distt. Firojabad, Uttar Pradesh	Corruption and irregularities in distribution of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS programme in the District. Firojabad, Uttar Pradesh.

1	2	3	4	5
40	8 7.2011	Uttar Pradesh	Smt Radha Rani Pandey, UP Anganwadi Karmchhari, Sangh Lucknow	Sale of material meant for SNP in the Market/distribution of State material in AWCs, etc.
41	21.7.2011	Uttar Pradesh	NHRC (National Human Right Commission)	Irregularities in the implementation of SNP under ICDS Scheme in Gorakhpur, Disft-UP.
42	26.7.11	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhupal Singh, Bhartiya Kisaan Union UP.	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP (ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre in Badayu.UP by Supervisor and Project officer.
43	12.1.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Mohinder Parsad Tripathi, Chairman, Jila Congress Committee Sonbhadar, UP	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Sonabhadar UP.
44	17.1.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Ramlal Singh Block Pramukh Chitarkut, UP	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Chhiturkut, UP.
45	21.3.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Marand Deevakar Pardhan, Gram Antva, P. O. Jagat Nagar Tehshil Saphipur, District- Unnao, UP	Non distribution of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre in Antva .Saphipur, Distt. Unnao.UP by Smt. Santosh Kumari, Anganwadi Worker of Antva Centre.
46	09.4.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Gram Pardhan, Gram- Dilaura Block- Chitarkut, UP	Selling of food grains of SNP by Smt. Sulekha Aganwari Worker Wife of Shri Rajendra, Sitapur (Manorgani), UP
47	18.4.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Mau News From Shri Ajay Tivari	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centres in Ram Snehighat,

1	2	3	4	5
				Barabanki, Vikash khand Banikodar. UP.
48	27.4.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Sh.Shambhu Dayal, Pardhan, Vill. Panchyat Darriyapur, Block Sareni, District Raibareilly	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre in Vill. Dariyapur, Block Sareni, Distt Raibareilly. UP.
49	4.5.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Samst Gram Nivasi Mohali Uttar Pradesh	Selling of Nutrition food in the market by Smt. Sudha Sukhala Anganwari Worker of Maholi, Post office -Sasaul GT road, Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
50	03.8.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Raja Ram Bind, President, Aganwadi Worker Union Distt. Digh.	Selling of food grains of SNP by Smt. Neelam Dixshit Supervisor, Digh, UP
51	10.10.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Bhishin Singh, Janhrt Kalyan Samiti. UP	Selling of food grains of SNP by CDPO
52	26.10.2012	Uttar Pradesh	From Sitapur, UP	Selling of food grains of SNP by CDPO and Supervisor
53	26.10.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh, Bhrashtachar Nivaran Samiti, Allahabad	Irregularities in supply of food under SNP(ICDS) to the Anganwadi Centre at Malihabad Block under Lucknow District
54	26.10.2012	Uttar Pradesh	Shri K.S.Kureel, Akhil Bhartiya Dalit Jan Jagarn Evam Chetna Parishad, Camp, Lucknow	Irregularities in distribution of Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS programme in Barabanki District of UP

**Health Screening for School Children**

\*107. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to have a programme to detect deficiency, disease and disability among school children in Government run institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of school children those are to be covered under the programme, Statewise;

(c) the funds sanctioned and the modalities worked out for this purpose;

(d) whether children from the private schools will also be covered under the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) School Health programme is implemented under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and entails screening for 3Ds - disease, deficiency and disability among children of 6-18 years, enrolled in Government and Government aided schools. The programme also includes referral of screened children to secondary and tertiary health care facilities, whenever required. During Year 2012-13, 16 States requested for approval for dedicated teams of Health workers at block level for school health programme. For the States/UTs of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Delhi, 2,642 teams have been approved in their Programme Implementation Plan under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for 2012-13. Coverage of 22.54 crore school children from all States/UTs is targeted in 2012-13. A state wise details of children to be covered is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) For School Health Programme, 399.99 crores have been approved for the States/UTs under their Programme Implementation Plan, PIP for 2012-13. Details of State/UT wise approved allocation are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The private schools are not covered under the School Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). As large number of children enrolled in Government and Government aided schools are planned for coverage twice in a year and resources are limited, the programme aims to cover Government and Government aided schools, at present.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Students proposed to be covered in 2012-13*

State		Students to be covered
1	2	3
<b>A. High focus States</b>		
1	Bihar	4, 80,00,000 include 0-19 years
2	Chhattisgarh	30,00,000
3	Himachal Pradesh	10,97,733
4	Jammu and Kashmir	21,20,400
5	Jharkhand	67,82,635
6	Madhya Pradesh	Details not shared by State
7	Odisha	64,46,786 students
8	Rajasthan	88,02,361
9	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,00,000 (estimated) 2-14 years
10	Uttarakhand	2,63,151
Sub Total		13,62,49,916

**B. NE States**

11	Arunachal Pradesh	14,523
12	Assam	42,86,413
13	Manipur	263,580
14	Meghalaya	179,547
15	Mizoram	Details not shared

1	2	3
		by State
16	Nagaland	184,905
17	Sikkim	167,780
18	Tripura	709,716
Sub Total		58,06,464
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>		
19	Andhra Pradesh	35,86,486
20	Goa	2,30,000
21	Gujarat	1,55,67,222
22	Haryana	96,35,547
23	Karnataka	89,91,400
24	Kerala	48,85,928
25	Maharashtra	1,32,77,924
26	Punjab	26,61,549
27	Tamil Nadu	92,00,000
28	West Bengal	1,80,11,552
Sub Total		8,28,97,416
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>		
29	Andaman and Nicobar	77,760
30	Chandigarh	2,27,934
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67,685
32	Daman	15,800
33	Delhi	Details not shared by State
34	Lakshadweep	15,465
35	Puducherry	69,471
Sub Total		4,74,115
Grand Total		22,54,27,911

**Statement-II***School Health Programme Financial Approval, FY 2012-13*

State		Financial approval (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
<b>A. High focus States</b>		
1	Bihar	3885.64
2	Chhattisgarh	1527.78
3	Himachal Pradesh	419.53
4	Jammu and Kashmir	273.21
5	Jharkhand	1372.082
6	Madhya Pradesh	(State did not request for fund under NRHM in 2012-13)
7	Odisha	1569.61
8	Rajasthan	423.66
9	Uttar Pradesh	13723.57
10	Uttarakhand	641.02
Sub Total		23,836.1
<b>B. NE States</b>		
11	Arunachal Pradesh	106.22
12	Assam	1991.43
13	Manipur	85.62
14	Meghalaya	126.624
15	Mizoram	27.85
16	Nagaland	313.831

1	2	3
17	Sikkim	38.89
18	Tripura	18.87
Sub Total		2,709.335

**C. Non-High Focus States**

19	Andhra Pradesh	2395.61
20	Goa	68.28
21	Gujarat	1500
22	Haryana	182.26
23	Karnataka	737.98
24	Kerala	577.49
25	Maharashtra	2037.69
26	Punjab	1105.27
27	Tamil Nadu	1186.69
28	West Bengal	3488.15
Sub Total		13,279.42

**D. Small States/UTs**

29	Andaman and Nicobar	44.16
30	Chandigarh	48.15
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.79
32	Daman	11.56
33	Delhi	5.9
34	Lakshadweep	5.5
35	Puducherry	5.44
Sub Total		174.49
Grand Total		39,999.36

**Industrial Growth**

[*Translation*]

108. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the anti-price rise measures like stringent monetary policy and high interest rates, on the industrial production and if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) the details of the domestic demand and export demand during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details thereof along with the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Monetary policy stance of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to contain inflation has impacted industrial production partly through increased cost of borrowings and lower domestic investment. However, the ongoing industrial slowdown is due to play of a combination of factors such as lower investment, global slowdown resulting in lower demand for exports, rising input costs, infrastructure bottlenecks etc.

(b) The details of domestic demand comprising total final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, exports and imports based on their share in the GDP at current market prices for the last three years are given below:

*Components of GDP at Current Market prices  
(Share in per cent)*

	2009-10	2010-11 QE	2011-12 RE
<b>Components of GDP</b>			
1. Total final consumption expenditure	69.4	68.4	67.7
1.1 Private final consumption expenditure	57.4	56.5	56.0
1.2 Government final consumption expenditure	12.0	11.9	11.7
2. Gross capital formation	36.1	35.8	35.5
3. Exports	20.1	22.8	24.6
4. Less Imports	25.5	26.9	29.8
5. Discrepancies	-0.2	-0.1	2.0
GDP at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO; QE= quick estimates; RE= Revised Estimates

(c) Government has taken several confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate in the country. Government has approved the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP and the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). Other measures include the promotion and facilitation of industrial investment, better access to finance for manufacturing sector and fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal etc. In order to supplement domestic investment, Government has liberalized Foreign Direct Investment policy in sectors such as multi brand retail, aviation, power and broadcasting. Government has also liberalized External Commercial Borrowings norms.

**Utilisation of Funds under BRGF Programme**

\*109. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds allocated under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released and utilised by the States for various programmes under BRGF during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely utilization of funds allocated for the development of the backward areas and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The utilization of funds allocated under BRGF is monitored through Physical and Financial Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates, Audit Reports, etc., which the States are required to furnish periodically. In fact, no releases can be made unless these reports are furnished along with the proposals for release of funds by the State Governments. The BRGF Guidelines also provide for audit of works through a Review Committee at District Level and Social Audit and Vigilance at the Panchayat Levels. The Ministry also engages National Level Monitors for regular monitoring, of the BRGF Scheme through field visits and reporting.

(c) The details of funds released by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and utilized by the States under the BRGF Scheme during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj closely follows up with State Governments for early submission of Action Plans along with the requisite documents to enable timely release of entitlements under the Scheme. The State Governments are required to transfer the sanctioned funds to the Panchayats within 15 days of the release of funds to the State Consolidated Fund failing which penal interest becomes payable. Review meetings, video conferences and visits by the officials of the Ministry to the States are some of the other measures for ensuring timely utilisation of funds under the Scheme.

## Statement

State-wise Funds Released and Utilisation Reported during the last three Financial Year i.e (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current financial year BRGF Scheme of MoPR (as on 19.11.2012)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	Annual Entitlement										2012-13			Total	
			2006-07	2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (19.11.2012)	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13				
			2006-07	2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13	2012-13
			Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	249.31	348.28	389.77	389.77	357.39	357.39	348.34	342.71	366.59	180.92	135.89	0.00	1208.21	881.02	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	13.30	15.47	16.38	16.38	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.07	22.25	
3	Assam	11	145.44	168.19	177.75	205.76	56.03	54.77	139.12	60.84	59.39	5.49	29.51	0.00	284.05	121.10	
4	Bihar	36	522.48	638.99	688.05	722.70	518.99	491.85	740.25	632.59	408.58	121.81	203.88	0.83	1871.70	1247.08	
5	Chhattisgarh	13	197.50	248.48	269.80	284.75	216.06	216.06	280.90	276.98	259.94	166.14	146.82	0.00	903.72	659.18	
6	Gujarat	6	87.40	107.31	115.64	115.64	96.64	93.05	103.16	99.86	109.64	47.40	37.84	0.00	347.28	240.31	
7	Haryana	2	26.38	30.44	32.15	32.15	19.35	19.35	39.53	39.53	18.67	9.99	19.26	0.00	96.81	68.87	
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	26.39	30.50	32.22	32.22	27.41	27.41	30.50	30.50	23.62	10.90	8.60	0.00	90.13	68.81	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3	41.18	48.85	52.06	73.98	9.00	0.00	41.26	27.21	30.40	0.00	4.00	0.00	84.66	27.21	
10	Jharkhand	21	289.39	343.56	366.31	388.16	209.18	209.18	331.02	216.61	183.60	9.84	44.90	0.00	768.70	435.63	
11	Karnataka	5	82.53	108.17	118.91	131.06	103.27	103.27	118.48	104.61	92.74	40.31	40.00	1.58	354.49	249.77	
12	Kerala	2	28.41	34.33	36.83	36.83	24.21	23.84	31.59	20.81	34.66	0.00	0.67	0.00	91.13	44.65	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13 Madhya Pradesh	24	30	361.49	452.40	490.50	586.88	315.65	315.65	535.80	507.10	403.37	94.99	122.18	0.00	1377.00	917.74		
14 Maharashtra	12	12	201.15	265.57	292.56	292.56	228.19	228.19	290.95	290.95	255.09	175.66	189.79	3.77	964.02	698.57		
15 Manipur	3	3	37.69	42.09	43.93	43.93	27.71	27.71	54.32	48.54	32.16	8.72	12.91	0.00	127.10	84.97		
16 Meghalaya	3	3	36.63	40.01	41.44	41.44	23.50	23.50	50.42	48.84	24.60	10.59	13.68	0.00	112.20	82.93		
17 Mizoram	2	2	23.54	24.98	25.58	25.58	21.28	21.28	28.68	28.20	24.90	21.42	19.16	0.00	94.02	70.90		
18 Nagaland	3	5	36.64	40.05	41.48	63.53	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.48	40.90	34.61	0.00	159.17	123.98		
19 Odisha	19	20	273.35	324.67	339.96	360.03	223.67	211.56	385.20	381.24	325.95	146.78	120.79	0.00	1055.61	739.58		
20 Punjab	1	1	13.94	16.65	17.80	17.80	15.08	15.08	18.22	17.83	15.50	0.08	0.00	0.00	48.80	32.99		
21 Rajasthan	12	13	199.68	262.99	289.45	304.30	141.42	141.42	304.68	295.53	286.15	104.80	100.42	0.00	832.67	541.75		
22 Sikkim	1	1	12.53	13.97	14.58	14.58	11.59	11.59	15.92	15.92	14.21	2.54	0.53	0.00	42.25	30.05		
23 Tamil Nadu	6	6	90.94	114.04	123.74	123.74	62.09	62.09	113.28	110.10	106.03	49.88	16.40	0.00	297.80	222.07		
24 Tripura	1	1	12.14	13.21	13.66	13.66	8.58	8.58	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.05	11.58	0.00	47.03	34.84		
25 Uttar Pradesh	34	35	510.28	636.09	689.05	702.17	579.87	579.87	668.09	594.45	540.81	172.92	67.06	0.00	1855.83	1347.24		
26 Uttarakhand	3	3	39.11	44.85	47.24	47.24	0.00	0.00	37.66	27.71	29.54	6.98	4.00	0.00	71.20	34.69		
27 West Bengal	11	11	191.16	255.90	283.14	283.14	181.10	181.10	276.68	251.30	205.02	112.56	142.97	4.19	805.77	549.15		
Total	250	272	3749.98	4670.04	5049.98	5349.98	3534.96	3479.62	5050.00	4532.67	3917.00	1554.67	1527.45	10.37	14029.41	9577.33		

*[English]***Tourist Inflow**

\*110. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and country-wise Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) or their estimation in the country along with the earnings of foreign exchange therefrom during 2012-13, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the employment generated by the tourist industry during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise along with the measures taken to further boost it;

(c) whether the tourism industry has sought various relaxations including tax rebate and infrastructural development for its sustenance;

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

(e) the other initiatives taken or proposed to be taken to boost hospitality education and improvement in tourist facilities in the country along with the funds earmarked therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) and foreign tourist visits (FTVs) to different States and Union Territories (UTs), during 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. This information for the current year is not available. Country-wise break-up of FTVs is not available.

The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India, which is different from FTVs, during 2011 was 63.1 lakh (6.31 million). FTAs from source countries, with a share of more than 0.01% of the total, during 2011, are given in the enclosed Statement-II. FTAs in India during 2012-13 (April to October) are estimated to be 32.3 lakh (3.23 million) (provisional). The Country-wise break-up of FTAs during 2012-13 is not available.

The foreign exchange earnings (FEEs) from tourism for the country as a whole during 2012-13 (April to October) are estimated at Rs. 49,247 crore (provisional). The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of revenues earned from tourism. The source country-wise break-up of FEEs from tourism is not available.

(b) Details of employment generated by the tourism sector are not maintained on an annual basis. The last Tourism Satellite Account of India was prepared for the year 2002-03, according to which the number of jobs (both direct and indirect) in the tourism sector, during 2002-03 was 3.86 crore (38.6 million). The said Tourism Satellite Account did not yield state-wise data.

The Ministry of Tourism boosts tourism, and thus employment in the tourism sector, through the creation of infrastructure; overseas and domestic promotion; and imparting, upgrading and certifying employable skills.

(c) and (d) The various issues concerning the tourism sector, raised during meetings with stakeholders, regarding infrastructure development and tax incentives, *inter alia*, include the following:

- i. Deemed Export Status for earnings for Inbound Tour Operators.
- ii. Extension of Income tax benefit under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act 1961 to Service Providers.
- iii. Extension of Income tax benefit under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act 1961 to Heritage Hotels.
- iv. Rollback of service tax on hotels and air conditioned restaurants.
- v. Extension of Income tax benefit under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act 1961 for hotel projects that have added at least 25% more rooms.

The following incentives have been announced to encourage the Hospitality Sector:

- i. A Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Delhi and Mumbai) for hotels which start operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.
- ii. An investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act extended to new hotels of 2 star category and above, anywhere in India allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding land, goodwill and financial instruments, incurred during the year.
- iii. Inclusion of 3 star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 10 lakh, in the harmonised list of infrastructure subsector.

(e) Steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to boost hospitality education are:

- i. Professional education to generate manpower for the tourism and hospitality industry is provided through the network of Institutes of Hotel Management and Food Craft Institutes sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism.
- ii. The Ministry of Tourism has a plan scheme under which Central Financial Assistance (CFA) can be sanctioned to a State Government/Union Territory Administration upto a ceiling of Rs.12 crore for the establishment of an Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) and Rs. 4.75 crore for a Food Craft Institute (FCI). In addition, for broad-basing of hospitality education, CFA can be sanctioned upto a ceiling of Rs. 2 crore to government sponsored Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics, Colleges and Public Sector Undertakings; and Rs. 25 lakh for Schools, subject to the availability of funds, adherence to the terms and conditions of the scheme guidelines and their inter-se priority.
- iii. The Ministry of Tourism is running 2 specific programmes known as 'Hunar se Rozgar' and 'Skill Testing & Certification'. The 'Hunar se Rozgar' programme aims at the creation of employable skills among youths who have passed Class VIII and are less than 28 years old. The 'Skill Testing & Certification' programme certifies the skills of existing service providers already employed in the hospitality sector.

Efforts made by the Ministry of Tourism for improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists include the creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure and wayside amenities, improving road connectivity leading to tourist sites, especially from the National Highways/State Highways and other points, under its Plan Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits.

The Budgetary provision in the Annual Plan 2012 - 13 for the various Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Tourism is Rs.1210 crore.

**Statement-I**

*Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2011 (Figures in Lakhs)*

Sl. No. States/UTs		2011 (Provisional)	
		DTVs	FTVs
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.02	0.16
2	Andhra Pradesh	1531.20	2.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.33	0.05
4	Assam	43.39	0.16
5	Bihar	183.97	9.72
6	Chandigarh	9.10	0.37
7	Chhattisgarh*	6.44	0.02
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.22	0.01
9	Daman and Diu	8.33	0.04
10	Delhi #	154.29	21.60
11	Goa	22.25	4.46
12	Gujarat	210.17	1.66
13	Haryana	59.88	1.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	146.05	4.85
15	Jammu and Kashmir	130.72	0.72
16	Jharkhand	107.96	0.72
17	Karnataka	841.07	5.74
18	Kerala	93.81	7.33
19	Lakshadweep	0.09	0.01
20	Madhya Pradesh	441.20	2.70
21	Maharashtra	553.33	48.15
22	Manipur	1.35	0.01
23	Meghalaya	6.68	0.05
24	Mizoram	0.62	0.01
25	Nagaland	0.25	0.02
26	Odisha	82.71	0.61

1	2	3	4
27	Puducherry	8.98	0.52
28	Punjab	164.17	1.51
29	Rajasthan	271.37	13.52
30	Sikkim	5.52	0.24
31	Tamil Nadu	1375.13	33.74
32	Tripura	3.60	0.06
33	Uttar Pradesh	1554.30	18.87
34	Uttarakhand	259.46	1.25
35	West Bengal	222.57	12.13
Total		8508.57	194.95

\* Estimated using all-India growth rate.

# DTVs estimated using all-India growth rate, Figure of advance estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport adopted for FTVs

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

#### **Statement-II**

*Region and Nationality-wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India from source countries having a share of more than 0.01% in total during 2011.*

Country of Nationality	No. of Arrivals 2011
1	2
<b>North America</b>	
Canada	259017
U.S.A.	980688
Total	1239705
<b>Central &amp; South America</b>	
Argentina	9391
Brazil	17268
Mexico	10876
Others	23453
Total	60988

1	2
<b>Western Europe</b>	
Austria	36483
Belgium	40478
Denmark	34683
Finland	23730
France	231423
Germany	240235
Greece	7253
Ireland	22089
Italy	100889
Netherlands	75153
Norway	24578
Portugal	24061
Spain	71405
Sweden	48690
Switzerland	46332
U.K.	798249
Others	12964
Total	1838695
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	
Czech Rep.	11256
Hungary	6900
Kazakhstan	9810
Poland	28499
Russia	144312
Ukraine	23467
Others	50354
Total	274598
<b>Africa</b>	
Egypt	8791
Kenya	30045

1	2
Mauritius	22091
Nigeria	33537
South Africa	58430
Sudan	2328
Tanzania	19470
Others	57694
<b>Total</b>	<b>232386</b>
<b>West Asia</b>	
Bahrain	9587
Iran	43399
Iraq	30808
Israel	48089
Oman	40577
Saudi Arabia	26268
Turkey	17359
U.A.E.	66383
Yemen Arab Rep.	14955
Others	24747
<b>Total</b>	<b>322172</b>
<b>South Asia</b>	
Afghanistan	89605
Maldives	53999
Nepal	119131
Pakistan	48640
Bangladesh	463543
Sri Lanka	305853
Bhutan	15489
<b>Total</b>	<b>1096260</b>
<b>South East Asia</b>	
Indonesia	32530

1	2
Malaysia	208196
Myanmar	25043
Philippines	31151
Singapore	119022
Thailand	92404
Vietnam	9809
Others	3600
<b>Total</b>	<b>521755</b>
<b>East Asia</b>	
China (Main)	142218
China (Taiwan)	25916
Japan	193525
Rep. of Korea	108680
Others	5612
<b>Total</b>	<b>475951</b>
<b>Australasia</b>	
Australia	192592
New Zealand	36839
Others	3734
<b>Total</b>	<b>233165</b>
Others	1144
Stateless	12403
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6309222</b>

Source: Bureau of Immigration, India.

**Vijay Kelkar Committee**

\*111. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the reasons for fiscal deficit of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and India's position in the world in this regard;

(b) the terms of reference and constituents of Vijay Kelkar Committee on fiscal consolidation;

(c) whether the Committee has made any report/suggestions in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to lower fiscal deficit and put the economy back on track?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The details and the reasons for fiscal deficit of the country during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Details	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
1.	Fiscal Deficit	418482	373591	509731	513590
2.	As % of GDP	6.5%	4.9%	5.8%	5.1%

Higher fiscal deficit in 2009-10 can be attributed to higher Non Plan revenue expenditure mainly on account of payment of arrears of salary and pension due to implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendation. The fiscal deficit in 2010-11 is comparatively lower than 2009-10 on account of higher non-tax receipts realized in the year through auction of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) coupled with higher tax receipts from indirect taxes. Increase in fiscal deficit in 2011-12 is due to hardening of crude oil prices in International market which resulted in higher outgo in subsidy and slowdown in global economy especially in the Euro zone.

India's fiscal position is not comparable with the fiscal positions of other countries of the world as the economic condition and other fiscal parameters are unique to each country;

(b) This Committee was mandated to give a report outlining a roadmap for fiscal consolidation in a medium term framework in pursuit of the FRBM Act and related targets. The Committee was also charged with the task of introducing mid-term corrections in the current fiscal year 2012-13 and to chart a medium term framework on this basis, for the remaining time horizon of the Thirteenth Finance Commission;

(c) The Committee has recommended a number of reform measures in taxation, disinvestment and expenditure. On the taxation side, the Committee has strongly advocated a transition to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and a quick review of the Direct Taxes Code (DTC) before its introduction and passing in Parliament. Besides, the Committee has recommended administrative measures to improve tax collection. On disinvestment, the Committee has suggested a number of new models for disinvestment and has also urged Government to disinvest its residual stake in some companies that were privatized earlier. On the expenditure side, the Committee has suggested rationalization of schemes and strict control and monitoring of expenditure. These recommendations are wholesome and have been accepted by the Government, with certain reservations. Department of Revenue and the Department of Expenditure have initiated action on the recommendations of the Committee. Department of Disinvestment has obtained approval of the Cabinet for disinvestment in Hindustan Copper Ltd., NALCO, SAIL, RINL, BHEL, OIL, MMTc and NMDC;

(d) Government has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of 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

Government has taken the following steps to rationalize Government expenditure:

- (i) In the current financial year, Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on reappropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of

Utilization Certificates, no release of funds will be made in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc.;

- (ii) Government has also imposed expenditure restriction upto (a) 33% of the Budget Estimates in the last quarter of the financial year and (b) 15% of the Budget Estimates in the month of March under Monthly Expenditure Plan and Cash Management System;
- (iii) Government has advised Ministries/Departments against making advance payments for the goods and services being procured;
- (iv) Financial Advisors of Ministries/Departments have been advised to ensure compliance with these measures and also to submit an overall report to the Minister-in-Charge/the Ministry of Finance on a quarterly basis regarding various action taken on these measures/guidelines;
- (v) Government has introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management; and
- (vi) Government also endeavors to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies.

The above steps and measures are expected to reduce/rationalize the Government expenditure under the designated items of expenditure except under the obligatory expenditure like interest payment, repayment of debt, Defence capital, salaries, pensions and the Finance Commission grants to the State Governments. Government also expects to be able to contain and economise on expenditure. At present, the mid-year review of Government expenditure and receipts is in progress and the results of such review will be reflected in RE 2012-13 at the time of presentation of Budget for 2013-2014.

#### **Influenza A H1N1**

\*112. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether new cases of influenza A H1N1 have been reported from various parts of the country;

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

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to protect the people from the said influenza;

(d) the financial and technical assistance provided to the State Governments for proper diagnosis and treatment of patients during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure the availability of related drugs and vaccines in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The pandemic of Influenza A H1N1 has subsided. According to WHO, it has moved into the post-pandemic period. The pandemic Influenza A H1N1 virus is now circulating as seasonal influenza A H1N1 virus and sporadic outbreaks have been reported from across the country. Details of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The action plan to mitigate the impact of the pandemic included surveillance for Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 at ports, airports and ground crossings; laboratory support; augmenting hospital system response by opening large number of screening centres; isolation facilities and critical care facilities across the country; stockpiling of the drug Oseltamivir; vaccination of high risk groups; creation of awareness among public through print and visual media, attending to public queries through 24x7 call centre and monitoring the situation on day-to-day basis.

(d) The financial and technical assistance provided to the State/UT Governments are as under:

- Funds to the tune of Rs. 2.4 crores received from WHO were utilized and Rapid Response teams and physicians from the States/UTs were trained. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- Technical assistance were provided to a network of 26 laboratories in Government Sector. These labs were strengthened for diagnosis of Influenza A H1N1



and provided diagnostic reagents. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

- Information, education, communication materials prepared, translated in 22 languages and given to all the States. Further, a media campaign was launched by Central Government for creating public awareness.
- Guidelines on categorization of patients, laboratory testing and clinical management were provided to the States/UTs.
- In addition, the following commodity support was also provided:

- Oseltamivir, the drug to treat influenza A H1N1, supplied to the States as per their requirements

- 1.5 million doses of Pandemic H1N1 vaccine procured and provided for vaccinating health care workers in States/UTs.

- Personal Protective Equipment, surgical masks and N-95 masks given to the States/UTs as per their requirements from central stockpile.

(e) Adequate stock of Oseltamivir capsules is available to treat Influenza A HTN1. Indigenous capacity is available to manufacture Influenza A H1N1 Vaccine in the country.

#### **Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise reported cases and deaths due to Influenza A H1N1 during 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State	May, 2009 - Dec., 2009		Jan, 2010- Dec., 2010		Jan., 2011- Dec., 2011		Jan., 2012- Nov., 2012	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Death	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	777	52	733	49	11	1	310	33
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	47	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	257	8	75	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	46	2	50	12	0	0	10	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	8439	72	2725	77	25	2	72	1
11.	Goa	63	5	68	1	7	0	9	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Gujarat		697	125	1682	363	7	4	83	28
13. Haryana		1888	34	216	16	6	4	14	5
14. Himachal Pradesh		14	7	10	3	14	3	2	2
15. Jammu and Kashmir		93	2	20	2	13	1	0	0
16. Jharkhand		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17. Karnataka		1872	138	2575	116	100	12	810	44
18. Kerala		1579	32	1533	89	210	10	619	14
19. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		20	8	395	110	9	4	150	26
21. Maharashtra		4594	270	6814	669	26	5	1493	125
22. Manipur		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23. Meghalaya		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Odisha		25	3	92	29	0	0	2	0
27. Puducherry		87	6	50	6	1	0	60	2
28. Punjab		114	33	139	14	46	14	13	3
29. Rajasthan		3032	150	1710	153	36	11	205	28
30. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Tamil Nadu		2062	7	1184	13	34	4	590	29
32. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Uttarakhand		129	10	25	7	0	0	1	1
34. Uttar Pradesh		1215	14	376	29	57	0	124	0
35. West Bengal		135	0	121	4	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Total		27236	981	20604	1763	603	75	4568	344

**Statement-II***State's/UT-wise Funds released for District Level Training of Rapid Response Teams and Clinicians*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of training workshop(s)	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	821700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	547800
3.	Assam	3	821700
4.	Bihar	4	1095600
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	547800
6.	Goa	1	273900
7.	Gujarat	6	564000
8.	Haryana	3	821700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	547800
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	547800
11.	Jharkhand	3	821700
12.	Karnataka	3	821700
13.	Kerala	2	547800
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1643400

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	4	1095600
16.	Manipur	1	273900
17.	Meghalaya	1	273900
18.	Mizoram	1	273900
19.	Nagaland	1	273900
20.	Odisha	4	1095600
21.	Punjab	6	1467000
22.	Rajasthan	4	1095600
23.	Sikkim	1	273900
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	1970700
25.	Tripura	6	1378800
26.	Uttarakhand	2	547800
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2191200
28.	West Bengal	2	547800
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273900
30.	Delhi	1	273900
31.	Lakshwadeep	1	273900
32.	Puducherry	1	273900
			24279600

**Statement-III***Laboratories for Influenza A H1N1 testing earmarked for States/UTs*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad. 500029 Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Bldg. 7, Gruhakaipa, 5-4-399 / B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001;
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No.13, Port Blair -744101

1	2	3
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
5.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007
6.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160012
7.	Chhattisgarh	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016
9.	Daman and Diu	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai
10.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054  Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi, Delhi 110007  All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
11.	Goa	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
12.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat)  New Civil hospital. Surat, Gujarat
13.	Haryana	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054  Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN-160 012.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Dist Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204  Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 171001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
16.	Jharkhand	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
17.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road; Bangalore - 560029
18.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology  Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014
19.	Lakshwadeep	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology  Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014

1	2	3
20	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai 400 012  National Institute of Virology, Pune, 20/ A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No. 11, Pune 411001  National Institute of Virology, Microbial Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune 411021
22	Manipur	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
23.	Meghalaya	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
24.	Mizoram	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
25.	Nagaland	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
26.	Odisha	Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road, Bhubaneswar-751016
27.	Puducherry	JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Pondicherry - 605 006,
28.	Punjab	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160012.
29.	Rajasthan	Advanced Basic Sciences & Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan  Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali road, Jodhpur Vailabhbai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007
30.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
31	Sikkim	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
32.	Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032
33.	Tripura	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences(SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road, Lucknow-226014; India
35.	West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010

**Banned Drugs**

\*113. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported cases of side effects of certain drugs including painkillers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government to ban such drugs;

(c) the details of the drugs banned/unapproved during the last three years and the current year in the country;

(d) whether cases of manufacture, marketing and distribution of certain drugs which are banned/unapproved inside/outside the country have come to the notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases reported and the action taken against the offenders during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the reports of side effects of certain drugs, following actions have been taken:

1. Manufacture, distribution and sale of "Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age" have been prohibited with immediate effect under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act through a Gazette Notification 82(E) dated 10.02.2011.
2. State Drug Controllers have been requested to direct manufacturers of nimesulide containing formulations for use in patients of 12 years and above to incorporate the following Box warning on label as well as package insert and other promotional literature of formulations containing Nimesulide.  
"Use of Nimesulide should ordinarily be restricted to 10 days. If longer clinical use is warranted, liver function test should be assessed periodically"
3. State Drug Controllers have been requested not to grant fresh licences or renewals of the combinations products of paracetamol containing more than 325 mg per tablet or capsule. The manufacturers marketing combination products having more than

325 mg of paracetamol should limit the paracetamol contents to 325mg in a period of three years.

4. State Drug Controllers have also been advised to direct the manufacturers marketing the cholesterol lowering drugs of statin group to implement the safety changes in respect of certain cognitive effects, hyperglycemia etc. reported with statins use.

(c) The Government has prohibited/suspended manufacture and sale of the following drugs during the last three years and current year:

1. Rimonabant.
2. Rosiglitazone.
3. Nimesulide formulations in children below 12 years of age.
4. Cisapride and its formulations for human use.
5. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use.
6. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except its
  - (i) Topical application for wound healing, and
  - (ii) Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.
7. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
8. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
9. Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable
10. Tegaserod and its formulations
11. Letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Central Drugs Standard Control Organization had conducted raids in 2011 in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to assess the withdrawal of Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone which were prohibited in the country. Twenty three cases of new Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) including new strengths etc, considered as new drugs, were licenced by State Licencing Authorities (SLAs) without approval of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)]. In all such cases, the office of DCGI has taken up the matter with respective SLAs for necessary action.

Further, State Drug Controllers have been requested in the Drugs Consultative Committee meetings to ensure

that New Drugs and FDCs are not permitted without approval from the office of DCG(I) and the drugs prohibited by the Central Government are withdrawn from the market with immediate effect. States have also been advised to strengthen the infrastructure for better enforcement and develop vigilance mechanism over the drugs moving in the market.

On 1st October, 2012, the Central Government issued statutory directions under Sections 33 P of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 to all State/UT Governments to instruct their respective drug licensing authorities to abide by the provisions prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for grant of manufacturing licenses for the drugs falling under the definition of the term "new drug" and not to grant licenses for manufacture for sale or for distribution or for export of such new drugs, except in accordance with the procedure laid down under the said rules i.e without prior approval of the DCG(I).

#### **PSCs for CBM Blocks**

\*114. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether it is mandatory for the Government to give approval to the proposal on pricing received from the operators within a fixed time-frame under the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the proposals received in this regard from the private operators for their respective CBM blocks and the status of approval thereof;

(c) whether the development of CBM blocks allocated is getting delayed resulting in delay of availability of CBM gas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Article 18.6 of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contract stipulates the following:

"The formula or the basis on which the CBM prices shall be determined pursuant to Article 18.5.2 (c) shall be approved by the Government prior to the sale of the CBM

to consumers/buyers within sixty (60) Business Days from the receipt of proposal or from the date of receipt of clarification/additional information, where asked for by the Government.....". Hence it is essential for Government to approve the CBM prices.

(b) So far, Government has approved the sale price of commercially produced CBM gas for Raniganj (South) block in West Bengal, Operated by Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd. (GEECL), where commercial gas production commenced in July, 2007. Subsequently, the proposals for approving the sale price of commercial production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas was received from two more CBM Operators as under:

- (i) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for two blocks SP (W)-CBM-2001/1 and SP (E)-CBM-2001/1 in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Essar Oil Limited (EOL) for the block RG (E)-CBM-2001/1 in West Bengal. The proposals are currently under examination by the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Guidelines for Private Medical Colleges**

\*115. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines formulated by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in respect of salary and other service conditions for teaching faculties in the private medical colleges in the country;

(b) whether certain instances of violation of the above guidelines by private medical colleges have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against the erring private medical colleges during the said period; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure equal salary and service conditions for teaching faculties in private medical colleges at par with those in Government medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI),

no guidelines have been formulated in respect of salary and other service conditions for teaching faculties in private medical colleges.

(b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) In order to ensure equal salary and service conditions for teaching faculties in private medical colleges, the MCI has a proposal to amend the Teacher Eligibility Qualification Regulations with regard to payment of salary to teachers working in private medical colleges at least equal to the salary paid by the State Government.

#### **Malnutrition**

\*116. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the percentage of malnutrition among women and children in rural/ urban/slum/tribal areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has carried out any study or survey to ascertain the level of malnutrition among women and children across the country;

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

(d) the details of the schemes being run by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition and the achievements made therein; and

(e) the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government to curb the problem of malnutrition in the country with specific reference to those States where the rate of malnutrition is high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) is the last survey conducted in 2005-06 which provides the data on nutrition indicators at national level. As per this survey, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and the prevalence in urban, rural areas and in Scheduled Tribes is 32.7%, 45.6% and 54.5 % respectively.

As per NFHS-3, 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index) while CED is 25.0%, 40.6% and 46.6 % in urban, rural and Scheduled Tribes

respectively. The State-wise details of the undernutrition levels in children and women are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and young girls and is implementing several schemes/ programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has been universalised with special focus on SC/ ST and minority habitations. The total number of approved Projects are 7075 and Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand) are 14 lakhs. Against this there are 7005 operational projects and 13,18,912 operational AWCs as on 30.09.2012. The services are currently availed by 916.58 Lakh beneficiaries which include 736.11 Lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.47 Lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.

Further, two new schemes have been introduced. One of them namely, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components i.e. Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. The beneficiaries covered during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are 40.39 lakhs, 100.02 lakh and. 75.79 lakhs (upto September, 2012) respectively.



The other new scheme, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts. The beneficiaries covered during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are 0.0025 lakhs, 3.05 lakh and 1.26 lakhs (upto September, 2012) respectively. Both the schemes are using ICDS infrastructure and system.

The Mid day Meal scheme by Department of School Education and Literacy has a provision for providing hot cooked mid day meal to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools as well as children studying in the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres and Madarsas and Maqtabs supported under SSA. etc. The Mid day meal provides 450 Kcal and 12 gm protein to primary school children and 700 Kcal and 20 grams of protein to children at the upper primary level. It is a world's largest school feeding programme and covers more than 11 crore children in 12.63 lakh institutions in the country.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country. Some of the key steps undertaken through this

programme are Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care; Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women; Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia; Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK launched on 1st June, 2011) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section; Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services; Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.

(e) Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three years with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during the first year, additional 200 districts in the second year including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in the third year.

Additionally, Government has launched an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign against malnutrition for generating awareness on key nutrition issues.

#### **Statement-I**

*Prevalence of Underweight in children (under 5 years) State-wise in rural and urban areas - NFHS 3 (2005-06)*

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)				
		Urban	Rural	Scheduled Tribe	Slum Areas	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.0	34.8	41.5	26 (Hyderabad)	32.5
2	Assam	26.1	37.1	18.2		36.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21.0	36.3	29.6		32.5
4	Bihar	47.8	57.0	--		55.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Chhattisgarh	31.3	50.2	52.8		47.1
6	Delhi	26.5	22.5	--	35.3	26.1
7	Goa	19.8	31.6	43.9		25.0
8	Gujarat	39.2	47.9	64.5		44.6
9	Haryana	34.6	41.3	--		39.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	23.6	37.8	25		36.5
11	Jammu and Kashmir	15.8	27.9	35.7		25.6
12	Jharkhand	38.8	60.7	64.3		56.5
13	Karnataka	30.7	41.1	41.9		37.6
14	Kerala	15.4	26.4	--		22.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	51.3	62.7	71.4	49.6 (Indore)	60.0
16	Maharashtra	30.7	41.6	53.2	36.1 (Mumbai) & 41.7 (Nagpur)	37.0
17	Manipur	19.1	23.3	24.2		22.1
18	Meghalaya	39.6	50.3	48.5		48.8
19	Mizoram	15.1	24.1	--		19.9
20	Nagaland	19.3	26.6	23		25.2
21	Odisha	29.7	42.3	54.4		40.7
22	Punjab	21.4	26.8	--		24.9
23	Rajasthan	30.1	42.5	46.8		39.9
24	Sikkim	21.2	19.4	18		19.7
25	Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.1	--	31.6 (Chennai)	29.8
26	Tripura	32.2	40.8	36.5		39.6
27	Uttar Pradesh	34.8	44.1	61.2	26.3 (Meerut)	42.4
28	Uttarakhand	24.3	42.1	50.4		38.0
29	West Bengal	24.7	42.2	59.7	26.8 (Kolkata)	38.7
	India	32.7	45.6	54.5	--	42.5

*Statement-II*

*Percentage Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (age 15-49 yrs)  
(BMI below normal) - NFHS-3 (2005-06) State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	% Underweight Women (age 15-49 yrs) (BMI below normal)			
		Urban	Rural	Scheduled Tribe	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.1	39.4	43.5	33.5
2	Assam	26.4	38.9	20	36.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19.8	15.0	12.7	16.4
4	Bihar	32.0	47.6	--	45.1
5	Chhattisgarh	28.4	48.0	50.3	43.4
6	Delhi	14.4	19.8	34.6	14.8
7	Goa	23.8	33.1	41.2	27.9
8	Gujarat	24.6	45.5	61.6	36.3
9	Haryana	20.6	36.2	--	31.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	31.3	29.3	29.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	16.0	28.1	28.7	24.6
12	Jharkhand	29.8	48.0	47.2	43.0
13	Karnataka	26.3	41.5	48.7	35.5
14	Kerala	15.2	19.4	42.6	18.0
15	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	45.4	49.8	41.7
16	Maharashtra	26.6	45.6	51.6	36.2
17	Manipur	13.0	15.6	11.9	14.8
18	Meghalaya	16.8	13.8	12.1	14.6
19	Mizoram	11.6	18.2	--	14.4
20	Nagaland	16.0	18.0	16	17.4
21	Odisha	28.6	44.1	51.3	41.4
22	Punjab	17.2	19.9	--	18.9
23	Rajasthan	30.9	39.1	49.3	36.7
24	Sikkim	9.7	11.6	9.6	11.2
25	Tamil Nadu	22.8	33.7	60.2	28.4
26	Tripura	28.1	38.8	23.7	36.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	27.2	38.9	46.4	36.0
28	Uttarakhand	19.5	34.0	49.5	30.0
29	West Bengal	23.3	46.2	55.6	39.1
	India	25.0	40.6	46.6	35.6

[Translation]

#### Exploration Work by ONGC

\*117. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the recent oil and natural gas exploration work conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in various parts of the country including Bihar;

(b) whether the ONGC has abandoned the said exploration work in Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that ONGC resumes the said exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is carrying out exploration work in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and also in the Offshore areas in Eastern (E) and Western (W) Coast of the country in its various operated acreages. Status of exploratory efforts made in various parts of the country during XI-Plan Period are as follows:

State	Seismic		Exploratory
	2D Ground Line Kilometer (GLK / LKM)	3D Square Kilometer (SKM)	Wells
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh		3396.74	47
Assam	310.74	1530.30	78

4	1	2	3
Bihar	1923.50	947.47	
Gujarat	1547.36	4570.68	193
Himachal Pradesh			2
Madhya Pradesh	195.10		4
Mizoram	108.70		1
Nagaland	44.18		5.75
Rajasthan	2615.91	1017.57	7
Tamil Nadu	1709.90	4235.88	48
Tripura	823.70	702.59	32
Uttar Pradesh	1311.24	210.83	1
West Bengal	4336.35	3177.11	2
Onland Work	14926.67	19794.92	415
W. Offshore	20567.33	26166.76	106.00
E. Offshore	101502.84	51098.98	71.00
Offshore Work	122070.17	77265.74	177
Total ONGC	136996.84	97060.66	592

(b) to (d) ONGC has not abandoned any exploration work in the State of Bihar. As may be seen from the above Table that ONGC has acquired 1923.50 Ground Line Kilometer (GLK) of 2D and 947.47 Sq. Km. of 3D seismic data in the State of Bihar.

ONGC is presently holding two New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) exploratory acreages awarded in NELP-VI round (PA-ONN-2004/1 in Purnea Basin) and in NELP-VII round (GV-ONN-2005/3 in Ganga Valley). The block PA-ONN-2004/1 was awarded to ONGC under NELP-VI round and falls in the district of Araria, Kishanganj and

Purnea. Seismic data acquisition in the block has been completed as per the committed programme. Geological and Geophysical (G&G) studies of the acquired seismic data to firm up drillable prospects have also been done and two locations viz., Rasulganj-1 and Bahadurganj-1 have been approved. Presently, drilling of well Rasulganj-1 is in progress and the well has been drilled to a depth of 3243 meters. Another well at location Bahadurganj-1 has been identified for drilling. The block GV-ONN-2005/3 was awarded to ONGC under NELP-VII round and falls in the district of Paschimi Champaran. Seismic data acquisition in the block has been completed as per the committed programme. G&G studies are in progress to assess the prospectivity of the block and to generate drillable prospects.

### **Mineral Policy**

\*118. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the existing provisions in the National Mineral Policy to protect the interest of farmers/tribals in the country;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain incidents of protests by local farmers and tribals against the mining companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate certain provisions for special care of farmers/tribals affected by mining related operations in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) The National Mineral Policy, 2008, enunciates that in case mining operations involve acquisition of land held by individuals, including tribals and weaker sections, a social impact assessment will be undertaken to ensure that suitable Relief and Rehabilitation packages are evolved. It states that a Sustainable Development Framework shall be prepared for the mining sector, and would include appropriate models for participation of the local population as stakeholders. The policy also provides that a mechanism will be evolved to improve the living standards of the affected population and ensure for them a sustainable income above the poverty line.

(b) and (c) Some Media reports on protests against mining companies have come to the notice of the Central Government. Since law and order being State subject,

details on such protests are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) In terms of the National Mineral Policy, 2008, the Government has approved a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011. The draft Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 12th December, 2011. The draft Bill provides that:

- (i) suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration.
- (ii) all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation (DMF) set up at District level. The amount in DMF shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations, and for local developmental activities.
- (iii) all mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.
- (iv) all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy.
- (v) The mining lease will comprise progressive mine closure plan and final mine closure which will be available for inspection in the office of Panchayats. After mining is complete, Mining companies shall be required to pay for damages, if any, to affected persons as part of the mine closure and restoration process.

[*English*]

### **Quality of Imported Drugs**

\*119. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to ensure the quality and the efficacy of drugs being imported in the country;

(b) the number of cases of import of spurious and substandard drugs which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the offenders; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen testing facilities for imported drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The quality, safety and efficacy of the drugs imported into the country are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder through a system of registration, import licence and checking of the consignments at the time of their import at the designated ports.

(b) The number of cases of import of spurious and substandard drugs which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	Spurious	Sub-standard
2009-2010	7	35
2010-2011	Nil	35
2011-2012	Nil	34
Current year	Nil	14

(c) Drugs found spurious or substandard are not permitted to be released for import by the customs authorities. The cases of import of spurious drugs in 2009-2010 were investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and prosecutions launched on the basis of evidence available as per the provisions of the law.

(d) There are no exclusive testing laboratories for imported drugs. Setting up new laboratories and upgradation of existing laboratories is a continuous and ongoing process.

*[Translation]*

#### **Spending on Health Sector**

\*120. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised by various States for the health sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of Gross Domestic Product spending on health sector is low in India as compared to the developed countries in the world;

(c) if so, whether the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage and the Indian Medical Association have recommended increase in the Government spending on health; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard particularly during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement showing allocation and release of funds to the States/UTs under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes under National Rural Health Mission and National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during last three years and current year is annexed.

(b) According to World Health Statistics 2012 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009 is 4.2% for India as compared to some select developed countries like Germany (11.7)%, France (11.9%), Canada (11.4%), United Kingdom (9.8%) and United States of America (17.6%). The public expenditure on health, as a percentage of GDP in 2009, for India stood at 1.3 per cent.

(c) and (e) The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage has recommended increasing public spending on health to at least 2.5% by the end of the 12th Plan and to at least 3% of GDP by 2022. The recommendations of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) are considered by the Planning Commission during formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan. Indian Medical Association has demanded that resources be found, to spend at least 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health.

## Statement

Statewise Allocation and Release under  
National Rural Health Mission

Sl. No.	States	National Rural Health Mission														
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			NPCDCS#		
		Allocation	Release	2009-10	Allocation	Release	2010-11	Allocation	Release	2011-12	Allocation	Release	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.28	15.84	22.64	8.85	22.60	6.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	816.11	810.23	931.80	934.11	1088.44	387.08	2.69	13.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	6667	73.76	56.02	75.82	74.01	41.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Assam	906.72	813.93	894.01	736.45	851.35	877.39	1054.14	642.73	2.49	9.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bihar	860.29	649.71	977.40	1035.18	1122.10	787.28	1421.32	854.67	2.15	9.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	11.20	6.91	11.72	8.69	14.59	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	345.76	327.24	392.54	421.53	473.71	309.64	1.53	464	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.77	6.30	5.92	4.81	7.54	3.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.92	3.06	4.98	2.57	5.97	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	121.25	83.03	136.74	108.48	145.27	102.36	169.95	47.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	12.90	12.43	16.68	17.21	20.47	19.88	23.96	15.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	528.69	556.79	600.61	620.98	715.69	464.59	2.84	9.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	179.72	206.17	203.94	219.69	233.52	297.34	289.15	164.51	1.11	6.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	110.68	113.22	123.89	197.20	141.97	95.40	1.37	4.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Jammu and Kashmir	134.94	130.34	153.87	173.80	175.54	252.48	209.75	105.32	2.22	7.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	398.78	356.90	458.88	467.46	555.83	306.81	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	551.80	586.38	612.69	672.66	721.48	503.23	2.85	7.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	Total	
18 Kerala	284.34	237.62	308.59	253.41	345.37	582.51	379.23	182.05	1.67	8.44	0.00															
19 Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.28	2.54	3.99	1.62	3.52	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00															
20 Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	766.66	784.40	870.83	959.47	1032.41	467.25	1.27	8.44	0.00															
21 Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	981.28	903.36	1078.51	1309.24	1270.27	618.73	2.64	9.25	0.00															
22 Manipur	90.09	81.45	98.67	67.98	88.49	61.29	114.66	19.23	0.00	0.00	0.00															
23 Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	88.95	52.50	94.25	62.31	125.45	75.19	0.00	0.00	0.00															
24 Mizoram	50.72	49.87	62.15	70.49	63.46	67.13	75.84	49.23	0.00	0.00	0.00															
25 Nagaland	78.30	73.87	82.47	66.40	83.31	88.00	95.78	62.82	0.00	0.00	0.00															
26 Odisha	457.57	470.18	494.09	549.44	568.53	693.89	653.52	400.66	1.21	8.44	0.00															
27 Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.94	16.32	15.17	15.83	15.89	11.10	0.00	0.00	0.00															
28 Punjab	209.58	359.53	246.77	252.81	276.56	336.45	318.91	194.01	1.47	4.64	0.00															
29 Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	743.41	863.97	824.17	1045.55	980.98	550.97	3.10	11.15	0.00															
30 Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.54	32.94	34.01	27.07	54.12	21.57	1.01	3.14	0.00															
31 Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	659.92	702.09	765.42	774.89	867.98	534.00	1.32	8.44	0.00															
32 Tripura	125.20	111.98	116.91	85.47	117.46	68.39	133.44	60.14	0.00	0.00	0.00															
33 Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2079.73	2191.36	2224.00	1863.69	2685.50	1810.42	0.00	0.00	24.31															
34 Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	129.18	147.39	169.95	208.45	206.67	124.23	1.22	2.74	0.00															
35 West Bengal	678.81	741.25	771.41	680.79	870.31	931.34	1026.41	677.17	1.57	4.64	0.00															
Total	11581.30	11470.18	12923.25	12871.11	14263.72	14848.55	17030.69	9811.90	35.72	144.55	24.31															
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)					27.80	111.88	11.30	101.56																		
Grand Total	11581.30	11470.18	12923.25	12871.11	14291.52	14960.43	17041.99	9913.46	35.72	144.55	24.31															

Note: Expenditure under NRHM for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 30.09.2012) are provisional. Release figures for the F.Y.2012-13 are updated as on 30.10.2012. The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution. # National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Funds under NPCDCS are released based on the State Programme Implementation Plan subject to fulfillment of requirements. NPCDCS programme was launched in 2010.



*[English]***SIDBI to produce ECBs**

1151. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to permit Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to procure External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) for onward lending to Medium and Small Enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering the utilization of such ECBs to divert into the Housing Sector also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SIDBI has been permitted to avail of ECB for on-lending to MSME Sector as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d) Government is not considering the utilization of such ECBs by SIDBI to divert into the Housing Sector. However, provision of ECB has been made for low cost/affordable housing projects by project developers as well as for low cost/affordable housing units by NHB and Housing Finance Companies.

*[Translation]***Minor Forest Produce**

1152. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented any scheme or issued guidelines to regulate minor forest products in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the State-wise details of minor forest products;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to regulate the minor forest products and ensure their minimum support prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Fund is extended to the State Governments by this Ministry under the Central Sector Scheme named Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations etc. (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations. The list, of State-wise details of Minor Forest Products and details of funds provided to and utilized by States are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(d) A scheme to ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Products (MFP) is envisaged based on the report of a Committee chaired by Dr. T. Haque which suggested appropriate measures for implementation of provisions regarding Ownership, Price Fixation, Value Addition and Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) for 13 Minor Forest Produces to increase the income of crores of tribals and forest dwellers.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	MFP	Estimated Total Potential (in Lakhs MTs)	Estimated value (Rs. in Crore)	Major Producing States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tendu	80.00 (STB)	1040.00	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bamboo	48.00	1200.00	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Andhra



1	2	3	4	5
				Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and North Eastern States
3.	Tamarind	2.00	240.00	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand
4.	Mahuwa Flower	1.50	122.00	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha
5.	Chironjee	0.10	230.00	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Sal Seed	1.60	160.00	Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh
7.	Mahuwa Seed	1.00	100.00	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha
8.	Karanj Seed	0.40	40.00	Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh
9.	Myrobalan	1.30	78.00	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha
10.	Sal Leaves		100.00	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh
11.	Lac	0.25	150.00	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
12.	Honey (Wild)	0.30	270.00	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and North Eastern States
13.	Gum Karaya	0.05	62.00	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand

STH: Standard Bags in Lakh numbers

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13	
		Fund released	Fund Utilized	Unspent Balance	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Unspent Balance	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Unspent Balance	Fund released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	158.00	158.00	Nil	158.00	158.00	Nil	194.00	Nil	194.00	144.00	Utilization certificate is due on 31.3.2014
2	Assam	65.00	Nil	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Chhattisgarh	87.00	87.60	Nil	-	-	-	200.00	Nil	200.00	189.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4	Gujarat	146.00	146.00	Nil	130.00	130.0 0	Nil	150.00	150. 00	Nil	160.00	
5	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	Nil	33.00	33.00	Nil	10.00	7.00	3.00	7.00	
6	Kerala	7.00	7.00	Nil	58.00	Nil	58.00	14.00	Nil	14.00	--	
7	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	312.00	Nil	312.00	472.00	Nil	472.00	--	
8	Maharashtra	168.00	168.00	Nil	234.00	234.0 0	Nil	330.72	245. 00	85.72	245.00	
9	Meghalaya	39.00	39.00	Nil	92.00	Nil	92.00	77.00	Nil	77.00	--	
10	Odisha	219.00	219.00	Nil	225.00	225.0 0	Nil	315.00	116.00	199.00	233.00	
11	Tripura	20.00	20.00	Nil	71.00	71.00	Nil	38.00	38.00	Nil	28.00	
12	West Bengal	86.00	86.00	Nil	145.00	145.0 0	Nil	170.00	Nil	170.00	126.00	
13	Rajasthan	-	-	-	42.00	42.00	Nil	29.28	Nil	29.28	--	
14.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	

[English]

### Upgradation of Pay Scales

1153. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any matter related to upgradation of Pay Scale (under VI Central Pay Commission) of Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) and Forest Ranger in Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is lying pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the time since when the said demand is pending;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the date from which the said upgradation is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) As per records available with Ministry of Environment and Forest, the matter related to upgradation of pay scale (under VIth CPC) of Assistant Conservator of Forests and Forest Ranger in the Forest Department of

Andaman and Nicobar Islands was received in the Ministry of Environment and Forest on 22nd October, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forest has constituted a Departmental Anomaly Committee on advice of the Ministry of Finance. The report of the Departmental Anomaly Committee is being examined in the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Decision is to be taken on the subject by the Ministry of Environment and Forest in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

[Translation]

### Edible Oil Packaging

1154. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any norms/standards for safe packaging of edible oils;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether galvanised plain sheets, considered harmful for packaging of edible oils are being used for the packaging;



	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		715	80.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	80.38
<b>2 Andhra Pradesh</b>											
SCB		2487188	346050.3	228	82.08	261681	32081.44			2749097	378213.77
SLDB (No LDB in AP)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		535066	100825.4	51	649	107532	19645.26			642649	120477.15
Sub Total		3022254	446875.7	279	88.57	369213	51726.7	0	0	3391746	498690.92
<b>3 Arunachal Pradesh</b>											
SCB		11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0			1050	252.39
Sub total		12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	0	0	12399	494.78
<b>4 Assam</b>											
SCB		13576	867.86	0	0	19	5.36			13595	873.22
SLDB		95	48.38	0	0	13	2.68			108	51.06
RRBs		72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81			72934	8255.38
Sub Total		85924	9104.81	0	0	713	74.85	0	0	86637	9179.66
<b>5 Bihar</b>											
SCB		317028	33783.51	4673	62448	0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
SLDB		15583	3458.8	0	0	324	202.13	0	0	15907	3660.93
RRBs		449669	77650.95	5	80.61	14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06
Sub Total		782280	114893.3	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98
<b>6 Delhi</b>											
SCB		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
<b>7 Goa</b>											
SCB		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25			3039	496.71
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs No RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.26			3039	496.71
<b>8 Gujarat</b>											
SCB		314519	77986.41	0	20.7	128148	29872.08			442667	107879.18
SLDB		9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29			9941	7762.2
RRBs		28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
Sub Total		353169	87439.99	8	27.85	138573	35015.8			491750	122483.63
<b>9 Haryana</b>											
SCB		261229	82961.04	164	43.63	91582	16180.97			352975	99185.64
SLDB		49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.3			59436	21661.65
RRBs		18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
Sub Total		329536	109338.8	211	163.37	109106	20639.8			438853	130141.94
<b>10 Himachal Pradesh</b>											
SCB (Including 1195PA)		113836	16689.9	64	20.64	567	123.98			114467	16834.52
SLDB		10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76			12046	412.24
RRBs		8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37			8428	1613.79
Sub Total		133116	22182.5	65	21.1	1760	367.11			134941	22670.71
<b>11 Jammu and Kashmir</b>											
SCB		17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0			17929	2742.71
SLDB		576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
RRBs		5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0			5414	1054.91
Sub Total		23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
<b>12 Jharkhand</b>											
SCB		36736	4930.3	0	0	0	0			36736	4930.3
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
RRBs		168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
Sub Total		205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
<b>13 Karnataka</b>											
SCB		164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604 44
SLDB		77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000 82			103737	12077.7
RRBs		239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077 86			374788	91646.52
Sub Total		481843	107259.1	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66
<b>14 Kerala</b>											
SCB		524753	91659.17	73576	448.5	2347	667.72			600676	92775.39
SLDB		126723	18196 36	0	0	3640	594.16			130363	18790.52
RRBs		126650	36136.69	17	10.86	1130	289.06			127797	36436.61
Sub Total		778126	145992.2	73593	459.36	7117	1550.94			858836	148002.51
<b>15 Madhya Pradesh</b>											
SCB		870103	100567	0	0	158037	18160.02			1028140	118727.06
SLDB		115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71			159808	40474.79
RRBs		77188	16185.87	1517	383.23	41084	7652.06			119789	24221.16
Sub Total		1062685	149986.1	2620	969.1	242432	32467.79			1307737	183423.01
<b>16 Chhattisgarh</b>											
SCB		270165	18244.78	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0	365440	26996.8
SLDB		10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924 62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
RRBs		52147	6843.52	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
Sub Total		332S38	26957.34	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
<b>17 Maharashtra</b>											
SCB		2197706	374926	1492	398.77	647072	109272.3			2846270	484597.02
SLDB		98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
RRBs		72044	12010.33	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
Sub Total		2368437	416166.7	1947	486.43	723503	120894.1			3093887	637547.17
<b>18 Manipur</b>											
SCB		41210	2019.53	0	0	105	4.12			41315	2023.65

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
SLDB		30	21.2	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
RRBs		16780	221.8	0	0	32	7.24			16812	229.04
Sub Total		58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	11.94			68182	2289.64
<b>19 Meghalaya</b>											
SCB		4856	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		5673	843.4	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
Sub Total		10628	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.26
<b>20 Mizoram</b>											
SCB		1552	439.44	0	0	0	0			1552	439.44
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.98			5820	1366.02
Sub Total		7062	1797.48	0	0	310	7.98			7372	1805.46
<b>21 Nagaland</b>											
SCB		10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0			10813	1072.94
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93			1096	193.61
Sub Total		11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93			11909	1266.56
<b>22 Puducherry</b>											
SCB		6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13			6842	1357.22
SLDB		303	172.12	0	0	0	0			303	172.12
RRBs		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13			7146	1529.34
<b>23 Odisha</b>											
SCB		1035686	126079.5	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23	1061754	129399.43
SLDB		92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71			97547	14399.82
RRBs		325836	40536.3	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37			347116	43660.08
Sub Total		14636S2	180073.9	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.62	11084	1465.23	1506417	187459.33



	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
<b>24 Punjab</b>											
SCB		89934	24117.83	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26125.4
SLDB		26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24
RRBs		6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
Sub Total		118253	38876.06	6	6.38	40745	7232.91			157004	46116.37
<b>25 Rajasthan</b>											
SCB		378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0	664704	95219.67
SLDB		109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	39300.07
RRBs		113816	24465.79	109	39.75	39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	32424.45
Sub Total		602541	110562.7	2720	680.08	378908	56701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19
<b>26 Tamil Nadu</b>											
SCB		90264	12538.1	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14344.96
SLDB		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11			47638	7262.14
Sub Total		132255	18883.49	9	1.43	19083	2722.18			151347	21607.1
<b>27 Sikkim</b>											
SCB		529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		629	82.69	0	0	7	1.5			536	84.19
<b>28. Tripura</b>											
SCB		18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0			18553	3224.33
SLDB		987	2504	0	0	5	0.58			992	250.98
RRBs		7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34			7304	641
Sub Total		26620	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92			26849	4116.31
<b>29 Uttar Pradesh</b>											
SCB		1067922	79423.3	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0	1107399	83183.73
SLDB		894908	149208	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0	957983	158427.39
RRBs		844366	157524	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.19	109	19.28	915004	170254.61

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Sub Total		2807196	386155.3	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.03	109	19.28	2980386	411865.73
<b>30 Uttaranchal</b>											
SCB		72048	6932.04	37	6.22	1661	198.98			73746	7137.24
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64
Sub Total		81838	8205.75	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8607.88
<b>31 West Bengal</b>											
SCB		669802	57318.18	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58224.67
SLDB		49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97
RRBs		134033	13469.3	29	506	518	101.31			134580	13575.67
Sub Total		852990	79914.45	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80947.31
Grand Total		16144308	2495699	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8

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

DW GRM = Debt Waiver under Grievance Redressal Mechanism      DR GRM = Debt Relief under Grievance Redressal Mechanism

### **Statement-II**

*Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008*

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	(No. of accounts In thousands and amounts In Rs. actuals)					
		Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Total Refunds Net pd DW+DR pd			
Bankwise Data ADWDRS 2008							
		Total Aces			Total Aces		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Bank of India	2429.25	53,29,44,10,382.05	714.70	14,76,86,52,783.05	0.00	68,06,30,63,165.10
2	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,16,30,93,370.25	109.50	2,61,42,56,324.50	0.00	6,77,73,49,694.75
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,44,29,78,988.00	84.67	1,69,25,86,220.00	0.00	7,13,55,65,208.00
4	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,61,47,16,193.95	52.64	1,16,66,45,754.82	0.00	2,78,13,61,948.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,43,54,88,153.00	27.06	76,12,16,165.00	0.00	3,19,67,04,318.00
6	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,43,43,54,715.70	34.04	65,86,90,164.85	0.00	2,09,30,44,880.55
7	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,27,91,88,533.00	6.21	15,18,19,223.00	0.00	3,43,10,07,756.00
8	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,44,26,60,746.95	89.44	1,92,78,55,766.10	0.00	12,37,05,16,513.05
9	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,47,00,13,355.00	78.45	1,51,81,20,961.75	0.00	8,98,81,34,316.75
10	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,06,03,67,844.00	64.84	1,33,38,75,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,39,33,21,049.00
11	Bank of India	339.92	6,39,21,85,943.78	71.71	1,62,51,03,267.00	0.00	8,01,72,89,210.78
12	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,19,28,06,730.75	39.32	82,00,85,639.00	0.00	3,01,28,92,369.75
13	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,63,06,60,238.25	69.79	1,75,22,31,280.48	0.00	14,38,28,91,518.73
14	Central Bank of India	449.98	9,83,39,08,201.00	87.21	2,01,94,75,756.00	0.00	11,85,33,83,957.00
15	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,14,58,67,302.00	13.95	34,88,53,971.00	0.00	1,49,47,21,273.00
16	Dena Bank	54.55	77,17,48,896.00	18.31	46,54,24,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,23,43,95,570.00
17	IDBI Bank	11.27	27,32,13,581.00	4.11	8,22,43,008.20	3,06,050.00	35,51,50,539.20
18	Indian Bank	582.87	4,60,28,70,616.00	30.42	64,31,71,482.00	0.00	5,24,60,42,098.00
19	Indian Overseas Bank	2265.00	5,83,29,73,187.00	50.17	92,08,39,088.00	0.00	6,75,38,12,275.00
20	Oriental Bank of Commerc	98.30	3,70,22,40,045.00	64.65	94,31,33,363.65	0.00	4,64,53,73,408.65
21	Punjab National Bank	339.40	11,47,27,84,863.00	98.04	2,79,57,82,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38,295.43
22	Punjab and Sind Bank	15.38	47,73,77,955.00	5.71	16,46,43,567.00	0.00	64,20,21,522.00
23	Syndicate Bank	293.25	7,37,05,39,664.15	84.66	1,82,32,28,324.75	0.00	9,19,37,67,988.90
24	Union Bank of India	275.94	7,38,86,44,112.25	57.89	1,44,04,54,659.85	0.00	8,82,90,98,772.10
25	United Bank of India	144.94	2,11,19,44,545.00	1857.17	3,15,92,592.00	0.00	2,14,35,37,137.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	UCO Bank	252.35	5,37,71,02,680.00	24.24	53,96,56,042.69	0.00	5,91,67,58,722.69
27	Vijaya Bank	47.96	1,47,96,40,196.25	15.24	40,39,17,320.00	50,43,443.21	1,87,85,14,073.04
Total			13755.011,77,69,37,81,038.33	3854.1143,41,35,55,542.39	3,57,78,999.482,21,07,15,57,581.24		

Private Sector Banks	Total Aces	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.	Total Aces	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	5,31,20,868.00	0.69	1,26,32,315.00	93521.00	6,56,59,662.00	
2 Catholic Syrian Bk Ltd.	1.55	2,59,64,879.99	45.00	19,85,325.00	0.00	2,79,50,204.99	
3 City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	9,75,82,109.65	0.69	1,46,01,177.50	0.00	11,21,83,287.15	
4 Dhanalakshmi Bk Ltd.	2.15	4,35,54,034.28	0.06	17,29,584.83	0.00	4,52,83,619.11	
5 Federal Bank Ltd.	18.77	1,05,71,41,431.00	2.56	20,35,24,215.00	0.00	1,26,06,65,646.00	
6 HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.43	2,91,73,542.00	0.89	4,11,33,578.00	0.00	7,03,07,120.00	
7 ICICI Bank Ltd.	672.03	2,54,95,61,028.45	16.20	21,35,93,478.90	20000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35	
8 Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	23,21,27,161.15	3.81	10,78,26,606.88	0.00	33,99,53,768.03	
9 Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	34,74,91,744.89	2.47	2,41,87,515.85	10952985.65	36,07,26,275.09	
10 Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	50,53,294 99	0.06	8,92,168.00	0.00	59,45,462.99	
11 Lakshmi Vilas Bk Ltd.	9.48	17,58,99,020.00	2.38	3,70,59,058.00	0.00	21,29,58,078.00	
12 Nainital Bk Ltd.	0.99	2,62,51,110.00	0.69	70,30,092.00	246647.00	3,30,34,555.00	
13 Ratnakar Bk Ltd.	1.10	2,99,62,591.00	0.00	1,07,15,931.00	0.00	4,06,78,522.00	
14 South Indian Bk Ltd.	4.90	9,52,48,747.99	0.39	1,11,51,282.00	0.00	10,64,00,029.99	
15 Tamilnad Merc Bk Ltd.	4.18	6,86,30,891.00	2.09	2,97,39,481.00	706908.99	9,76,63,463.01	
16 Axis Bank Ltd.	6.75	48,12,39,173.35	705	21,03,39,142.05	302035.92	69,12,76,279.48	
17 ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	38,73,35,658.00	6.29	14,79,68,762.45	24422.00	53,52,79,998.45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	20,59,60,974.00	0.44	1,48,08,204.80	0.00	22,07,69,178.80
Total		793.85	5,91,12,98,259.74	91.75	1,09,09,17,918.26	12346520.56	6,98,98,69,657.44

Name of the Local Area Bank	Total Aces	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.	Total Aces	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	10,73,666.00	0.01	4,62,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.00	
2 Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.11	17,37,035.77	0.01	1,90,433.00	0	19,27,468.77	
3 Krishna Bhima Samruddhi	2.08	93,30,193.77	0.03	2,98,597.00	0	96,28,790.77	
4 Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.05	52,49,942.00	0.00	52,49,942.00	
Total		2.23	1,21,40,895.54	0.11	62,01,340.00	1,54,963.00	1,81,87,272.54

	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Urban Coop Banks	NA	3,52,24,54,853.33	NA	185749591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39	
Total Scheduled Commercial Banks		1,87,13,96,75,046.94		44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	2,31,60,52,59,024.61	

### Illegal Money Flow

1156. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing mechanism and action taken by the Government in coordination with State Governments to stop illegal money flow from foreign countries;

(b) the details of such cases registered during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to

amend laws to deal with/punish the culprits involved in illegal money transfer in a more stringent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement has not registered any case relating to illegal money flow from Foreign Countries in coordination with State Government. However, during the last three years, i.e., 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, Directorate of Enforcement, in pursuance to its own investigations has issued Show Cause Notices under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) in 220 cases relating to illegal transfer of funds into India through unauthorized channels.

(c) The existing provisions of FEMA are considered to be adequate and appropriate on the quantum of penalty/punishment.

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Districts under  
BRGF Programme**

1157. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise list of identified districts under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, alongwith the criteria adopted for their identification;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to identify/ include certain more/ new districts under the programme and proposes to conduct survey in this regard;

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

(d) whether there are requests from some States for inclusion of more districts including Bundelkhand district of Uttar Pradesh under the programme;

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

(f) the reaction of the Union Government for identification/inclusion of more/new districts under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) State-wise list of 272 identified districts under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Out of the 272 districts, 250 were identified during the year 2006-07 and 22 during 2012-13. These have been identified keeping in view various social and economic parameters.

(b) and (c) The structure of the BRGF in the remaining four years (2013-14 to 2016-17) of the Twelfth Five Year Plan will be decided as per the finalization of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e) Details of requests received by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj from the States for inclusion of additional Districts under BRGF is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The Planning Commission has included 22 more districts under BRGF Programme during 2012-13. List is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*List of 272 BRGF districts*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	District
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Adilabad
		2	Anantpur
		3	Chittoor
		4	Cuddapah
		5	Karimnagar
		6	Khammam
		7	Mahboobnagar
		8	Medak
		9	Nalgonda
		10	Nizamabad
		11	Rangareddy
		12	Vizianagaram
		13	Warrangal
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14	Upper Subansari
3	Assam	15	Baksa
		16	Barpeta
		17	Bongaigaon
		18	Cachar
		19	Chirang
		20	Dhemaji
		21	Goalpara
		22	Hailakandi
		23	Karbi Anglong
		24	Kokrajhar
		25	Moregaon
		26	North Cachar Hills

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		27	North Lakhimpur			55	Purnia
4	Bihar	28	Araria			56	Rohtas
		29	Arwal			57	Saharsa
		30	Aurangabad			58	Samastipur
		31	Banka			59	Saran
		32	Begusarai			60	Sheikhpura
		33	Bhagalpur			61	Sheohar
		34	Bhojpur			62	Sitamarhi
		35	Buxar			63	Siwan
		36	Darbhanga			64	Supaul
		37	Gaya			65	Vaishali
		38	Gopalganj	5	Chhattisgarh	66	Bastar
		39	Jamui			67	Bijapur
		40	Jehanabad			68	Bilaspur
		41	Kaimur			69	Dantewada
		42	Katihar			70	Dhamtari
		43	Khagaria			71	Jashpur
		44	Kishanganj			72	Kabirdham
		45	Lakhisarai			73	Kanker
		46	Madhepura			74	Korba
		47	Madhubani			75	Koriya
		48	Munger			76	Mahasammund
		49	Muzaffarpur			77	Narayanpur
		50	Nalanda			78	Raigarh
		51	Nawada			79	Rajnandgaon
		52	Paschim Champan			80	Sarguja
		53	Patna	6	Gujarat	81	Banas Khantha
		54	Purbi Champan			82	Dahod

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		83	Dang			111	Pakaur
		84	Narmada			112	Palamu
		85	Panchmahal			113	Ramgarh
		86	Sabar Kantha			114	Ranchi
7	Haryana	87	Mahendragarh			115	Sahebganj
		88	Sirsa			116	Saraikelel Kharswan
8	Himachal Pradesh	89	Chamba			117	Simdega
		90	Sirmaur			118	West Singhbhum
9	Jammu and Kashmir	91	Doda	11	Karnataka	119	Bidar
		92	Kishtwar			120	Chitradurga
		93	Kupwara			121	Davangere
		94	Poonch			122	Gulbarga
		95	Ramban			123	Raichur
10	Jharkhand	96	Bokaro			124	Yadgir
		97	Chatra	12	Kerala	125	Palakkad
		98	Deoghar			126	Wayanad
		99	Dhanbad	13	Madhya Pradesh	127	Alirajpur
		100	Dumka			128	Anuppur
		101	Garhwa			129	Ashoknagar
		102	Giridih			130	Balaghat
		103	Godda			131	Barwani
		104	Gumla			132	Betul
		105	Hazaribagh			133	Burhanpur
		106	Jamtara			134	Chhattarpur
		107	Koderma			135	Chhindwara
		108	Khunti			136	Damoh
		109	Latehar			137	Dhar
		110	Lohardagga			138	Dindori



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		139	Guna			167	Nandurbar
		140	Jhabua			168	Yavatmal
		141	Katni	15	Manipur	169	Chandel
		142	Khandwa			170	Churchandrapur
		143	Khargone			171	Tamenglong
		144	Mandla	16	Meghalaya	172	Ri-bhoi
		145	Panna			173	South Garo Hills
		146	Rajgarh			174	West Garo Hills
		147	Rewa	17	Mizoram	175	Lawngtlai
		148	Satna			176	Saiha
		149	Seoni	18	Nagaland	177	Kiphrie
		150	Shahdol			178	Longleng
		151	Sheopur			179	Mon
		152	Shivpuri			180	Tuensang
		153	Sidhi			181	Wokha
		154	Singrauli	19	Odisha	182	Bargarh
		155	Tikamgarh			183	Bolangir
		156	Umaria			184	Boudh
14	Maharashtra	157	Ahmednagar			185	Deogarh
		158	Amravati			186	Dhenkanal
		159	Aurangabad			187	Gajapati
		160	Bhandara			188	Ganjam
		161	Chandrapur			189	Jharsuguda
		162	Dhule			190	Kalahandi
		163	Gadchiroli			191	Kandhamal
		164	Gondia			192	Keonjhar
		165	Hingoli			193	Koraput
		166	Nanded			194	Malkangiri

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		195	Mayurbhanj	24	Tripura	223	Dhalai
		196	Nabarangpur	25	Uttar Pradesh	224	Ambedkar Nagar
		197	Nuapada			225	Azamgarh
		198	Rayagada			226	Badaun
		199	Sambalpur			227	Bahraich
		200	Sonepur (Subarnapur)			228	Balrampur
		201	Sundargarh			229	Banda
20	Punjab	202	Hoshiarpur			230	Barabanki
21	Rajasthan	203	Banswara			231	Basti
		204	Barmer			232	Chandauli
		205	Chittaurgarh			233	Chitrakoot
		206	Dungarpur			234	Etah
		207	Jaisalmer			235	Farukhabad
		208	Jalore			236	Fatehpur
		209	Jhalawar			237	Gonda
		210	Karauli			238	Gorakhpur
		211	Pratapgarh			239	Hamirpur
		212	Sawai Madhopur			240	Hardoi
		213	Sirohi			241	Jalaun
		214	Tonk			242	Jaunpur
		215	Udaipur			243	Kanshiram Nagar
22	Sikkim	216	North District			244	Kaushambi
23	Tamil Nadu	217	Cuddalore			245	Kushinagar
		218	Dindigul			246	Lakhimpurkhiri
		219	Nagapattinam			247	Lalitpur
		220	Sivaganga			248	Maharajganj
		221	Tiruvannamalai			249	Mahoba
		222	Villupuram			250	Mirzapur

1	2	3	4
		251	Pratapgarh
		252	Raibareilly
		253	Sant Kabir Nagar
		254	Shrawasti
		255	Siddhartha Nagar
		256	Sitapur
		257	Sonbhadra
		258	Unnao
26	Uttarakhand	259	Chamoli
		260	Champawat
		261	Tehri Garhwal
27	West Bengal	262	24 South Paraganas
		263	Bankura
		264	Birbhum
		265	Dinajpur Dakshin
		266	Dinajpur Uttar
		267	Jalpaiguri
		268	Maldah
		269	Medinipur East
		270	Medinipur West
		271	Murshidabad
		272	Purulia

**Statement-II**

*Details of requests received by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj from the States for inclusion of additional Districts under BRGF*

Sl. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Mewat

1	2	4
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia, Chindwara, Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore and Sagar
3.	Assam	Chirang, Baraka and Udalgiri
4.	Tamil Nadu	Dharampuri, Krishnagiri, Vellore and Dharampuri
5.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar
6.	Assam	Whole state of Assam
7.	Maharashtra	Akkalkot Taluka of Solapur and all districts of Vidharbha and Marathwada except Nagpur
8.	Punjab	Amritsar, Jalandhar and Nawansheher
9.	Nagaland	Peren
10.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
11.	Mizoram	Mamit
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban and Kishtwar
13.	Manipur	Senapati

**Statement-III**

*List of 22 new districts*

State	Name of the district
1	2
Assam	1. Chirang
	2. Baksa
Bihar	3. Arwal
	4. Siwan
Chhattisgarh Narayanpur	5
	6. Bijapur
Jammu and Kashmir	7. Ramban
	8. Kishtwar
Jharkhnad	9. Khunti

1	2
	10. Ramgarh
Karnataka	11. Yadgiri
Madhya Pradesh	12. Ashoknagar
	13. Burhanpur
	14. Anuppur
	15. Chhindwara
	16. Alirajpur
	17. Singrauli
Nagaland	18. Longleng
	19. Kiphrie
Odisha	20. Bargarh
Rajasthan	21. Pratapgarh
Uttar Pradesh Nagar	22. Kanshiram

[English]

#### Capital Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme

1158. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and details of pending claims of SME Sector under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes (CLCSS) pending with various banks till date,

(b) whether Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is holding Government funds from disbursement through banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of pending claims with amount of SME sector with various banks under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes (CLCSS) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Pending Claims lying with Banks	
		Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of Units
1	2	3	4
1	SIDBI, Lucknow	683.58	115

1	2	3	4
2	Bank of India, Mumbai	68.48	16
3	NABARD, Mumbai	28.97	3
4	State Bank of India, Mumbai	427.79	68
5	Canara Bank, Bangalore	27.58	7
6	Bank of Baroda, Mumbai	52.92	11
7	TIICL, Chennai	184	37
8	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Jaipur	63.22	13

(b) and (c) As per information received from SIDBI, the funds sanctioned by Ministry of MSME have been fully utilized for the purpose of disbursement of Capital Subsidy under CLCS Scheme.

#### Members of SEBI Recognised Stock Markets

1159. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any circulars thereby allowing the schedule commercial banks (SCBs) to become members of stock markets recognised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued circular dated November 5, 2012, permitting Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to become members of the stock exchanges recognized by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for the purpose of undertaking proprietary transactions in the corporate bond market. The SCBs have to satisfy the membership criteria of the stock exchanges and also comply with the regulatory norms laid down by SEBI and the respective stock exchanges while becoming members of approved stock exchanges. In the past, RBI, vide circular dated August 06, 2008, had permitted 'Authorized Dealer (AD) Category-1 bank' to become trading and clearing members of the currency futures market of the recognized stock exchanges, on their own account and on behalf of their clients, subject to fulfilling certain minimum prudential requirements. Further, SCBs can seek

membership of the Futures and Options segment of the stock exchanges for the purpose of undertaking proprietary transactions for hedging and trading in interest rate risk.

[*Translation*]

#### **Power from Human Excreta**

1160. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the technology developed by a social service organization of the country for generating power through human excreta;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/s. Sulabh International Academy of Environment Sanitation and Public Health, New Delhi has developed the technology for generating biogas and power through human excreta under a research and development project sponsored by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. Four biogas based power plants one 20 KVA and two 10 KVA each at Shirdi and one 5.5 KVA at Sulabh International Office Complex, New Delhi using human excreta have been installed by M/s. Sulabh International.

(c) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing programme on generation of biogas and power from organic wastes including human excreta.

#### **Buddhist Tourism**

1161. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified certain Buddhist Circuits for development of Buddhist tourism in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government purposes to provide rail/road linkages and other infrastructure facilities for development of these circuits;

(d) if so, the detailed plan worked out by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the progress made in regard to development and promotion of identified circuits along with the funds allocated and sanctioned therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify spiritual tourism circuits, including Buddhist Circuits, for integrated development, during the 12th Plan period, in association with the States/ Union Territories (UT).

The names of the Buddhist Circuits identified, on the basis of their tourism potential, in consultation with States and stakeholders, by NLC are given below:

- i. **Dharmayatra Circuit:** Bodh Gaya (Bihar) - Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh) - Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) - Piparvah (Uttar Pradesh)
- ii. **Extended Dharmayatra Circuit:** Bodh Gaya (Bihar) - Nalanda (Bihar)- Rajgir (Bihar)- Patna (Bihar)- Vaishali (Bihar) - Vikramshila (Bihar) - Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh) - Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) - Kapilvastu (Uttar Pradesh) - Sankisa (Uttar Pradesh) - Piparvah (Uttar Pradesh)

While identifying the designated circuits efforts have been made to plug infrastructure gaps viz- rail/road linkages and provide better amenities to tourists.

(d) and (e) No funds have been sanctioned so far to the States/UTs for the identified Circuits.

The States/UTs have set-up respective State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs) to regularly review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry and periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers. State Governments/UT Administration are required to submit reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically.

[*English*]

#### **Contractual Employment in Banks**

1162. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are slowly moving towards contractual employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of contractual employment provided in public sector banks till date, bank-wise; and

(c) the number of vacancies in PSBs, cadre-wise, bank-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The manpower recruitment in PSBs is largely being made through regular recruitments. However, some contractual employment is found in a few banks.

(b) The percentage of the manpower requirement met through contractual employment in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.12.2011 is given in the Statement-I.

(c) Vacant posts in different cadres in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31.03.2012 is enclosed as Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Percentage of the manpower requirement met through contractual employment in Public Sector Banks as on 31.12.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Percentage(%) of contractual employment
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	Nil
2	Andhra Bank	5%
3	Bank of Baroda	Nil
4	Bank of India	Nil

1	2	3
5	Bank of Maharashtra	Nil
6	Canara Bank	0.49%
7	Central Bank of India	0.28%
8	Corporation Bank	0.15%
9	Dena Bank	Nil
10	Indian Bank	Nil
11	Indian Overseas Bank	Less than 1%
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	Nil
14	Punjab National Bank	Nil
15	Syndicate Bank	Nil
16	UCO Bank	Nil
17	Union Bank of India	0.35%
18	United Bank of India	Nil
19	Vijaya Bank	Nil
20	State Bank of India	0.25%
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.13%
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.68%
23	State Bank of Mysore	0.04%
24	State Bank of Patiala	0.35%
25	State Bank of Travancore	0.05%

**Statement-II**

*Vacant Post in Public Sector Banks as on 30.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Officers	Clerks	Sub staff
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad Bank	1431	1100	0
2	Andhra Bank	98	152	135
3	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0
4	Bank of India	2802	2267	1953

1	2	3	4	5
5	Bank of Maharashtra	445	277	76
6	Canara Bank	0	0	0
7	Central Bank of India	2854	3615	386
8	Corporation Bank	157	116	0
9	Dena Bank	232	141	330
10	Indian Bank	1197	82	102
11	Indian Overseas Bank	0	0	0
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1551	372	583
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	2500	1119	1171
14	Punjab National Bank	779	1497	2166
15	Syndicate Bank	0	0	0
16	UCO Bank	3747	0	0
17	Union Bank of India	0	0	0
18	United Bank of India	1260	1251	555
19	Vijaya Bank	1732	706	209
20	State Bank of India	0	9500	0
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1027	363	156
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	159	1880	35
23	State Bank of Mysore	738	800	229
24	State Bank of Patiala	453	1160	350
25	State Bank of Travancore	416	670	600

#### Children Deaths in Kalavati Saran Hospital

1163. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10,081 children have died in Kalavati Saran Hospital of Delhi during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same, year-wise;

(c) whether any complaint has been filed with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the matter; and

(d) if so, the effective steps being taken by the Government to curb such deaths in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of case of admission, death, gross death rate and Net death rate of children during 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31st July) are given as under:

Year	Admission	Death	Gross death rate	Net death rate (deaths over 48 hrs stay)
1	2	3	4	5
2008	29985	2713	9.0	3.8

1	2	3	4	5
2009	27951	2499	8.9	4.0
2010	28840	2144	7.4	3.2
2011	27123	1782	6.5	2.6
2012 (upto 31st July)	23179	943	4.7	2.8

The common cause for above stated death includes preterm and other ill-defined condition in perinatal period; Bronchopneumonia and other respiratory infection; Neonatal septicemia and other septicemia; Meningitis and Meningococcal infection; Intestinal infections and other diseases; occurrence of more than 50% of these deaths within 1st 48 hours of admission indicating that these patients were brought late and in a critical condition; receiving extremely sick infants from referral by Hospitals of Delhi and neighbouring States, etc.

(c) and (d) The Team from NHRC visited Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) recently. For modifiable causes i.e. infections advanced antibiotics are being used and best of care being provided using high and equipments like warmers, ventilators monitors etc. More such equipments have been proposed to be procured to meet demand of the increasing number of patients. Government of India is also providing assistance for capacity building of health care providers in basis and comprehensive obstetric care; name based tracking of pregnant women to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care; launch of new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram; etc., which provide timely treatment of women and infants near their home and improved access to health care and early referral of sick children can also reduce mortality.

### Approved Public/Private Insurance Companies

1164. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private and foreign life insurance companies operating in the country at present and those accorded approval during the last three years, company-wise, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints of irregularities from policy holders against some private insurance companies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARIAN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that in India foreign companies can only form joint ventures with Indian companies. The list of the approved private life insurance companies operating in India and details of their joint venture partner company-wise, year-wise and State-wise details of registered office are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The number of policyholders' complaints received against private life insurance companies for the financial year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) IRDA has further informed that they have a centralized system- the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) which creates the Central repository of complaints of policyholders against all insurance companies. Action, including imposition of penalties and warnings, is taken against the companies where deemed necessary.

#### Statement-I

##### List of Private Life Insurance Companies

Sl. No.	Insurers	Foreign Partners	Regn No.	Date of Registration	Year of Operation	Registered Office located in (City/State)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Standard Life (Mauritius Holdings)	101	23.10.2000	2000-01	Mumbai (Maharashtra)



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Max Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co.Ltd,	104	15.11.2000	2000-01	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
3.	ICICI-Prudential Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential Corporation	105	24.11.2000	2000-01	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
4.	OM Kotak Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Old Mutual Plc South Africa	107	10.01.2001	2001-02	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
5.	Birla Sun Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Sun Life Financial (India) Insurance	109	31.01.2001	2000-01	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
6.	Tata-AIG Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	American International	110	12.02.2001	2000-01	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
7.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	BNP Paribas Cardif, France	111	29.03.2001	2001-02	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
8.	ING Vysya Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	ING Insurance International B.V.,	114	02.08.2001	2001-02	Bangalore (Karnataka)
9.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Allianz, SE Germany	116	03.08.2001	2001-02	Pune (Maharashtra)
10.	Metlife India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Metlife International Holdings Inc, USA	117	06.08.2001	2001-02	Bangalore (Karnataka)
11.	Reliance Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Nippon Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	121	03.01.2002	2001-02	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
12.	AVIVA India Life Insurance Co. Ltd	Aviva International Holdings Ltd., UK	122	14.05.2002	2002-03	Gurgaon (Haryana)
13.	Sahara Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	--	127	06.02.2004	2004-05	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
14.	Shriram Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	--	128	17.11.2005	2005-06	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
15.	Bharti AXA Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	AXA India Holdings, France	130	14.07.2006	2006-07	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
16.	Future Generali India Life Insurance	Participatie Maatschapij	133	04.09.2007	2007-08	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
17.	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company	Aegis Insurance International NV.	135	19.12.2007	2007-08	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
18.	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company	HSBC Insurance (Asia Pacific)	136	08.05.2008	2008-09	Gurgaon (Haryana)
19.	Aegon Religare Life Insurance Company	Aegon India Holdings BV,	138	27.06.2008	2008-09	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
20.	DLF Pramerica Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Prudential International	140	27.06.2008	2008-09	Gurgaon (Haryana)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co Ltd.	142	26.12.2008	2008-09	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
22.	IndiaFirst Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Legal & General Middle East Ltd.	143	05.11.2009	2009-10	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
23.	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company	Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire	147	10.05.2011	2011-12	Mumbai (Maharashtra)

**Statement-II**

*Policy Holder Complaints and Movement of Complaints against Private Life Insurers for the Financial Year 2011-12*

Sl. No	Name of the Insurer	Movement of Complaints in 2011-12									
		Death Claims	Policy Servicing	Proposal Processing	Survival Claims	ULIP Related	Unfair Business	Practice Others	Total	Reported during the year	Attended during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Aegon Religare	18	365	107	25	26	2878	21	3440	3440	2774
2	Aviva	38	4201	1113	870	1392	4203	1703	13520	13520	13467
3	Bajaj Allianz	2936	3043	1901	6562	2748	4762	438	22390	22390	22388
4	Bharti AXA	44	551	873	184	429	5199	30	7310	7310	7285
5	Birla Sunlife	66	1827	710	990	474	7685	159	11911	11911	11632
6	Canara HSBC	28	877	2819	11	126	1324	73	5258	5258	5256
7	DLF Pramerica	3	51	67	0	5	490	5	621	621	619
8	Edleweiss Tokio	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	6	6	6
9	Future Generali	50	94	14451	10	11	1035	16	15667	15667	15640
10	HDFC Standard	461	5781	5934	2634	1301	17910	1197	35218	35218	35205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	ICICI Prudential	154	2336	1973	755	1170	15499	129	22016	22016	22016
12	IDBI Federal	29	23	20	9	14	397	10	502	502	500
13	India First	4	84	255	0	29	360	6	738	738	738
14	ING Vysya	21	2719	1349	3512	338	1509	1050	10498	10498	10497
15	Kotak Mahindra	22	275	194	109	139	5921	2190	8850	8850	8844
16	Max NewYork	149	3806	3674	333	72	2224	104	10362	10362	10360
17	MetLife	99	221	219	143	179	2032	47	2940	2940	2940
18	Reliance	258	5251	33847	721	515	9956	259	50807	50807	50802
19	Sahara	12	5	4	3	2	2	1	29	29	29
20	SBI Life	115	955	9378	622	252	6791	377	18490	18490	18482
21	Shri Ram	5	21	17	11	10	69	16	149	149	142
22	Star Union Daich	2	23	40	1	12	193	13	284	284	283
23	Tata AIG	395	4264	1111	875	918	8657	87	16307	16307	16291
	Private Total	4909	36774	80059	18380	10162	99098	7931	257313	257313	256196

### Recognition to Medical/Dental Colleges

1165. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of recognised medical and dental colleges in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down by the Government for grant of recognition to them in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to alleged irregularities and corrupt practices in grant of approval/recognition to certain medical and dental colleges by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI);

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported and inspected by the Government during each of the last three

years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of medical and dental colleges derecognised by the Government on the above ground and action taken by the Government against those found guilty for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of recognized and permitted medical/dental colleges is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The medical and dental colleges in India are recognized in accordance with the procedure given in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Dentist Act 1948 respectively. The provisions of the respective Acts and regulations made there under are strictly adhered to. Recognition of a medical/dental college is considered when the first batch of MBBS/BDS students appears in the final university examination. The Medical Council of India (MCI) or Dental Council of India (DCI) conducts the inspection

of the college to assess the standard of examination and facilities available at the college as per the standard requirement prescribed in their respective Regulations. On the recommendation of the MCI/DCI, the Central Government recognizes and notifies the medical qualifications under Section 11(2) of the IMC Act, 1956 and dental qualifications under Section 10(2) of Dentist Act, 1948.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has received 50 complaints against medical colleges and 24 complaints against dental colleges regarding irregularities and corrupt practices in granting approval/recognition to the medical/

dental colleges between 2009 till date. The Central Government forwards the complaints to Vigilance Division of the Ministry or to the MCI/DCI/State Government depending on the nature of complaints, if required, inspection of the colleges is carried out to verify the existing facilities as per norms. The detail of complaints received, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) On the recommendation of Dental Council of India, one dental colleges name/y, Jamanalal Goenka Dental College, Akola, Maharashtra has been de-recognized by the Central Government under the provisions contained in Section 16(4) of the Dentists Act, 1948.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise list of recogniged/Pormitted medical/dental colleges*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Medical Colleges			Dental Colleges		
		Recognized	Permitted	Total	Recognized	Permitted	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	9	40	19	2	21
2	Assam	3	2	5	1	0	1
3	Bihar	8	3	11	5	2	7
4	Chandigarh	1	0	1	1	0	1
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3	5	1	6
6	Delhi	4	2	6	1	2	3
7	Goa	1	0	1	1	0	1
8	Gujarat	12	10	22	9	4	13
9	Haryana	3	3	6	10	1	11
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2	5	0	5
11	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	4	2	1	3
12	Jharkhand	3	0	3	2	1	3
13	Karnataka	37	6	43	43	2	45
14	Kerala	18	5	23	17	6	23
15	Madhya Pradesh	10	2	12	12	3	15
16	Maharashtra	40	3	43	31	4	35
17	Manipur	1	1	2	0	1	1
18	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0	0
19	Odisha	4	3	7	4	1	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Puducherry	8	1	9	2	1	3
21	Punjab	8	2	10	12	4	16
22	Rajasthan	8	2	10	11	3	14
23	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	25	17	42	24	5	29
25	Tripura	2	0	2	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	16	11	27	26	2	28
27	Uttaranchal	3	1	4	2	0	2
28	West Bengal	9	6	15	4	1	5
29	AIIMS	1	6	7	0	0	0
30	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		267	95	362	249	48	297

**Statement-II**

*State/UT wise details of complaints received between 2009 to till date against medical/Dental colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints in medical colleges	Number of complaints in respect of recognition of dental colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	-
2.	Rajasthan	3	3
3.	Punjab	3	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2
5.	Puducherry	3	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	7	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	4	-

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	-	4
9.	Karnataka	4	1
10.	Maharashtra	2	2
11.	Gujarat	4	1
12.	Kerala	2	-
13.	Tripura	1	-
14.	Odisha	2	-
15.	Uttarkhand	1	-
16.	Jharkhand	1	-
17.	Bihar	1	5
18.	Himachal Pradesh	--	1
Total		50	24

**Interest Free Revolving Fund**

166. SHRI BHADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow seventy five per cent of the total interest subvention

to the cooperative banks to be kept with them as interest free revolving fund;

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

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Task Force on Credit Related Issues under the Chairmanship of Shri Umesh Sarangi, the then Chairman, NABARD, has recommended that a portion of the anticipated interest subvention amount may be parked with the Banks at the beginning of the year and adjusted at the end of the year as an incentive for Banks.

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.

The Scheme is being implemented by NABARD in respect of regional rural banks and cooperative banks. The details of Interest Subvention released by Gol through NABARD to Cooperatives and RRBs are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Agency	Interest	Interest	Interest
	Subvention	Subvention	Subvention
	Scheme	Scheme	Scheme*
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Cooperative banks	475.25	702.82	59.10*
Regional Rural Banks	269.58	321.56	107.79
Total	744.83	1,024.38	166.89

\* On going scheme

[English]

### Additional Funds for Kumbh Mela

1167. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allotted additional funds to Maharashtra Government for Kumbh Mela 2015 in Nasik;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State has requested for release of additional amount; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The State Government of Maharashtra has not made any request for allocation of funds for Kumbh Mela 2015 in Nashik and no funds have been allotted for this purpose. However, the State Government has been requested to forward its concurrence for taking up various works during 2012-13 for Kumbh Mela, 2015 at Nashik as per norms under One Time Additional Central Assistance (OTACA).

### UK Aid

1168. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial aid being received by the Union Government from United Kingdom Government at present;

(b) whether UK Government proposes to end the aid being provided to India by 2015;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the likely impact of no aid from UK on Indian economy; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Indian Government to fill the gap in the wake of no financial aid to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the India-UK Development Cooperation Programme, the United Kingdom through its Department for International Development (DFID) has provided the following financial

aid for the Government sector programmes during the period from 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012):

(Rs. in crore)

2011-12	2012-13 (upto October, 2012)
1689.42	204.45

(b) and (c) The Government of United Kingdom has announced on November 09, 2012 that no new financial aid grants will be made to India with immediate effect. However, the programmes already underway will be completed by 2015 as planned. The technical assistance programmes and the Pro-poor Private Sector Development Initiatives (PSDI) in eight low income States of the Country (viz. Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) will continue.

(d) and (e) Percentage of contribution of UK's financial assistance to India against the Gross Domestic Product of the country during the last four years has been approximately 0.036 percent. Hence, its discontinuation is not likely to have much impact on the Indian economy. The projects/programmes already underway will be completed. The Technical Assistance Programme and the Pro-poor Private Sector Development Initiatives (PSDI) will continue to receive assistance from the UK.

#### **Remote Village Electrification Programme**

1169. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether decentralized rural electrification project based on renewable energy can be initiated both under Decentralized Distribution Generation (DDG) Scheme of Ministry of Power and Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to merge these two schemes into one for exclusively covering all decentralized rural electrification through renewable energy sources; and

(c) if so, the year-wise details of projects sanctioned under both DDG and RVEP during 11th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Madam. However provisions of the two schemes are different. The Ministry had been implementing Remote Village Electrification (RVE) programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification using renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the state governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. The programme was approved up to 31st March, 2012.

Rural electrification projects under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) can be from conventional or renewable sources such as Biomass, Biofuels, Biogas, Mini hydro, Solar etc. for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. Villages/hamlets that have been provided with solar home lighting systems under the Remote Village Electrification programme can also be considered under the DDG scheme.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Details of villages/hamlets sanctioned through renewable energy sources under the RVE programme during 11th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Details of villages/hamlets covered under DDG programme during the 11th Five Year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Year-wise Details of villages/hamlets sanctioned under Remote Village Electrification Programme during 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of villages and hamlets sanctioned
1.	2007-08	1992
2.	2008-09	636
3.	2009-10	1431
4.	2010-11	1454
5.	2011-12	520



**Statement-II**

*Year-wise Details of villages and hamlets covered under DDG Programme during 11th Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Year	No. of villages and hamlets covered
1.	2007-08	0
2.	2008-09	0
3.	2009-10	0
4.	2010-11	61
5.	2011-12	543

[Translation]

**Schemes for Development of Women**

1170. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various development oriented schemes prepared by the Government for providing security, employment opportunities and overall development of women who constitute 48 per cent of the total population of the country;

(b) whether the Government has constituted an expert team for evaluating the social impact of the development schemes for women;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations of the expert team;

(d) whether the Government intends to carry out a community-wise evaluation of the social impact of the development oriented schemes for women; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering following schemes for providing security, employment opportunity and overall development of women:

i. RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS (RGNCS) provides day care facilities to the children in the age group 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than 12000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the creches provide

services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care, etc.

ii. CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD: The main women welfare related schemes and programmes being implemented by CSWB are family counselling centres, awareness generation programme and condensed courses of education for women.

iii. NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned in April, 2011 with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.

iv. THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (NCW), constituted in January, 1992, has the primary mandate to safeguard and protect the interests of women.

v. WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTEL (WWH) Scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women, single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns and for women being trained for employment.

vi. SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (STEP) for Women was launched as a Central Sector Scheme during 1986-87. It aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The target group includes the marginalized assetless rural women and urban poor.

vii. RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK) with a corpus of Rs.100 crore extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

viii. INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

ix. SWADHAR SCHEME: The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been administering Swadhar scheme since 2001 for Women in difficult circumstances. Under the Scheme, temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence,

mental stress, social ostracism. Another scheme with similar objectives/target groups namely Short Stay Home (SSH) is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

- x. UJJAWALA is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) for study on the status of women in the country.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Investment in Shale Gas Assets**

1171. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether Oil India Limited ( OIL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have invested in shale gas assets in United States of America (USA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether export of shale gas from USA is restricted and banned to non-FTA (Free Trade Agreement) countries like India; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind investment in an overseas asset which cannot be shipped back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Oil India Limited (OIL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have invested in liquid rich Shale Oil/Condensate asset in United States of America (USA).

(c) and (d) Export of shale gas from United States of America (USA) is restricted and banned to non-Free Trade Agreements (FTA) countries like India. The rationale behind investment in the said shale oil/condensate asset in USA is given below:

- (i) Gaining foothold in producing Niobrara shale oil play.

(ii) Access to US unconventional shale asset.

(iii) Opportunity to work with the reputed US unconventional player i.e. Carrizo(a National Association Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) listed company) as operator.

(iv) Possibility of participating/bidding jointly with Carizo for more shale oil/gas ventures in USA and India.

(v) Exposure and hands on experience to IOCL's Exploration and Production (E&P) manpower through secondment.

(vi) In addition and more importantly, the produce from the asset is predominantly crude oil/condensate.

[Translation]

#### **Scam in Companies**

1172. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of misappropriation of public deposits in the savings and investment companies of the country during last one year till date; state-wise and company-wise and

(b) the steps taken for early disposal of such cases and result achieved till date case wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of the house.

#### **Service Tax Cases Against Officers**

1173. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the zone/Commissionerate-wise cases relating to service tax pending against concerned officers in the year 2011-12 in Delhi and the States of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of such cases in which any inquiry has been carried out so far along with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any penal action has been taken against any officer/employee;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is one case pertaining to a complaint against an officer of Central Excise Commissionerate Allahabad in Lucknow Zone, relating to Service Tax, in the year 2011-12.

(b) Inquiry in the case mentioned in reply to (a) above has been carried out and matter has been submitted to Central Vigilance Commission for 1st Stage advice.

(c) 1st stage advice from Central Vigilance Commission is pending and any further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of 1st stage advice from Central Vigilance Commission.

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

[English]

#### Rating Downgrade

1174. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have expressed concern regarding rating downgrade due to high borrowings by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that due to huge under-recovery and consequential stress on the liquidity, the rating agencies are not comfortable with the financial condition of IOCL. ICRA has assigned negative outlook on the 'AAA' rating assigned to the IOCL's long term domestic borrowing programme. While CRISIL has assigned negative outlook to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Fitch has assigned negative outlook to IOCL and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL). The company-wise borrowings, as on 30th September, 2012 is as follows:

OMC	Rs. Crore
1	2
IOCL	90,601

1	2
BPCL	25,606
HPCL	37,348
Total	1,53,555

Source – PSUs Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and compiled by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

[Translation]

#### Research for Renewable Sources of Energy

1175. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether Solar Energy Centre, an Research and Development institution at his Ministry and the Delhi Technological University have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for undertaking joint research and education programmes in the field of renewable energy;

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

(c) whether the Government has also formulated any action plan to conduct the technical research for providing alternative source of energy in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of villages covered under the action plan so far; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Solar Energy Centre (SEC) and Delhi Technological University (DTU) signed on 22nd May, 2012 envisages collaborative research through joint supervision of M.Tech and Ph.D theses, practical courses at SEC for DTU students in specialized areas of solar energy, joint refresher courses for the industry and organizing conferences, symposium and workshops on cutting edge renewable energy technologies. So far SEC has collaborated with DTU in organizing the Second

International Symposium on Concentrated Solar Power in June, 2012. One student of DTU is also pursuing his Ph.D on solar cooling in association with SEC.

(c) The R&D Programme of the Ministry supports development of technologies for providing alternative source of energy in rural areas.

(d) As a result of sustained R&D activities pursued by the Government, under various programmes of the Ministry so far 9466 villages and hamlets have been provided with electricity, 45.45 lakh biogas plants have been installed, biomass gasifiers of a total capacity of 16.25 MW have been commissioned and photovoltaic systems of aggregate capacity of 103.81 MW have been deployed for providing energy in off-grid mode.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Establishment of Ashram Schools in  
Tribal Sub-plan Areas**

1176. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of vacancies of teachers in Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas in the country, State-wise including Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in coordination with the concerned State Governments to fill up the vacancies of teachers in Ashram Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas". As per the provisions of the scheme in the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and for boys' ashram schools other than in naxal-affected districts only, 50% of the total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the scheme, only construction cost is provided in full or shared by the Ministry. The running and maintenance of these ashram schools including filling up of vacancies of teachers is solely the

responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

**Training to Anganwadi Workers**

1177. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Anganwadi Workers Training Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of workers proposed to be trained every year in the said centres;

(d) whether it is a one-time training or there is a refreshing/upgradation course at constant intervals; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the state Government during each of the last three year and the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres (AWTCs) are opened by the States/UTs, with the approval of the Central Government, depending on their training requirements in respect of the backlog as well as the newly recruited Anganwadi Workers/Helpers. A total of 496 AWTCs are operational in States/UTs, as per details given in the enclosed Statement. As regards opening of new AWTCs, review of training needs of States/UTs is a continuous process and new AWTCs are approved, based on proposals received from States/UTs, wherever considered necessary.

(c) The number of Anganwadi Workers to be trained every year is proposed by the States/UTs in their Annual State Training Action Plans (STRAPs). During the current financial year, there is a proposal to impart various types of regular training to 301014 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 280753 Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) through the existing AWTCs.

(d) Job Training, spanning over a period of 26 working days, is given to all AWWs on initial appointment and, thereafter, five days' refresher training is prescribed for all the AWWs after every two years. AWHs are initially given 8 days' Orientation/Job training followed by 5 days' refresher training after every two years.

(e) The year-wise details of funds released and the expenditure reported by the States/UTs, under the ICDS

Training programme, during the last three years and the current year, till 30.09.2012, are given below:

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Year	Funds released	Funds utilized
2009-10	8453.41	7641.32
2010-11	9320.25	9455.36
2011-12	6521.09	8856.82
2012-13	5322.00	1369.75
(As on 30.09.2012)		

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres operational as on 30.09.2012*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of operational AWTCs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	63
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3	Assam	27
4	Bihar	59
5	Chhattisgarh	15
6	Goa	1
7	Gujarat	18
9	Haryana	10
8	Himachal Pradesh	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	9
11	Jharkhand	19
12	Karnataka	21
13	Kerala	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	26
15	Maharashtra	33
16	Manipur	4
17	Meghalaya	2
18	Mizoram	1

1	2	3
19	Nagaland	1
20	Odisha	26
21	Punjab	9
22	Rajasthan	21
23	Sikkim	1
24	Tamil Nadu	*
25	Tripura	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	66
27	Uttarakhand	7
28	West Bengal	22
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Daman and Diu	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33	Delhi	5
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
Total		496

\*Tamil Nadu does not have any AWTC since training is conducted through CDPO/Supervisors.

Note: States/UTs which do not have any AWTC, utilize the facilities of the neighboring States.

#### **Outsourcing of Refining Process**

1178. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started outsourcing of refining process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed for election of works to be outsourced in the refining process;

(c) the details of proposals received by the Government so far in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which working of the refineries have improved as a result thereof?

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

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

#### **Child Care Centres**

1179. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered child care centres and institutions in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of number of unregistered child care centres and institutions operating in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such centres/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Child Care Institutions (CCIs) can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely, Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956 or Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision

and Control) Act, 1960, as may be applicable in the State/UT and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). License/recognition/registration under these legislations is given by the State Government/UT Administrations.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the JJ Act and is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of CCIs under the JJ Act for children in difficult circumstances. The Ministry of Women and Child Development maintains data only of CCIs assisted under ICPS. The State-wise details of number of various types of CCIs financially assisted so far under ICPS, is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is pursuing vigorously with all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to register all CCIs under the JJ Act. Simultaneously, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been advised to conduct survey at the district level to identify such institutions that are not registered and the organisation may be urged to register under the JJ Act immediately failing which their registration/recognition/license under any other legislation may be withdrawn and children shifted to other CCI under the JJ Act.

#### **Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of various types of Child Care Institutions assisted so far under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Homes	Open Shelters	Specialised Adoption Agencies
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	105	10	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1
3	Assam	7	3	4
4	Bihar	14	-	2
5	Chhattisgarh	13	-	-
6	Gujarat	52	-	14
7	Haryana	12	-	2
8	Himachal Pradesh	22	2	1



1	2	3	4	5
9	Jharkhand	16	-	3
10	Karnataka	69	23	22
11	Kerala	28	3	14
12	Madhya Pradesh	44	4	24
13	Maharashtra	86	2	17
14	Manipur	13	1	1
15	Meghalaya	21	1	1
16	Mizoram	7	-	4
17	Nagaland	19	2	2
18	Odisha	12	9	12
19	Punjab	15	-	5
20	Rajasthan	74	20	24
21	Sikkim	5	-	1
22	Tamil Nadu	243	14	15
23	Tripura	11	3	9
24	Uttar Pradesh	64	22	5
25	West Bengal	53	22	14
26	Chandigarh	-	-	-
27	Delhi	25	14	2
28	Puducherry	6	2	
Total		1037	157	222

[Translation]

**Anomalies in Salaries**

1180. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of anomalies in the salaries of employees/officers in the Central/State Governments and in banks;

(b) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the success achieved therefrom till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The pay scales and allowances of the employees of the Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Banks are determined independently of one another. While the pay scales and allowances of Central Government employees are determined on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commissions, those in case of the employees of Public Sector Banks are determined through bipartite settlements between the management and Associations/Unions. The question of pay scales and allowances of State Government employees



falls exclusively within the domain of the respective State Governments. As such, there is no question of inter-se anomaly in the matter of salaries of these three different classes of employees.

[*English*]

#### **Guidelines to NCPCR**

1181. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for child welfare to National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NCPCR is probing alleged suicide by students including girls in schools and colleges in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 lays down the manner of functioning of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

(c) and (d) NCPCR has dealt with 36 complaints regarding alleged suicide of students in schools/colleges. The state-wise figures are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Complaints dealt by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regarding alleged suicide by students in schools/colleges (State-wise).*

Sl. No	State	No of complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Bihar	1

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Manipur	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	21
8.	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Uttarakhand	1
10.	West Bengal	2
Total		36

[*Translation*]

#### **Faulty ATMs**

1182. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers/account holders face hardship due to frequent hitch in the ATMs of public sector banks (PSBs);

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

(c) whether there is any shortage of technical staff to rectify the faulty ATMs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the smooth functioning of ATMs and to protect the interests of the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Consumers and account holders of Banking Services are facing hardships due to occasional hitches in ATM transactions, which mainly pertain to short or no dispensation of cash from ATMs when such incidents are accompanied with the customer's account being debited full amount. Hitches in ATMs generally include factors such as network link down, power failures, printer failures, cash dispenser problems etc. Other hitches relate to receipt error withdrawal, other receipt error, cash deposit error, cassette block, low cash and administrative incompleteness etc. ATM related complaints are one of the grounds for complaints before the Banking Ombudsman. The number

of complaints on ATM/Debit/Credit Cards handled by the Banking Ombudsman over the past three years are as under:

Year	Number of complaints
2009-10	18,533
2010-11	16,871
2011-12	14,237

(c) The deployment and maintenance of ATMs/Cash Dispensers (CDs) are managed/carried out through vendors on outsourced model under Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs) executed with the vendors. The vendors are expected to rectify ATM hitches/faults within 2 hours in city areas and within 5 hours beyond city area and this downtime should not exceed 24 hours on reporting of the complaints. If ATMs are down for more than the stipulated time, applicable penalties are levied on the vendors. Since ATMs defects/faults are rectified by the technical staff of the service providers within the stipulated time, therefore, no complaints/information about the shortage of staff to rectify the faulty ATMs with the vendors has been reported.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India has taken steps to ensure smooth functioning of ATMs and protecting the interests of the customers. Considerable improvement is now taking place in the quality of the services provided through ATM systems. Frequent breakdowns are being arrested and 24/7 monitoring is being done by the outsourced vendors. ATM uptime in Public Sector Banks have been found to be more than 98.5% and percentage of faulty ATMs has been found to be low. ATM performance is generally monitored on the basis of factors like – Cash-out position; Cash-Handler faults; Reject Bin Full; Supply out position; Power; Communication; and Hardware related issues.

#### **Research on ASHA**

1183. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) had undertaken any research regarding ASHA between 2009-11;

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

(c) the details of the total expenditure made on this research and the scientific principle of social science applied for this research;

(d) the research institutions which officially guided and cooperated in this research including the number of research scholars included in this exercise; and

(e) the details of local cultural aspects taken into account during the meeting with ASHA and the reasons for not getting this research done through some other research institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Programme evaluation was conducted in eight states – Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The study was completed in the financial year 2010-2011. The findings of the evaluation show that states adapted the ASHA guidelines to suit their interpretation of the roles of ASHA and this affected the nature of support and training provided to ASHAs. Evaluation shows that vast majority of ASHAs are functional, irrespective of context, although there is a wide variation in the tasks that she does. Functionality and effectiveness are seen as related to three roles of ASHA which are that of facilitator, social mobilizer and community level care provider. The study concluded that for an ASHA to be effective, all three roles are important and complementary in nature. The functionality of ASHAs in one role is clearly linked with better outcomes in other two roles. The study recommended that, beyond provision of cash incentives, a greater support should be given to the provision of competency based training, the health rights dimension, an adequate supply of medicines, and mentoring and motivation to ASHAs.

(c) The total expenditure made on this research is Rs. 5554149 lakh. The evaluation used a mix of both methods of qualitative (comprising of in-depth interviews) and quantitative (comprising of cross sectional sample survey of ASHAs, ANMs, Women with infants up to six months and mothers with sick children up to two years of age) to study the processes and outputs.

(d) The evaluation was officially guided by the National ASHA Mentoring Group Members. The research institutions/organizations which conducted the study are – North East Regional Resource Centre (NERRC), Social Medical Partnership (SMP), OASIS, National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC), Jana Vignana Vedika (JVV), Child in need institute (CINI), CEHAT, EKJUT, CHETNA, ICICI Centre for Child Health and Nutrition (ICCHN), State Health Resource Centre (SHRC)

Chhattisgarh, Public Health Resource Network (PHRN) and Foundation for Research in Community Health (FRCH). Eighteen senior researchers and 179 investigators were involved in the study.

(e) Local aspects were addressed in the qualitative phase through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The institutions mentioned in (d) above were willing, available and recommended by National ASHA Mentoring Group.

[English]

#### Investment Board

1184. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian capital investors are investing their capital in the world market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and sector-wise during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Indian companies (incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956), Trusts, Registered Partnership Firms and Proprietary concerns are allowed to make investments abroad. The total overseas investments, comprising equity, loan and guarantee invoked, made in the last three years and the current year (as on 27th November, 2012) are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Total (in US Dollar million)
1	2009-10	13667.84
2	2010-11	16900.77
3	2011-12	11268.75
4	2012-13 (till 27th November, 2012)	6138.40

The main sectors of investment during the last three years and the current year (up to 27th November, 2012) include: (i) Finance, insurance, business services, etc. (USD 16419.09 million); (ii) Manufacturing (USD 15377.55 million); (iii) Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels (USD 4643.13 million); (iv) Transport, Storage and Communication Services (USD 4222.09 million); and (v) Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (USD 2884.16 million).

The main destinations reported include: (i) Singapore (USD 11656.48 million); (ii) Mauritius (USD 10983.00 million); (iii) the Netherlands (USD 5026.58 million); (iv)

the United States of America (USD 3944.42 million); and (v) the United Arab Emirates (USD 2293.89 million).

#### Share of Manufacturing in GDP

1185. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of manufacturing sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the details of the confidence building measures undertaken by the Government during the last three years to boost industrial climate in the country, year-wise;

(c) whether any blueprint has been prepared to increase the share of manufacturing sector in GDP of the country in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Index of Industrial Production (IIP) based performance of manufacturing sector (Base:2004-05=100) between 2009-10 to 2012-13 (April-September) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government during the last three years to boost industrial climate in the country. The announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) on 4th November, 2011 is the key policy action to strengthen the manufacturing sector. The objective of the NMP is to bring about a qualitative and quantitative change in the manufacturing sector policy to achieve 12-14 per cent growth over the medium term. Other measures 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. Certain measures taken by the Government recently to achieve higher growth, *inter alia*, include liberalisation of FDI policy in sectors like multi-brand retail, aviation, power and broadcasting to attract foreign investment, announcing a road map to achieve fiscal consolidation, reduction in the subsidy on diesel etc.

(c) and (d) The National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) announced by the Government, *inter alia*, envisages enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of additional 100 million jobs by 2022.

**Statement***Two-digit level IIP based industrial growth (Base 2004-05=100) (Percentage growth)*

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April - September)
1	2	3	4	5
Food Products and beverages	-1.4	7.0	15.4	0.2
Tobacco products	-0.6	2.0	5.4	-9.7
Textiles	6.1	6.7	-1.3	6.8
Wearing apparel	1.9	3.7	-8.5	-0.7
leather products	1.3	8.1	3.7	4.1
Wood and products	3.1	-2.2	1.8	-2.8
Paper and paper Products	2.6	8.6	5.0	0.6
Publishing, printing	-6.0	11.2	29.6	15.1
Coke, refined petroleum products	-1.3	-0.2	3.5	4.4
Chemicals & chemical products	5.0	2.0	-0.4	2.3
Rubber & Plastic products	17.4	10.6	-0.3	2.4
Other Non-Metallic. Mineral Products	7.8	4.1	4.8	3.8
Basic Metals	2.1	8.8	8.7	0.9
Fabricated Metal products, except machinery	10.2	15.3	11.2	0.8
Machinery & Equipment	15.8	29.4	-5.8	0.7
Office, accounting & computing machinery	3.8	-5.3	1.6	-11.4
Electrical machinery & apparatus	-13.5	2.8	-22.2	-30.0
Radio, TV and comm. equipment & apparatus	11.3	12.7	4.3	10.3
Medical, precision &,optical instruments etc	-15.8	6.8	10.9	11.4
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	29.8	30.2	10.8	-2.7
Other transport equipment	27.7	23.2	11.9	-2.1
Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	7.1	-7.5	-1.8	-8.5
Manufacturing	4.8	9.0	3.0	-0.4

[*Translation*]

**Funds Allocation to RIDF**

1186. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a continuous shortfall in the disbursal of funds under the RIDF;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to enhance the rate of disbursal and optimum utilization of the funds allocated under RIDF;

(e) whether the projects under RIDF are being completed in time;

(f) if not, the details of the projects pending as on date; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of funds sanctioned and disbursed under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during the last 3 years and the current year (upto 31 October 2012), are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Steps are taken by State Government and NABARD to enhance the rate of disbursement such as additional budgetary allocation to Departments, departmental reviews followed by State Level Reviews etc. NABARD facilitates in holding High Power Committee (HPC) Meetings for review of projects. Monitoring studies are also conducted in collaboration with State Government.

(e) to (g) Some of the projects are delayed due to statutory clearances like forest, environment, Central Water Commission clearance and land acquisition. If the project is not completed within the approved phasing period, implementation period is reasonably extended on request from State Government.

Steps like prompt issuance of administrative approval, technical sanction, quick tendering, expediting clearances are taken at State Government Level for timely completion of the projects. Monitoring of projects is being done on regular basis by State Government as well as NABARD which helps in ensuring timely completion of these projects.

**Statement**

*RIDF - State-wise Sanctions and Disbursements for the last three years and current year upto 31.10.2012 including warehousing finance to State Government*

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)	
		Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1185	1018	1237	895	1353	1028	423	672
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79	78	0	52	22	106	0	0
3	Assam	553	200	284	184	205	129	25	41
4	Bihar	75	542	1090	640	929	607	545	251
5	Chhattisgarh	4	112	129	69	179	125	801	127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Goa	149	85	57	97	64	79	71	1
7	Gujarat	972	991	1163	886	1482	772	1464	603
8	Haryana	454	270	486	204	479	257	317	77
9	Himachal Pradesh	654	300	405	300	422	300	360	228
10	Jammu and Kashmir	567	428	790	455	157	445	276	221
11	Jharkhand	187	355	623	458	801	633	236	90
12	Karnataka	56	611	861	750	704	729	265	117
13	Kerala	300	383	532	392	972	426	331	74
14	Madhya Pradesh	135	603	1200	370	1443	1229	318	198
15	Maharashtra	521	802	1123	693	1407	908	311	189
16	Manipur	981	9	272	30	0	50	0	0
17	Meghalaya	177	60	143	60	13	79	7	13
18	Mizoram	850	30	146	40	26	57	0	5
19	Nagaland	1362	56	79	37	3	45	0	0
20	Odisha	760	603	898	714	1288	812	820	264
21	Puducherry	86	23	86	55	140	55	0	0
22	Punjab	656	450	106	448	642	448	464	77
23	Rajasthan	380	850	602	1000	1793	1026	1574	429
24	Sikkim	925	39	1300	40	2	30	0	48
25	Tamil Nadu	813	1015	78	713	1343	966	1128	338
26	Tripura	452	77	1034	100	62	100	90	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	1176	1629	1565	1444	1626	1263	1504	498
28	Uttarakhand	913	201	741	314	481	350	30	154
29	West Bengal	142	570	1164	621	984	766	363	132
	RIDF Total	15561	12388	18193	12060	19020	13819	11722	4849
	Ware Housing State Govt.	0	0	0	0	1494	347	260	0
	Bharat Nirman	6500	6500	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	22061	18888	18193	12060	20514	14166	11982	4849

[English]

**Salt under FSSAI**

1187. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to put Salt under Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) scanner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to set up one Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDDs) lab in every State in order to monitor incidents of IDD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of the IDD monitoring labs set up so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. Regulation 2.9.30 (1)(2)(3) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011 prescribes the standards for edible common salt including iodized salt, iron fortified common salt and iron fortified iodized salt (double fortified salt).

Regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011 restricts the sale of common salt for direct human consumption unless the same is iodized.

(c) and (d) Yes. It was decided to set up Iodine Deficiency Disorders Monitoring Laboratory under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in each State/UT with a view to effectively monitor the quality of iodated salt and the content of iodine in urine samples. For this purpose the State/UT Governments have been provided with Central financial assistance for the technical staff i.e. Lab Technician and Lab Assistant. In addition, a contingent grant is also provided for the maintenance of laboratories. So far, 30 States/UTs have established IDD Monitoring Laboratory in their respective State/UTs as given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***State/UT-wise establishment of IDD Laboratory*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IDD Laboratory
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes
2	Bihar	Yes
3	Chhattisgarh	No
4	Goa	Yes
5	Gujarat	Yes
6	Haryana	Yes
7	Himachal Pradesh	Yes
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes
9	Jharkhand	Yes
10	Karnataka	Yes
11	Kerala	Yes
12	Madhya Pradesh	No
13	Maharashtra	Yes
14	Odisha	Yes
15	Punjab	Yes
16	Rajasthan	Yes
17	Tamil Nadu	Yes
18	Uttar Pradesh	Yes
19	Uttarakhand	Yes
20	West Bengal	Yes
21	NCT Delhi	Yes
22	Puducherry	No
23	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes
24	Assam	Yes
25	Manipur	Yes
26	Meghalaya	Yes
27	Mizoram	Yes



1	2	3
28	Nagaland	Yes
29	Sikkim	Yes
30	Tripura	Yes
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island	No
32	Chandigarh	Yes
33	Daman and Diu	Yes
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes
35	Lakshadweep	No

[Translation]

### Agricultural Loan

1188. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms fixed by the Government for disbursement of agricultural loans;

(b) the percentage of agricultural loans to the total loans disbursed by the scheduled commercial banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) whether the said banks are lagging behind in achieving their targets for agricultural loans during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State-wise including Bihar; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide the benefits of bank loan to all the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) 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. 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-

I and II respectively.

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 Government 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.

(e) The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. These include:

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.
- (ii) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the Scheme Rs. 3.45 crore farmers have been benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,275.55 crore.
- (iii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- (iv) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.



**Statement-I***Disbursements to Agriculture by Public Sector Banks*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012*
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
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	IDBIBank	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
25	Union Bank of India	6490.82	8033.78	10253.83
26	United Bank of India	3090.89	3300.00	3406.92

1	2	3	4	5
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)

Name of State/UT	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
South Zone	80641.95	106223.65	119599.66
Karnataka	13802.16	17728.93	16224.44
Andhra Pradesh	27550.44	35114.32	40016.98
Tamil Nadu	27497.64	35459.91	44985.50
Kerala	11413.55	17530.58	17924.79
Puducherry	377.22	388.45	443.80
Lakshadweep	0.94	1.46	4.45
North Zone	58203.90	59989.74	66918.56
Rajasthan	9625.71	12179.27	16756.52
Punjab	15565.42	18453.68	23971.03
Himachal Pradesh	1225.45	1097.76	1377.41
Harayana	11835.65	14668.51	14553.60
Jammu and Kashmir	170.76	262.62	367.71
Delhi	11350.96	6660.13	4518.77
Chandigarh	8429.95	6667.77	5373.52
Central Zone	29517.68	34334.13	40180.40
Uttar Pradesh	15792.30	19051.43	23855.79
Uttaranchal	1363.62	1768.07	2570.02
Madhya Pradesh	8615.03	10148.51	10217.49
Chhattisgarh	3746.73	3366.12	3537.10
West Zone	22001.73	28419.77	27152.61

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	14030.58	17815.67	16662.15
Gujarat	7771.87	10363.49	10154.08
Goa	194.50	227.43	292.91
Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.68	8.25	2.10
Daman and Diu	3.10	4.93	41.37
East Zone	15541.04	20706.55	18014.03
Bihar	3195.27	5418.63	4944.36
Jharkhand	983.30	1753.78	875.18
Odisha	3997.66	4653.13	4185.28
West Bengal	7351.43	184853.61	7631.70
Sikkim	8.55	13.21	17.87
Andaman and Nicobar	4.83	1419	359.64
East Zone	1298.94	1724.49	2188.60
Assam	934.53	1209.98	1297.50
Nagaland	36.51	53.13	196.18
Manipur	36.32	60.28	35.25
Tripura	185.70	187.95	161.56
Mizoram	24.59	58.48	140.55
Meghalaya	45.85	82.09	238.85
Arunachal Pradesh	35.44	72.58	113.71
States not specified	142.09	0	
RIDF	0.00	0	
Bonds	0.00	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>207347.33</b>	<b>251398.33</b>	<b>274053.86 #</b>

# Provisional

**Ex parte Decision on Excise Cases**

1189. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases wherein the adjudicating authority delivered ex parte decision under Section 35 of Central Excise Act during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases in which the information regarding the personal hearing did not reach the appellant;

(c) the number of such cases on which no action has been taken within the specified time limit; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to help those aggrieved appellant exporters who did not receive the information regarding personal hearing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Diseases Caused by Air Pollution**

1190. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution in various parts of the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of people suffering from diseases due to exposure to polluted air and deaths occurred therefrom in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure adequate medical facilities for the patients suffering from diseases caused by air pollution; and

(e) the funds allocated and spent to control the diseases caused by air pollution in the country 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) As reported by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no conclusive information is available regarding high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution. As reported by Central Bureau of Health Investigation (CBHI), there is no specific information available on the number of cases and deaths due to air pollution in the country.

(d) and (e) Air Quality is monitored under integrated Ambient Air Quality Management System called National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The network is sponsored by CPCB and execution is done jointly by CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in respective states and five Pollution Control Committees in various Union Territories alongwith Research Institutes at 537 monitoring stations covering 222 cities all over the country.

Government of India is implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of various diseases. Under NRHM, the State/UT Governments project their requirements in annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for improvement of health infrastructure and for providing adequate medical facilities. Specific allocation of funds for diseases caused by air pollution is not made under NRHM.

*[English]*

#### **Medical Tourism**

1191. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any changes in the policies regarding the doctors and hospitals allowed to participate under the Medical Tourism agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have been benefited the most from Medical Tourism;

(d) whether the practice is likely to be extended to other States for economic progress; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) In order to promote Medical Tourism in the country, Government has extended the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to include Medical Tourism in its purview in February, 2009. Financial support under this Scheme is provided to approved Medical Tourism Service Providers, i.e. representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission for International Accredited Hospitals (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals (NABH) and Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators) approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and engaged in Medical Tourism subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds. No changes in the policy on MDA have been made. However, the Ministry does not have any agreement with any organization/body/entity on Medical Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, along with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and other stakeholders promote Medical Tourism as a niche product in the international markets. The specific promotion of Medical and Wellness Tourism

is also done by Ministry of Tourism along with the State Governments including at various international travel events and organizing road shows in potential markets. In addition, promotion is also done through the Incredible India campaign.

**Misleading Advertisements of Food/Beverage Products**

1192. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain food and beverage products, particularly milk supplements being popularized by their manufacturers through aggressive and misleading publicity in print and electronic media;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the existing mechanism to examine the claims of the companies on their food and beverage products in the country;

(c) the number of such claims verified along with the action taken against the manufacturers/companies whose claims have been found misleading during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes a stronger mechanism to put a check/ban on the misleading advertisements of food and beverage produces, as has been done in certain countries; and

(e) 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) and (b) Yes. The Food Safety Standards and Authority of India (FSSAI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, monitors labels on various food items and claims advertised for food items by different companies in print and electronic media. Such findings and complaints received from stake holders are analysed in FSSAI and show-cause notices are issued to the manufacturers. Their replies are examined at FSSAI by a 3 member Committee constituted for this purpose. As per recommendations of this Committee, actions including prosecution are initiated by Designated Officers at the regional level.

(c) So far, 38 food items have been identified with misleading claims. Manufacturers of these articles have been served with show-cause notices and the replies received, examined at FSSAI by a 3 member Committee constituted for this purpose. As per recommendations of this Committee, prosecutions have been launched in 19 cases by Designated Officers at regional levels.

(d) and (e) Under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Safety and Standards Regulations have been notified on 1st August, 2011. Implementation of provisions of the Act and various Regulations made thereunder is already in progress in the country. Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 envisage labelling and packaging rules on food items. Actions on misleading label declarations and misleading claims through advertisements through print and electronic media are taken as per Section 24 and 53 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and as per provisions of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

There is no proposal to change there regulations at present.

**Transit Point for Gas Transport**

1193. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have discussed a proposal to use India as a transit point to transport imported gas from Bombay High to Bhatinda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of Pakistan to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no proposal to use India as a transit point to transport imported gas from Bombay High to Bhatinda.

**Revamp of Hotel Industry**

1194. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the hotel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Development and construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. However, the Ministry of Tourism has a voluntary scheme for classification/reclassification of hotels under various categories. The guidelines for the same are updated from time to time as per the requirement of the industry and this is an ongoing process.

[*Translation*]

#### **NABARD Loans**

1195. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are not getting adequate loans due to cut made by the Government each year in budget provision for providing refinancing loans to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to be given to State Agricultural and Rural Development Banks;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to increase refinancing loans;

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Refinance of NABARD under Investment Credit is being provided out of its own resources/borrowing. NABARD is meeting the refinance requirements of State Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) within available resources subject to individual bank's compliance with the various norms as per the refinance policy like loan recovery percentage, realistic lending programme, level of net and gross NPA (risk assessment of the bank), audit class assigned to the bank and availability of State Government guarantee, etc. State-wise details of the refinance provided by NABARD to SCARDBs during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Refinance disbursement for the last three years*

SCARDBs	(Rs. Lakh)		
State/ UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Haryana	35879	39999	37034
Himachal Pradesh	-	5800	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Punjab	39525	30847	38997
Rajasthan	20310	20310	19360
Assam	-	-	-
Manipur	-	-	-
Tripura	918	933	648
Bihar	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	17473	18000	14290
Madhya Pradesh	4984	1017	1429
Chhattisgarh	1347	1279	-
Uttar Pradesh	59993	59982	49998
Uttaranchal	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
Karnataka	16423	15602	15600
Kerala	25278	41418	67137
Puducherry	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-
Total	222130	235185	244493

[English]

### Foreign Exchange Remittance

1196. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of receipt of foreign exchange remittances by the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the incentives given by the Government and banks for these remittances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of foreign exchange remittances received in India during last three years, year-wise, are given below:

Year	Net Remittances (Private Transfers) received in India (US\$ Million)
2009-10	51,791
2010-11	53,124
2011-12	63,469

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a number of measures to attract remittances which, *inter-alia*, includes the following:

- Banks are allowed to have any number of tie-up arrangements, with prior approval of the Reserve Bank and any number of drawee branches, under Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA), subject to having sound risk management systems and regular monitoring of funds position to avoid concealed overdrafts in the vostro accounts.
- Banks have been advised to put in place 'Awareness Programmes' to sensitize NRIs on the options available to them to minimize the cost of remittances and to make it more transparent.
- Large banks are advised to examine the feasibility of setting up Centralized Remittance Receiving Centres for efficiency and better customer service.
- Awareness campaigns have been arranged during Pravasi Bharatiya Divas etc. by the Reserve Bank of India.

### Development of Buddhist Trail

1197. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal to develop a 'Buddhist Trail' to attract foreign tourists;

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

(c) whether the Government has explored the possibilities of developing new tourism circles in West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the achievements made so far to develop various tourism circles in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) No, Madam. The State Government of West Bengal has not submitted any proposal to develop a "Buddhist Trail" to Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism is undertaken primarily by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, however, extends financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects under various schemes which are identified in consultation and interaction with them.

State Government of West Bengal has been sanctioned Rs.149.54 crore during the 11th plan period and Rs. 46.68 crore during 2012-13 (upto 30th September, 2012) for the development of various tourist destinations/circuits.

### Power Generation from Biomass

1198. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of power generation from biomass in the country including West Bengal, State-wise;

(b) the measures being taken by the Government to increase power generation from biomass; and

(c) the biomass projects being undertaken in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Biomass based power generation projects with a total installed capacity of 3462 MW which includes 86 MW in West Bengal have been set up in the country so far. State-wise details of biomass based power generation projects, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up of power generation projects from biomass through various technological routes such as combustion, gasification and cogeneration. Various fiscal and financial incentives such as capital subsidy and fiscal incentives including concessional customs duty on import of machinery and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components and relief from taxes are being provided for setting up of biomass based power projects. Besides, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from biomass power projects.

(c) Five biomass power projects with a total capacity of 1.60 MW are at various stages of commissioning in West Bengal.

### Statement

#### *State-wise details of Biomass based Power Generation Projects in the country*

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.00
2.	Bihar	30.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	250.00
4.	Gujarat	31.00
5.	Haryana	46.00
6.	Karnataka	477.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	16.00
8.	Maharashtra	690.00
9.	Odisha	20.00
10.	Punjab	118.00
11.	Rajasthan	93.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	532.00



1	2	3
13. Uttarakhand		10.00
14. Uttar Pradesh		682.00
15. West Bengal		86.00
Total		3462.00

[*Translation*]

### Service Tax Cases

1199. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of registered assessee in the commercial and industrial construction services sector in the country;

(b) the zone-wise details of service tax cases filed by the service tax department and judgement delivered against the department during each of the last three years and current year, till date;

(c) the zone-wise details of appeals made by the service tax department thereto and present status of each such case; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the number of such cases considerably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

### Evasion of Taxes by Companies

1200. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain companies availing tax exemptions are allegedly evading taxes by shifting profits of non-eligible unit to one in the exempted category;

(b) if so, number of such cases reported during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such erring companies; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for close scrutiny of all such companies and also to plug the tax evasion tendencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No centralized data is maintained by the Central Board of Direct Taxes on different modes of tax evasion, including shifting of profits from a non-eligible unit to a unit under the exempted category on a case to case basis.

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

(c) Whenever any instance of tax evasion comes to the notice of the Income Tax Department, appropriate action as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 is taken.

(d) (i) Selection of cases for scrutiny is one of the important tools to check the possibility of tax evasion by assesseees, including companies, if any, mentioned at part (a) of the question above.

(ii) The scrutiny selection criteria include parameters for selecting cases availing exemption under Chapter III and claiming deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(iii) The other methods to check tax evasion include search and survey operations under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

### Additional State Levies to Fertilizer Units

1201. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in consultation with Ministry of Fertilizers has not considered alternative options to resolve settlement of arrears of back log issue of additional State levies of fertilizer units and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any communication from National Advisory Council in this regard, if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this direction; and

(c) the time by which the matter is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government does not favour the proposal to recover past period losses of the Urea manufacturers from the prospective sales, as it would mean that any purchase of Urea by a farmer after implementation of the scheme would attract *Additional Cost due to Non-recognised Input Taxation* (ACNT) for his purchase, plus an additional ACNT

for the losses suffered by the manufacturer for the period October 01, 2006 to March 31, 2011. That would tantamount to making a farmer buying Urea now to partially pay for someone else who bought it earlier.

The National Advisory Council forwarded a letter of Shri Jivabhai A Patel, former MP regarding issues relating to backlog loss to certain fertilizer companies. The NAC did not make any recommendation in this behalf but only sought information on the issues raised by the former MP.

#### **NABARD Loan to Irrigation Sector**

1202. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for irrigation projects under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to States during the last three years and the current year including Maharashtra and Karnataka;

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

(c) the details of projects on which this amount has been spent, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide more funds to States for irrigation projects during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) State-wise details of the number of projects sanctioned, total amount sanctioned and disbursed in the last three years, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and for the current year 2012-13 (upto 31 October, 2012), including for Maharashtra and Karnataka is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) No specific allocation is made under RIDF for irrigation projects. During the year 2012-13, allocation of Rs.15,000 crore has been made under RIDF XVIII. The State Governments can take loan within the allocation for eligible activities, which include irrigation also.

#### **Statement**

*RIDF – Irrigation Projects Sanctioned and Amount Disbursed for the last three years*

(Rs. crore)

State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13 (upto 31.10.12)			
	No. of Pro-jects sanctioned	San-ction	Disbur- sement	No. of Pro-jects sanctioned	San-ction	Disbur- sement	No. of Pro-jects sanctioned	San-ction	Disbur- sement	No. of Pro-jects sanctioned	San-ction	Disbur- sement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	73	569	298	34	350	345	39	669	363	14	72	246
2	Arunachal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	6	2	7	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
4	Bihar	922	139	83	2	2	28	167	188	96	181	19	40
5	Chhattisgarh	11	86	112	12	129	69	6	50	125	2	8	9
6	Goa	1	64	67	1	57	65	1	64	58	1	71	0
7	Gujarat	200	208	192	5302	274	205	3	636	426	4	861	325
8	Haryana	512	333	131	8	162	80	156	212	103	0	0	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	53	44	73	148	8.5	86	39	70	136	31	46	39
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	27	6	37	15	23	41	8	0	0	2
11	Jharkhand	15	10	16	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	397	158	185	274	144	178	354	114	134	82	82	28
13	Kerala	35	24	45	213	261	123	77	147	44	17	2	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	830	413	3	508	191	7	1142	8.55	2	142	63
15	Maharashtra	29	303	305	21	337	278	50	325	334	0	0	93
16	Manipur	0	0	0	87	19	7	0	0	5	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	8	13	6	6	10	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	12566	186	205	1189	236	301	794	536	262	25334	385	41
21	Puducherry	0	0	1	7	20	2	1	33	5	0	0	0
22	Punjab	281	173	54	27	224	62	788	114	61	4	429	0
23	Rajasthan	0	0	58	0	01	96	7	309	104	0	0	5
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	8	82	104	14	102	77	16	109	112	6	92	58
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	103	785	834	8110	423	902	5	422	465	134	1350	242
28	Uttarakhand	128	40	69	199	138	71	177	211	86	0	0	0
29	West Bengal	1286	80	92	3215	143	89	5	292	110	3	23	9
Total		16630	4127	3374	18885	3669	3294	2715	5685	3919	25815	3581	1225

Sanction details are for the respective years but Disbursement details include amount disbursed against sanctions made during the earlier years as well.

#### Procurement and Distribution of Medicines

care centres;

1203. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a company with Independent Directors on board to procure drugs and equipments to be distributed to State-run medi-

(c) whether the existing system of procurement of drugs/medicines and their distribution to the States is not transparent; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the setting up a company will improve distribution of drugs to States and prevent leakages and red-tapism?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has set up a society in the name of Central Medical Services (CMSS) on 22nd March, 2012, under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The objective of this Society is to function as an independent, professional and autonomous agency for procurement of quality health sector goods and services required by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in a transparent and fair manner and make the goods available at convenient locations for the benefit of the users by addressing efficiently the supply chain issues.

(c) Following major deficiencies have been identified in the current system of procurement of health sector goods:

- (i) Absence of IT enabled supply chain management.
- (ii) Inadequate supply chain infrastructure.
- (iii) Manual collection of data and absence of any credible Management Information System (MIS) for proper stocking and inventory management.
- (iv) Delays in estimation of quantities and in settlement of tenders leading to delayed supplies.

(d) CMSS will improve distribution of drugs and prevent leakages and red-tapism by introducing the following:

- (i) IT enabled transparent and competitive systems for procurement so that goods are procured at competitive rates.
- (ii) An efficient supply chain to prevent leakages.
- (iii) An MIS to prevent stock outs and excess inventory and also to reduce wastage.
- (iv) Society shall function as an independent, professional and autonomous agency.

[Translation]

#### **Hostels for STs**

1204. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unutilized funds sanctioned by the Union Government for construction of twenty girls hostel building in Madhya Pradesh is pending for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said funds are likely to be released by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) No Madam, The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has already released complete funds amounting to Rs. 1740 lakhs to the State Govt, of Madhya Pradesh for construction of twenty girls hostels building.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Health of Malnourished Children**

1205. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether soyabean and de-oiled cakes soyameal are being used for packed edibles for the malnourished children;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the use of raw and partially processed soyabean and de-oiled cakes soyameal as edibles is injurious to the health;

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

(d) whether the Academy of Nutrition Improvement, Nagpur has drawn the attention of the Government towards it;

(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) Soya bean and de-oiled soya meal are being used as one of the ingredients in some of the recipes for supplementary nutrition as a high source of protein. These are processed products in which the anti-nutritional factors have been denatured and consumption of these foods do not carry any health hazards.

(b) and (c) Raw Soya bean contains some anti-nutritional factors like trypsin inhibitors, phytohaemagglutins and phytoestrogens. However, after processing of soya bean, the antinutritional factors are significantly reduced and have not been shown to cause any ill effects. There

is no authentic and scientific data available on ill-effects of consumption of supplementary foods, which consists of soya as one of the ingredients.

(d) to (f) Letters from Academy of Nutrition Improvement have been received and overwhelming views of nutrition expert subscribes replies given at (a), (b) and (c).

#### **Policy Rates Benefit to Borrowers**

1206. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks are not passing on the benefit of cut in policy rates to the borrowers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lending rates of banks have not come down in tandem with reduction in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. Following the measure taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to reduce the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 125 basis points during January-March, 2012 and the Repo Rate by 50 basis points to 8 per cent effective 17.04.2012, the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) reduced their respective Base Rates from the range of 7.38 -11.85 per cent as at end-March, 2012 to 7.25 - 11.75 per cent as at end-October, 2012. The modal Base Rates of banks declined by 25 basis points to 10.50 per cent during the same period, suggesting that banks are broadly following the policy rate signal.

After the reduction in CRR by 25 basis points effective 22.9.12 a few banks, mostly public sector banks, have subsequently reduced their Base Rates in October, 2012.

#### **Reviewing the Management Structure and Practices**

1207. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering reviewing the management structure and practices of hospitals and health institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to introduce refresher course for medical and non-medical personnel of hospitals and institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since 'Health' is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no proposal under consideration at present to review the management structure and practices of hospitals and health institutions.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Financial Assistance for Grid Connectivity**

1208. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide financial assistance to the States for establishing grid connectivity with power generated through renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major challenges being faced in tapping renewable energy sources; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to increase the power generation capacity of renewable energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Power generated from grid connected renewable power projects is currently evacuated through existing grid system in the respective States where these projects are set up. At this stage, no separate financial assistance is envisaged to the States for grid connectivity of renewable energy based power projects.

(c) The major challenges in exploration of renewable energy sources are:

- Inherent intermittent nature of renewable energy sources leading to low capacity utilization factors and need for storage.
- Grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply;
- Relatively higher capital investment compared to conventional power projects.
- Requirement of preferential tariffs to make investment commercially attractive.
- General difficulties in servicing and maintenance in remote areas where the renewable energy projects/systems are installed.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to increase power generation capacity of renewable energy sources. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States.
- A minimum percentage for purchase of electricity by distribution companies from renewable energy sources.
- Guidelines by CERC to SERCs for fixation of preferential tariffs.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal systems.

[English]

**Misuse of Correction Fluids and  
Nail Paint Removers**

1209. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of increasing misuse of liquid paper correction fluids and nail paint removers as intoxicating substances by street children and young adults in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban their marketing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other corrective measures being contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In compliance of the directions of Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh in CWP No. 1332 of 2010 – *Vyakti Vikas Kender Vs. Union of India and others* on the issue of misuse by children/street children of correction fluid/ thinner, which are chemical substances generally used in offices, and other similar chemical substances, as intoxicating substance/drug by inhaling them to get stimulating effects like drugs, the Government issued a Notification on 17.7.2012 for regulating the manufacture/ trade of these chemical substances. All State/Union Territory Governments and various Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to take immediate necessary action for enforcement of the measures contained in the said notification, by sensitizing the industries producing them and the traders/shops distributing/selling them. The measures mentioned in the said notification to be enforced include:

- (i) Banning of production of bottled Correction Fluids as well as bottled Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes for retail sale.
- (ii) Banning of sale of bottled Correction Fluids as well as bottled Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing purposes as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes.
- (iii) Permitting sale of Correction Fluids as well as Thinners, of any chemical composition, both for ink erasing purposes as well as for use as Nail Polish removers and similar other purposes in the form of pens or similar devices which allow limited amounts of the chemicals to come out of those devices when used.
- (iv) Mandatory warning should be made on the application devices (pens or otherwise) of correcting fluids/thinners regarding the effects on health on inhalation of vapor/consumption of the chemicals contained therein.



### Sale of Soft Drinks in Hospitals

1210. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directive to all Government hospitals to allow the establishment of automatic vending machines for sale of sweetened soft drinks and colas;

(b) if so, the details of such directive;

(c) the reason for allowing sale of soft drinks of Multi-National Companies in hospitals; and

(d) the steps proposed to ban the sale of sugared and sweetened colas and soft drinks in all hospital premises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Since 'Health' is a State subject, it is up to the State Government to take decision in this regard. However, as far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi i.e. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare not issued any directive in this regard.

[*Translation*]

### Cess on Diesel Cars and SUVs

1211. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties levied on the sale of diesel propelled cars and Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to impose/increase rate of cess on such vehicles in order to control sale and to reduce the increasing burden of subsidy on diesel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The central excise duty on diesel driven motor vehicles of length not exceeding 4 meters with engine capacity not exceeding 1500 cc is 12%. Motor vehicles of length exceeding 4 meters and engine capacity not exceeding 1500 cc attract duty at 24%. The duty on motor vehicles of engine capacity exceeding 1500 cc is 27%. Education Cess, Secondary and Higher Education Cess and National Calamity Contingent Duty are also levied at the rates of 2%, 1% and 1% respectively on the above categories of motor vehicles.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

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

[*English*]

### Setting up of CGHS Dispensaries

1212. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 4062 dated 26th August, 2011 regarding setting up of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dipensaries and state:

(a) the present status of setting up of each of the CGHS dispensaries where construction is going on, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received approval of the building plan submitted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) regarding the construction of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government for getting approval of building plan from the concerned agency at the earliest so as to start construction of CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

*Status of construction of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi/NCR – location-wise*

Sl. No.	Location of the Plot	Current Status
1	2	4
1.	Ashok Vihar	The CGHS Wellness Centre has been shifted and is now functioning in the newly constructed building.

1	2	4
2.	Sector-9, 11 and 23, Dwarka	The modified building plans for Sector 9 and 23 are to be submitted to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) as desired by them. The building plan for Sector 11 is being prepared. The boundary walls are already constructed.
3.	Paschim Vihar	The building plan has been submitted to Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) through CP WD for obtaining the requisite approval. MCD has now asked for the lay out plan of the area. The requisite lay out plan has been obtained from DDA and submitted to MCD. The boundary wall is already constructed.
4.	Pitam Pura	The building plan has been submitted to MCD through CPWD for obtaining the requisite approval. NOC has also been obtained from Delhi Fire Service. The boundary wall is already constructed.
5.	Shakurbasti	The building plan has been submitted to MCD through CPWD for obtaining the requisite approval. NOC has also been obtained from Delhi Fire Service. The boundary wall is already constructed.
6.	Sector-16, Rohini	The building plan prepared by the Central Design Bureau (CDB) has been submitted to MCD for approval. The boundary wall is already constructed.
7.	Sector-3, Rohini	The building plan is under preparation. The boundary wall is already constructed.
8.	Vikas Puri	Building Plan prepared by CDB has been submitted to MCD for approval. MCD has sought clarification from by DDA about other community facilities (OCF) in the area. DDA has been approached for the requisite clearance from Screening Committee. The boundary wall is already constructed.
9.	Prasad Nagar	The building plan has been submitted to MCD and Delhi Fire Service for approval. The boundary wall is under construction.
10.	Yamuna Vihar	CPWD has started the construction work.
11.	Mayur Vihar-I	CPWD has started the construction work.
12.	Patparganj	The Building Plan has been submitted to MCD for approval. NOC from Delhi Fire Service is already-obtained. Final approval of Building Plan will be issued by MCD after obtaining NOC from The Delhi Urban Art Commission.
13.	Gurgaon	The construction of dispensary bifiding is almost complete. HUDA is being approached to extend the construction period which will facilitate obtaining water and sewer connection from HUDA.



1	2	4
14. Sheikh Sarai		Approval of Building Plan by DDA is in final stage. The boundary wall is already constructed.
15. Nauroji Nagar		The modified building plan on the suggestion of NDMC is re-submitted. The boundary wall is already constructed.
16. Sector-7, MB Road		CDB is preparing the building plan for the CGHS Wellness Centre. The boundary wall is already constructed.
17. Vasant Vihar		Building Plan is submitted to MCD. NOC has been obtained from the Delhi Fire Service. The boundary wall is already constructed.
18. Minto Road		CDB has prepared the building plan but the same could not be submitted as there is some encroachment in the plot by Jhuggi Dwellers and Delhi Urban Slum Commission is in the process of clearing the rent by resettlement of the Jhuggi Dwellers to other place.
19. Sector-4, R. K. Puram		The building plan is being developed. The boundary wall is under construction.
20. Vasant Kunj		CDB is preparing the building plan for the CGHS Wellness Centre. The boundary wall is under construction.

### Operational Anganwadi Centres

1213. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new projects as well as new Anganwadi Centres made operational as part of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the country;

(b) the number of projects and Anganwadi Centres out of these made operational in Kerala; and

(c) the response and increase in benefits as a result of these new projects and Anganwadi Centres in the Country as a whole and Kerala in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Out of 7076 sanctioned projects and 13.71 lakhs sanctioned AWCs/ mini-AWCs, 7005 projects and 13.19 lakhs Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs are operational under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in the country as on 30.09.2012.

(b) In Kerala, out of 258 sanctioned projects and 33115 sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs, 258 projects and 33110 AWCs/mini-AWCs are operational as on 30.09.2012.

(c) As per reports, 916.58 lakh Children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women & lactating mothers (P&LM), including 10.82 lakh in Kerala, received supplementary nutrition and similarly 346.47 lakhs Children (3-6 years), including 4.91 lakhs children (3-6 years) in Kerala, attended AWCs for per-school education as on 30.09.2012.

[*Translation*]

### Swayamsidha Yojna

1214. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Swayamsidha Yojna in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Swayamsidha Scheme was launched with effect from 2000- 2001 and ended on 31.03.2008 after two extensions. Ever since, and till date, there has been no Swayamsidha Scheme.

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

#### **Foreign Tours of Officials**

1215. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign tours undertaken by various officers from the level of Director upto the level of Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries visited by them along with the objectives of these visits; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on these visits of the officers and their family members along with the benefits derived by these companies through these foreign visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) During 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, there were 26, 37 and 50 foreign visit respectively, under taken by the officers at the level of Director and Chairman and Managing Directors of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC).

(b) and (c) The officers at the level of Director and Chairman and Managing Directors visited U.K, USA, France, Uganda, Kuwait, Venezuela, Canada, Mauritius, Mexico, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Hongkong, London, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Germany, Spain, Australia, Italy, Oman, Qatar, Japan, etc.

Total expenditure on these visits is Rs. 3,41,21,151-. Visit by family members, if, any, are on personal account and expenses towards such visits are not borne by the Corporation. The objective of these visits are to explore the global business opportunities and foster business growth, attend roadshows, board meetings etc.

#### **Tribes Advisory Council**

1216. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where Tribes Advisory Councils have been constituted and the work assigned to them;

(b) whether some States have not yet constituted Tribes Advisory Councils in their respective States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) With regard to the Tribes Advisory Council, the Para 4 (1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution envisages that "There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein. In terms of clause (2) of Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule, it shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

The Tribes Advisory Councils have been constituted in the Scheduled Areas States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan and non Scheduled Areas States of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The directions of the Hon'ble President have been conveyed to the State Government of Uttarakhand for constitution of Tribes Advisory Council in the State.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Pricing of D6 Gas**

1217. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the implication of the court orders in respect of distribution and pricing of natural gas from the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 Basin;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the impact of such an order on the future gas utilization policy of the Government;

(d) whether the Government proposes to intervene in the matter to settle the disputes early; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Hon Tale Division bench of Bombay High Court vide judgment dated 15.06.2009 disposed of the Appeals with direction to the parties i.e. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Reliance Natural Resources Limited (RNRL) that within one month from the date of judgement, the parties should enter into a "suitable arrangement" on the basis of quantity, tenure and price as specified and agreed between the parties under the MoU.

The Government filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court against the RNRL and RIL challenging the above judgment of Bombay High Court to protect interest of the Government and public at large.

The Supreme Court of India delivered judgment on 7th May, 2010 in Civil Appeal No. 4273 of 2010 [Reliance Natural Resources Limited (RNRL) versus Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)] and Civil Appeal No. 4277 of 2010 (Union of India versus RIL). Two separate but largely concurring opinions were delivered by Justice P. Sathasivam, on behalf of himself and the Chief Justice, and Justice Sudershan Reddy. Whereas there were some points of difference between the two judges, as far as the Union of India was concerned, there was complete unanimity in all the findings relating to the regulation and supply of natural gas. These findings are briefly summarized as follows:

- (i) All natural gas vests in the Union of India by virtue of Article 297, and title vests to the delivery point in accordance with Article 27.1 of the PSC.
- (ii) Since some functions of the Union relating to the exploration and supply of natural gas have been privatized, such private parties are also bound by other Constitutional obligations that would have been applicable to the Union of India if such functions had not been privatized.
- (iii) The power of the Union of India to regulate supply and production of natural gas is paramount under the Constitution, relevant statutes and the PSC itself and this cannot be superseded by a private arrangement.

(iv) Allocation of natural gas made by the EGOM cannot be overridden by a contractor through a private arrangement.

(v) Contractor, i.e. RIL, is bound by the decisions of the EGOM on price, quantity and tenure of supply of natural gas.

(vi) Supplies of natural gas can only be made in accordance with the policies of the Government.

Further Welspun Maxsteel Limited and Essar Steel Limited had filed W.P. No.3748/2011 and W.P. No.3106/2011 in the High Court of Mumbai and Delhi respectively challenging the cuts imposed in the supply of gas to them from KG D6 by EGOM. Both the Petitions were disposed off on 8.7.2011 and 29.9.2011 respectively and the action taken by the Government was upheld as being consistent with the Gas Utilization Policy laid down by EGOM.

[*Translation*]

#### **Clean India Campaign**

1218. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Clean India Campaign' to sensitize public on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene at tourist destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the monuments/ destinations identified under the said campaign;

(c) the funds earmarked under the said campaign along with the criteria adopted for the same, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to continue the campaign and provide funds thereunder during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

through ownership and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The Ministry has identified about 120 monuments/destinations which include World Heritage sites in India, ASI monuments and other important tourist destinations under this Campaign. The list of the monuments/destinations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) One of the components of this campaign is

adoption of monuments/destinations by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Corporate sector as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility for its upkeep and cleanliness. It is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

(d) and (e) The Government proposes to continue this campaign during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. However, no funds have been allocated by the Government for this campaign.

### **Statement**

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Monuments/Destinations	Location
1	2	3
UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India		
1	Agra Fort	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
2	Taj Mahal	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
3	Humayun's Tomb	Delhi
4	Qutab Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi
5	The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
6	Fatehpur Sikri	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
7	Red Fort Complex	Delhi
8	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	Uttarakhand
9	Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
10	Ellora Caves	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
11	Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa
12	Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)
13	Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
14	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh
15	Group of Monuments Mahabalipuram	Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu)
16	Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
17	Great Living Chola Temples 12	Tamil Nadu
18	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka
19	Mountain Railways of India	Darjeeling (West Bengal)

1	2	3
20	Sun Temple Konark	Odisha
21	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh
22	Champaner – Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat
23	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Formerly Victoria Terminus)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
24	Mahabodhi Temple	Gaya (Bihar)
<b>Other Monuments/Destinations Identified for Campaign Clean India</b>		
25	Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
26	Se' Cathedral and St Francis Assisi Church Complex	Old Goa
27	Gwalior Fort	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
28	Buddhist Caves	Kanheri (Maharashtra)
29	Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth Between Jaracm and Syndai	Um – Nyakaneth, Meghalaya
30	Jantar Mantar	Delhi
31	India Gate	Delhi
32	Purana Qila	Delhi
33	Safdarjang Tomb	Delhi
34	Rajghat	Delhi
35	Akshardham	Delhi
36	Lodhi Tomb	Delhi
37	Chandni Chowk	Delhi
38	Connaught Place	Delhi
39	Lotus Temple	Delhi
40	Tuglakabad	Delhi
41	Daulatabad Fort	Daulatabad/Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
42	Ferozshah Palace and Tehkhna	Hisar (Haryana)
43	Group of Temples	Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)
44	Group of Monuments at Chhittaurgarh	Badoli/Chittaurgarh (Rajasthan)
45	Group of Temples at Jageshwar	Phulai Gunth/Almora (Uttarakhand)
46	Ancient Palaces attributed to Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
47	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi/Dibang (Arunachal Pradesh)
48	Vishnudol	Gaurisagar/Sibsagar (Assam)

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

1	2	3
76	Belur-Halebid-Shravanabelagola	Belur (Karnataka)
77	Mysore— Somanthpur-Srirangapatna-Bandipur-Nagarkole-Kabini	Mysore (Karnataka)
78	Mysore Palace	Mysore (Karnataka)
79	Fort Kochi, Kochi	Kochi (Kerala)
80	Alappuzha-Backwaters	Alappuzha (Kerala)
81	Kumarakom-Back waters	Kumarakom (Kerala)
82	Varkala-Beach	Varkala (Kerala)
83	Munnar Bus Stand Terminal	Munnar (Kerala)
84	Kovalam-Beach	Kovalam (Kerala)
85	Charminar	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
86	Husain Sagar Lake	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
87	Vishakhapatnam-Beach and Araku Valley	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
88	Amravati-Buddhist Site	Andhra Pradesh
89	Kamakhya Temple	Guwahati (Assam)
90	Brahmaputra River Cruise site, Major Banks and Ghats	Brahmaputra (Assam)
91	Sandra Island at Loktak Lake, Manipur	Manipur (Arunachal Pradesh)
92	Bag e Bahu, Jammu	Jammu
93	Pahalgam	Jammu and Kashmir
94	Gulmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
95	Sonmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
96	Khilanmarg	Jammu and Kashmir
97	Shalimar	Jammu and Kashmir
98	Hazrat Bagh	Jammu and Kashmir
99	Nishat Garden	Jammu and Kashmir
100	Dal Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
101	Jallianwala Bagh	Amritsar (Punjab)
102	Amritsar Temple (Approach to Temple)	Amritsar (Punjab)
103	Shimla Mall Road	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
104	Dalhousie, Khajjar	Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh)
105	Amer Fort, Amer	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
106	Hawa Mahal	Jaipur (Rajasthan)

1	2	3
107	City Palace	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
108	Sisodia Rani Garden	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
109	Ghat ki Rani	Rajasthan
110	Sikandara	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
111	Dashaswamedh Ghat	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
112	Har Ki Pauri	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)
113	Ram Jhula	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)
114	Buddhist Complex Lalitgiri	Cuttack (Odisha)
115	Puri Temple	Puri (Odisha)
116	Buddhist Complex Ratnagiri and Udaygiri	Jaipur (Odisha)
117	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)
118	Site of Mouryan Palace	Patna (Bihar)
119	Ancient Remains Vaishali	Vaishali (Bihar)
120	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh

[English]

#### **Bonus Limit for GDS**

1219. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry has received any proposals from the postal department to lift the discrepancy among the Postal Department staff and Gramin Dak Sevas (GDS) employees in sanctioning the bonus limit for GDS as Rs. 2500/- and whereas Rs. 3500/- for department staff;

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

(c) if not the reasons for the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A proposal has been received from Department of Posts for enhancing the ceiling for calculation of ex-gratia bonus payable to Gramin Dak Sewaks from the existing limit of Rs. 2,500/- per month to Rs. 3,500/- per month at par with Central Government employees.

(b) and (c) The Department of Posts has been advised to provide certain inputs with a view to considering the issue in an overall perspective. Based on the inputs

received, the matter will be processed for appropriate decision.

[Translation]

#### **Foreign Aid in Gujrat**

1220. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects started with foreign aid in Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the manner / type of assistance being provided for the said projects;

(c) the project-wise extent of progress made thereunder; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.



(c) The projects are at various stages of implementation. The details of amount disbursed as on 31.10.2012 are available at column 6, Statement-I.

(d) The details are available at column 7, Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

*The details of projects started with foreign aid in Gujarat during last three year and current year*

(Amount: US \$ Million)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Donor Agency	Date of Agree-ment	Total Amount of loan author-ised	Total Amount disbursed till 31.10.12	Date of closing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A: State Sector Project:</b>						
1	2778-IND Gujarat Solar Power Transmission Project.	ADB	27.2.2012	100.00	Nil	31.3.2015
<b>B: Central Sector Projects:</b>						
1	4765-IN Integrated Coastal Zone Management (covers 3 States including Gujarat).	IDA	22.7.2010	221.96	23.99	31.12.2015
2.	4978-IN National Rural Livelihood Project (12 States including Gujarat)	IDA	18.7.2011	1000.00	11.52	31.12.2016
3.	5074-IN National Dairy Support Project (covers 14 States including Gujarat)	IDA	13.4.2012	352.00	Nil	31.12.2017

**Statement-II**

*The details of terms and conditions of external loans*

Sl. No.	Country/ Institution	Grace Period (in years)	Maturity Period (in years)	Rate of Interest (in%)	Commitment charges (in%)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ADB	0 to 5	12 to 20	LIBOR + 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 and 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(iii) 0.15% n undisbursed amount in respect of loans negotiated on or after 01.10.2007.
2	I.D.A.	10	35	0.75	0.50	(A) 0.75% shown under interest column is termed as Service Charges.  (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 25 years.  (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.  (D) Commitment charges payable on undrawn credit amount is Nil for four years (2008-12) after full waiver (World Bank FY July to June)

(Abbreviations: ADB: Asian Development Bank, IDA: International Development Association)

#### **Amendment in Fema**

1221. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decisions taken by the Government in regard to raising the FDI limit in the retail market in the country faced implementation related hurdle due to the amendments not made in the rules under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and 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 Sections 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.

#### **Reservation in Anganwadi Centres**

1222. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Supervisors/Workers/Helpers belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Class, State-wise;

(b) whether the provisions of reservation in employment is also applicable in the recruitment of these employees in Anganwadi Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The data-base of number of Supervisors/Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward classes is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Under the ICDS Scheme, the post of Supervisor is a regular post and borne on the State Cadre. The policy of reservation, if any, is applicable for their recruitment as per State Government Rules.

As regards AWWs/AWHs, the ICDS Scheme envisages them as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part-time basis, in the area of child care and development. The guidelines also stipulate that special care should be taken in their selection so that, children of SCs and other weaker sections of the Society are ensured free access to the Anganwadi.

The AWWs/AWHs are appointed by the respective States/UTs from the local communities. Since the Central Govt, has neither any role in their appointment nor do they hold any Civil post, no such guidelines have been prescribed for reservation for SC/ST in the appointment of AWWs/AWHs.

[*English*]

#### **Interest Rate on Agriculture Loan**

1223. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to bring down the rate of interest of term loans from the existing 12 per cent to 7 percent for farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. 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.

[*Translation*]

#### **Involvement of LIC Officials in Scam**

1224. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misappropriation of insured amounts through fake death certificates in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against officials/agents involved in this scam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure public money and stop such incidents in future?

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

[*English*]

#### **Collateral on Loans to MSME**

1225. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints/representations against banks regarding collateral on loans given to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MSME has requested for strict implementation of easier loan norms for the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 have classification to capture the data relating to complaints against collateral loan given to MSME. However, complaints received in Government Banks, SIDBI and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard are dealt with under the Customer Care guidelines of RBI.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken following steps to ensure easy flow of credit to MSME sector:

- i. PM Task Force on MSME targets monitored on a quarterly basis by GOI and RBI.
- ii. SMERA (SME Rating Agency of India) accredited in September 2012 for the purpose of risk weighting, the banks claims for capital adequacy purposes in addition to existing five domestic credit rating agencies.
- iii. Banks have been mandated not to accept collateral security in case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs extended to MSE units.
- iv. Lead banks have been advised to operationalize at least one specialized MSE branch In every district.
- v. Banks have been instructed to adopt IBA approved common application forms for loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs.
- vi. India Opportunity Venture Fund (IOVF) set up in August 2012 with GOI support of Rs. 2000 crores in FY 2012-13 for enhancing equity support to MSME sector.
- vii. SIDBI's strategy reoriented for addressing the financial and nonfinancial gaps in the MSME ecosystem.
- viii. It has been decided to include SIDBI as an eligible borrower for availing of ECB for on-lending to MSME sector.

- ix. RBI has allocated Rs. 5,000 crore to SIDBI in for FY 2012-13 in order to augment the refinance capabilities of SIDBI and stimulating the growth of MSEs.

#### **Funds for TSP**

1226. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during the last three financial years, as per the guidelines issued by the Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had issued guidelines in 2005 for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes to all State Governments and UT Administrations. As per the guidelines, earmarking of funds for TSP from Total State Plan outlay should be at least in the proportion to the ST population to the total population of the State/UT. As per the information received from the Planning Commission, the year-wise allocation under TSP by States/UTs during the last three financial years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Planning Commission had set up a Task Force under the chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 to review the operational difficulties in implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) both at the level of Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments. Based on the recommendations made by the Task Force, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP, commencing from the year 2011-12. As per the information received from the Planning Commission, Ministry/Department-wise statement showing funds earmarked for TSP for 2010-11 and 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement-II.

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

**Statement-I***TSP Allocation during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2370.86	2529.20	2973.13
2	Assam	49.85	53.53	77.46
3	Bihar	163.38	222.49	300.21
4	Chhattisgarh	3663.10	4207.14	5561.44
5	Goa	136.99	153.10	235.91
6	Gujarat	3616.02	4146.45	5103.03
7	Himachal Pradesh	243.00	270.00	297.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	559.97	673.75	743.45
9	Jharkhand	4160.46	4657.72	6027.37
10	Karnataka	1947.00	1517.94	1866.95
11	Kerala	180.86	200.50	284.19
12	Madhya Pradesh	3740.26	4244.10	4964.90
13	Maharashtra	2053.25	3147.89	3693.50
14	Manipur	741.14	1017.50	1071.85
15	Odisha	2171.48	2463.08	3603.43
16	Rajasthan	2115.35	2857.41	3568.18
17	Sikkim	58.39	92.74	40.90
18	Tamil Nadu	175.04	208.88	253.92
19	Tripura	575.91	630.27	607.47
20	Uttar Pradesh	28.45	31.00	31.85
21	Uttarakhand	194.85	204.00	234.00
22	West Bengal	963.55	1127.28	1470.29
23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68.95	80.73	173.92
24	Daman and Diu	13.66	14.99	28.79
Total		29991.77	34751.69	43213.14

\* Source: Planning Commission

**Statement-II***Statement Showing Funds Earmarked for TSP during 2011-12 and 2012-13\**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Ministry /Department	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>			
1	Department of Agriculture and Co-Operation	740.96	882.59
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	100.80	116.00
3	Ministry of Coal	27.00	31.00
<b>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</b>			
4	Department of Telecommunications	8.57	12.00
5	Department of Information Technology	201.00	201.00
<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and public Distribution</b>			
6	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40	4.06
7	Ministry of Culture	15.70	17.28
8	Ministry of Environment and Forests	15.00	16.00
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>			
9	Department of Health and Family Welfare	1932.00	2224.41
10	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	18.00	19.80
11	Department of AIDS Control	139.40	139.40
12	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	26.40	27.72
<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>			
13	Department of School Education and Literacy	4168.40	4918.68
14	Department of Higher Education	982.73	1159.35
15	Ministry of Labour and Employment	106.60	202.54
16	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	135.30	139.48
17	Ministry of Mines	8.12	8.72
18	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	375.00	500.00
19	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	7.36	17.44
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>			
20	Department of Rural Development	3081.94	3460.37

1	2	3	4
21	Department of Land Resources	269.92	320.05
22	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1100.00	1400.00
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>			
23	Department of Science and Technology	58.75	61.93
24	Ministry of Textiles	60.00	84.00
25	Ministry of Tourism	27.50	30.25
26	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	3723.01	4090.00
27	Ministry of Water Resources	11.60	19.50
28	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1037.30	1517.00
29	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	82.60	85.60
All Ministry/Department - Total		18462.36	21706.17

\* Source: Planning Commission

#### **Credit to MSME**

1227. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure easy flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to make credit rating mandatory through the Credit Information Bureau Limited (CIBIL); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure easy flow of credit to MSMEs in the country:

- i. Set up CGTMSE in August, 2000 to provide guarantee cover to loans extended to MSEs.
- ii. SMERA (SME Rating Agency of India) accredited in September, 2012 for the purpose of risk weighting, the banks claims for capital adequacy purposes in addition to existing five domestic credit rating agencies.
- iii. PM Task Force on MSME targets monitored on a quarterly basis by GOI and RBI.

- iv. Banks have been mandated not to accept collateral security in case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs extended to MSE units.
- v. Lead banks have been advised to operationalize at least one specialized MSE branch in every district.
- vi. Banks have been instructed to adopt IBA approved common application forms for loans upto Rs. 25 lakhs.
- vii. India Opportunity Venture Fund (IOVF) set up in August 2012 with GOI support of Rs. 2000 crores in FY 2012-13 for enhancing equity support to MSME sector.
- viii. SIDBI's strategy reoriented for addressing the financial and nonfinancial gaps in the MSME ecosystem.
- ix. It has been decided to include SIDBI as an eligible borrower for availing of ECB for on-lending to MSME sector.
- x. RBI has allocated Rs. 5,000 crore to SIDBI in for FY 2012-13 in order to augment the refinance capabilities of SIDBI and stimulating the growth of MSEs.

(b) and (c) CIBIL is not a credit rating agency, and therefore, question does not arise.



[Translation]

### Duty on Import of Sugar

1228. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the custom duty imposed on the import of sugar during the last one year, month-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to amend import duty/policy of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) During the period from 5th July, 2011 to 30th June, 2012 the Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on raw/white/refined sugar was 'nil'. However, additional duty of customs (CVD) @ Rs.95 per quintal and special additional duty of customs (SAD) @ 4% wa payable. During the period from 1st July, 2012 to 12th July, 2012, raw/white/refined sugar attracted BCD at 60%. With effect from 13th July, 2012, the BCD applicable on raw/white/refined sugar is 10%. There has been no change in CVD and SAD during the period 1st July, 2012 to till date.

(b) and (c) The Government reviews the import duty/policy of sugar from time to time and takes appropriate action taking into consideration all relevant factors.

### National Rural Health Mission

1229. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified 264 districts which require more attention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the names of such districts, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for proper monitoring of implementation of NRHM in every district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State-wise names of the districts are annexed as Statement.

(c) Public being a State subject the Programmes covered under NRHM are implemented by the State Government. Under NRHM, the States have been supported through annual State Programme Implementation Plan which is appraised and approved by Government of India based on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee. Though primary responsibility of its implementation and regular close monitoring are rest with the States, the Government has put in place various monitoring mechanisms under NRHM that include the following:

1. **Annual Common Review Mission (CRM):** The Mission is undertaken in 12-15 States every year. The CRM teams comprise of senior officers of Government of India, Development Partners, Public Health Experts and Civil Society Representatives. The team visit health facilities in the State as part of the CRM exercise.
2. **Joint Review Mission (JRM):** Joint Review Missions are undertaken every year to review the Reproductive and Child Health component of NRHM. Mission teams include professionals from Civil Society, w Development Partners and Public Health Experts.
3. Health Management Information System (HMIS) is an integrated web-based system which compiles progress district wise/facility—wise on key parameters using a web based interface.
4. **Community Monitoring:** Performance of the Mission is also monitored through the community monitoring process including through RKS, VHSNCs and Rural and Urban local bodies.
5. Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) has been set up to ensure registration of all pregnant mothers and children and to monitor delivery of full spectrum of services to pregnant woman and immunization services to children.
6. **Integrated Monitoring Visits:** Integrated monitoring visits are undertaken to the high focus districts by teams consisting of officials from Ministry and Development Partners.
7. **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** AHS has been introduced in 284 districts (as per 2001 Census) in



9 States including 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Rajasthan) and Assam to monitor district wise progress annually on key health indicators and take appropriate remedial action in poor performing districts.

8. **Financial Monitoring:** Financial monitoring is done

through analysis of FMRs and monitoring the Monthly Statement of Fund Position, Concurrent Audit, Annual Statutory Audit, Financial Review Visit of States and UTs.

9. On the request of the Department, CAG has agreed to undertake Annual transaction audit from 2011-12.

### **Statement**

#### *List of 264 High focus districts*

1	2
Uttar Pradesh (46)	Shrawasti, Balrampur, Budaun, Bahraich, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Siddharth Nagar, Kheri, Farrukhabad, Banda, Etah, Kannauj, Sitapur, Fatehpur, Chitrakoot, Bareilly, Unnao, Kaushambi, Hathras, Auraiya, Etawah, Barabanki, Pilibhit, Rampur, Rae Bareli, Moradabad, Maharajganj, Agra, Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, Firozabad, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kushinagar, Sant Kabir Nagar, Mirzapur, Mathura, Chandauli, Mainpuri, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Aligarh, Basti, Mahoba, Jalaun, Kanpur Dehat, Kheri Lakhimpur
Bihar (36)	Sheohar, Purnia, Jamui, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Supaul, Saharsa, Nawada, Araria, Banka, Paschim Champaran, Gaya, Katihar, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Purabi Champaran, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Buxar, Begusarai, Aurangabad, Khagaria, Bhojpur, Sheikpura, Madhubani, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Samastipur, Vaishali, Bhagalpur, Saran, Siwan, Alwar
Madhya Pradesh (34)	Sheopur, Jhabua, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Panna, Umaria, Dindori, Morena, Tikamgarh, Satna, Damoh, Raisen, Rajgarh, Guna, Rewa, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Bhind, Balaghat, Seoni, Betul, Shahdol, Mandla, Barwani, Harda, Chhindwara, Ratlam, Katni, Dewas, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Anuppur, Singrauli, East Namar.
Rajasthan (19)	Barmer, Dhaulpur, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Dausa, Sirohi, Baran, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Alwar, Pali, Churu, Jodhpur.
Jharkhand (19)	Giridih, Pakaur, Godda, Chatra, Sahibganj, Kodarma, Jamtara, Deoghar, Palamu, Garhwa, Dumka, Latehar, Simdega, Gumla, Pashchimi Singhbhum,

1	2
	Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, East Singhbhum
Odisha (18)	Balangir, Bargarh, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Sambalpur, Kenoujhar, Gajapati, Sundargarh, Koraput, Kandhamal, Nabarangapur, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Boudh, Anugul, Nayagarh.
Chhattisgarh (16)	Surguja, Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur, Kanker, Bastar, Koriya, Raigarh, Mahasamund, Janjgir-Champa, Kawardha, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Bijapur, Narayanpur.
Jammu and Kashmir (6)	Doda, Kargil, Leh, Rajauri, Poonch, Udhampur
Uttarakhand (4)	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar
Himachal Pradesh (3)	Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti, Chamba
Assam (14)	Dhubri, Karimganj, North Cachar Hills, Karbi Anglong, Dhemaji, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Nalbari, Darrang, Cachar, Goalpara, Nagaon, Jorhat, Hailakandi
Meghalaya (5)	West Khasi Hills, South Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills
Manipur (4)	Tamenglong, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Chandel
Tripura (2)	Dhalai, South Tripura
Arunachal Pradesh (3)	Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, Kurung Kumey
Karnataka (7)	Raichur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Chamrajnagar, Kolar, Bidar, Davanagere
Andhra Pradesh (6)	Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nellore, Ananthpur, Mehboobnagar
West Bengal (6)	Koch Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur, Bankura, Puruliya, Birbhum
Gujarat (6)	Dangs, Banas Kantha, Narmada, Dahod, Valsad, Navsari
Punjab (4)	Nawanshahr, Muktsar, Jalandhar, Faridkot
Maharashtra (3)	Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Gondiya
Haryana (1)	Mewat
Lakshadweep (1)	Lakshadweep
Andaman and Nicobar (1)	Car Nicobar

[English]

**Mental Disorders**

1230. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the number of people suffering from mental disorders in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the number of mentally-ill patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to provide treatment to such patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether there is shortage of psychiatrist and mental hospitals/institutions to deal with the rising cases of mental illness in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the present number of psychiatrist and mental hospitals/institutions along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to increase their number in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The details of number of patients with mental disorders and proportionate availability of psychiatrist, psychiatric nurses and social workers, clinical psychologist and mental hospitals and beds in the Country, State/UT wise (as per the above mentioned survey) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As per the National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during May and July, 2002, the ideal required number of Psychiatrists is 1.0 per 1,00,000 population. Accordingly, as per the current population, about 12500 Psychiatrists are required in the country out of which about 3800 are available.

To address the huge burden of mental disorders and acute shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
  - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme - A)
  - (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme - B)
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College.
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals.

Further, there are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

The details of funds released during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

## Statement-I

Sl. No.	State (1)	Estimated case Existing facilities										Manpower resources (6)														
		load (4)					Hospital beds (5)					Psychiatrists					Psy. social workers					Psychiatric nurses				
		Major mental disorders (2)	Density/ Sq Km (3)	Minor mental disorders	Govt. sector	Pvt. sector	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit	Avail-able	Ideal req.	De-ficit		
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx							
1	Andaman and Nicobar	356265	43	3562	18810	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	3	3							
2	Andhra Pradesh	75727S41	275	757275	3766375	1020	210	130	757	577	3	865	867	3	1154	1151	Nil	123	123							
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	13	10911	54555	10	-	1	10	9	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	1	1							
4	Assam	26638407	340	266384	1331720	500	-	29	266	237	5	450	445	1	564	563	1	50	49							
5	Bihar	82878796	880	828787	4143935	-	-	28	828	800	13	1214	1201	NA	1656	**	NA	**	**							
6	Chandigarh	900914	7903	9009	45045	57	-	31	9	+22	14	14	-	10	18	8	1	6	5							
7	Chhattisgarh	20795956	154	207959	1049795	10	3	15	207	192	1	304	303	2	414	412	-	2	2							
8	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	158059, 220451	1411, 449	3785	18925	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	1	8	7	4	1	+3							
9	Delhi	13782976	9294	137829	689145	329	113	155	137	+18	43	207	164	13	274	261	172 M	32	+140							
10	Goa	1343998	363	13439	77195	210	-	26	14	+12	1	21	19	3	28	25	2	21	19							
11	Gujarat	50596992	258	505969	2529845	853	326	97	505	408	12	753	741	12	1010	998	-	118	118							

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
12	Haryana	21082989	477	210829	1054145	89	98	39	210	171	2	315	313	-	420	420	1	19	18
13	Himachal Pradesh	6077248	109	60772	303860	14	3	8	61	53	2	90	88	-	122	122	-	6	6
14	Jharkhand	26909428	338	269094	1345470	1173	145	50	270	220	15	405	390	10	540	530	NA	135	**
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10069917	99	100699	503495	120	-	4	100	96	1	150	149	1	200	199	-	12	12
16	Karnataka	52733958	175	527339	2636695	1341	1113	198	527	329	69	762	693	56	1052	996	175	245	70
17	Kerala	31838619	819	318386	1591930	1937	1539	238	318	80	42	477	435	40	636	596	14	348	334
18	Lakshadweep	60595	1894	605	3025	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	6038118	196	603881	3019405	592	NA	12	603	591	-	905	905	-	1206	1206	1	60	59
20	Maharashtra	96752247	314	967522	4837610	6073	652	486	967	481	33	484	451	44	1934	1890	117	672	555
21	Manipur	2388634	107	23886	119430	10	-	6	24	18	1	36	35	2	48	46	-	1	1
22	Meghalaya	2306069	103	23060	115300	115300	5	23	18	-	35	35	-	46	46	2	7	5	-
23	Mizoram	891058	93	8910	44550	14	-	4	3	5	1	13	12	1	18	17	2	2	-
24	Nagaland	1988636	120	19886	99430	25	-	5	20	15	-	30	30	-	40	40	1	3	2
25	Odisha	36706920	236	367069	1835345	118	-	19	367	348	5	550	545	1	734	733	-	11	11
26	Puducherry	973829	2029	9738	48690	44	20	15	10	+5	1	5	14	13	20	7	20	7	(+13)
27	Punjab	24289296	482	242892	1114460	580	267	89	242	153	18	363	345	21	484	463	10	85	75
28	Rajasthan	56473122	165	564731	2823655	627	110	75	565	490	12	798	786	4	1130	1126	-	74	74
29	Sikkim	540493	78	5404	27020	20	12	2	5	3	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	3	3

	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix	xx
30	Tamil Nadu	62110339	478	621108	3105S40	1800	NA	262	621	359	7	910	903	21	1242	1221	-	180	180	
31	Tripura	3191168	304	31911	159555	16	-	9	31	22	-	45	45	-	62	62	-	2	2	
32	Uttaranchal	8479562	159	84795	423975	-	-	6	84	78	-	126	126	-	168	168	-	-	-	
33	Uttar Pradesh	166052859	689	1660528	8302540	1750	275	115	1660	1545	20	2490	2470	35	3320	3285	-	202	202	
34	West Bengal	80221171	904	802211	4011055	1471	210	83	802	719	28	1204	1176	-	1604	1604	4400*	1604	+4258	
	Grand Total		10270165	51251625	20893	5096	2219	9696	7477	343	13259	12926	290	19064	17118	** (6527)	4036	**		

Note :

\*Figures untenable: Nurses with some psychiatric training but without a Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing (DPN) appear to have been included.

\*\* Figures unreliable

Column 2. The population figures have been taken from the Census of India-2001 as published in Provisional Population Totals (Registrar General Census Commissioner, India).

Column 3. Population density per square kilometre together with geographical terrain is a useful input in planning deployment of mental health resources.

Column 4. Case-load in respect to major mental disorders has been calculated at the rate of 1% of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5% of population.

Source: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during May and July,

2002

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released under various schemes of NMHP during last three years and the current year 2009-10, District Mental Health Programme*

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

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

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Pasighat	Rs. 50,00,000/-
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 50,00,000/-
3	Odisha	VSS Medical College, Burla	Rs. 50,00,000/-

**3. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
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**Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence**

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

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

7	Gujarat	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
8		Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/-
9	Uttar Pradesh	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
11	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/-



1	2	3	4
12	Rajasthan	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
13		R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
14	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
15	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-

**2010-11****1. District Mental Health Programme**

Sl. No.	State	District	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapah	Rs. 21,80,000/-
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Rs. 17,42,400/-
3	Kerala	Kannur	Rs. 21,80,000/-
4	Wayanad	Rs. 21,80,000/-	
5	Karnataka	Shimoga	Rs. 21,08,200/-
6		Gulbarga	Rs. 19,59,400/-
7		Karwar	Rs. 18,19,200/-
8		Chamrajanagar	Rs. 13,44,800/-
9	West Bengal	24- Parganas	Rs. 21,80,000/-
10		Jalpaiguri	Rs. 15,81,648/-

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
<b>Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence</b>			
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-
2	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-
6	Kerala	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 20,84,00,000/-
7	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,07,50,000/-
8	Delhi	IHBAS, Shahdra	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-

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

7	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
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**2011-12****1. District Mental Health Programme**

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

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4

**Scheme - A: Establishment of Centres of Excellence**

1	Jammu and Kashmir	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	Rs. 13,01,91,648/-
2	Orissa	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 22,50,00,000/-
3	Haryana	State Mental Health Institute, Pt. BD Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak	Rs. 5,52,38,788/-

1	2	3	4
4	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
5	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra	Rs. 7,97,00,000/-
Scheme - b: Support for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties			
6	Karnataka	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
7	Delhi	Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi	Rs. 1,30,00,000/-

### 3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

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

1	2	3
23.	State Mental Health Authority, Odisha	Rs. 9,00,000/-
24.	State Mental Health Authority, Puducherry	Rs. 9,00,000/-
25.	State Mental Health Authority, Rajasthan	Rs. 9,00,000/-
26.	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-
27.	State Mental Health Authority, Tamil Nadu	Rs. 9,00,000/-
28.	State Mental Health Authority, Tripura	Rs. 9,00,000/-
29.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 9,00,000/-
30.	State Mental Health Authority, Uttarakhand	Rs. 9,00,000/-
31.	State Mental Health Authority, West Bengal	Rs. 9,00,000/-

**2012-13****1. District Mental Health Programme**

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

**2. Manpower Development Schemes**

Sl. No.	State	Institute	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Chandigarh	Deptt. of Psychiatry, Govt. Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
2	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmadabad	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-
3	West Bengal	Institute of Psychiatry, Kolkata	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-

### 3. Support to State Mental Health Authorities

Sl. No.	State Mental Health Authority	Amount
1	2	3
1	State Mental Health Authority, Sikkim	Rs. 9,00,000/-

#### Assessment of Under-Recoveries

1231. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transparent mechanism is in place to assess the nature and extent of under-recoveries by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) claiming reimbursement of subsidies and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the detailed process of pricing of petroleum products viz. cost of imports, refining overheads and commission to dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As recommended by Dr. Rangarajan Committee in 2006, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price for purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from the refineries. The fPP/ TPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market. The brief details of IPP/TPP are given below:

- **Import Parity Price (IPP)** – IPP represents the price that importers would pay in case of actual import of product at the respective Indian ports and includes the elements of:

(FOB price + Ocean Freight + Insurance + Custom Duties + Port Dues, etc.)

- **Export Parity Price (EPP)** – EPP represents the price which oil companies would realize on export of petroleum products

(FOB price + Advance License benefit (for duty free import of crude oil pursuant to export of refined products))

- **Trade Parity Price (TPP)** – TPP consists of 80% of Import Parity Price and 20% of Export Parity Price.

The following elements are taken into account while calculating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG:

- Price paid to refinery
- Inland freight up to the market
- Marketing Margin
- LPG bottling charges
- Dealer/Distributors commission
- Excise duty
- Value added tax and local levies

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the RSPs of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic Subsidized LPG and their prices are below the required market price, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs on sale of these products.

The detailed price build-up of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic subsidized LPG at Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Price build-up of Petroleum Products at Delhi*

Particulars	Diesel eff. 16.11.2012 (Rs./Litre)
1	2
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	43.84

1	2	1	2
Add: Inland Freight and Delivery Charges	0.85	Excluding Excise Duty and VAT	37.01
Add: Marketing Cost and Margin	1.38	Add: Excise Duty (Including Education Cess)	3.56
Total Desired Price	46.07	Add: Dealer Commission	1.09
-Before Excise Duty, VAT and Dealer Com		Add: VAT (including VAT on Dealer commission)*	5.49
Less: Under recovery to OMCs	-9.06	Retail Selling Price at Delhi (rounded)	47.15
Price Charged to Dealer (Depot Price)-			

Particulars	PDS Kerosene	Domestic Subsidized LPG
	eff.1.11.2012	
	Rs./Litre	Rs./ 14.2 kg cyl.
1	2	3
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	43.56	778.12
Add: Inland Freight and Delivery Charges	0.76	38.31
Add: Marketing Cost and Margin	0.74	19.33
Add: LPG Bottling Charges	NA	38.68
Total Desired Price	45.06	874.44
-Before Excise Duty, VAT and Distributor Com.		
Less: Subsidy under notified scheme, 2002 <sup>^</sup>	-0.82	-22.58
Less: Under recovery to OMCs	-31.30	-478.45
Price Charged to Dealer/Distributor (Depot/ Bottling Plant Price)	12.96	373.41
- Excluding Excise Duty and VAT		
Add: Excise Duty (Including Education Cess)	Nil	Nil
Add: Dealer / Distributor Commission	1.13	37.25
Add: VAT (including VAT on Dealer/Distributor Commission)*	0.70	Nil
Retail Selling Price at Delhi (rounded)	14.79	410.50

\*VAT as applicable in delhi.

<sup>^</sup> PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002.

NA - not applicable.

**Expenditure in Healthcare**

1232. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) whether India has one of the highest Out of Pocket expenses (OoP) on Healthcare;

(b) if so, the details thereon and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to reduce these expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) A Statement showing details of Out of Pocket (OoP) expenses on health care in India as compared to select countries is annexed. Reason for high Out of Pocket expenses in India is attributed *inter-alia* to public expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health being low as compared to other developed countries.

(c) The steps taken by Government of India to enhance public health facilities in order to reduce Out of Pocket expenses in healthcare in the country *inter-alia*, include:

- Initiatives under the National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. While the Mission covers the entire country, 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure have been identified for special attention.
- Implementation of programmes for control or communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized healthcare services through strengthening of public hospitals.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes.

**Statement**

*Details of Out of Pocket (OOP) expenses on health care in India as compared to neighbouring and select advance countries*

2009

Sl. No.	Countries	Out of Pocket exp. as of private exp. on health
1	2	3
1	USA	23.4
2	Germany	56.6
3	France	33.1
4	Canada	49.6
5	UK	62.0
6	Brazil	57.2
7	Mexico	92.3
8	China	78.9
9	Malaysia	76.8
10	Indonesia	75.2
11	Thailand	59.6
12	Pakistan	81.9
13	Sri Lanka	82.5
14	Bangladesh	96.5
15	Nepal	72.4
16	India	86.4

Source: World Health Statistics- 2012 published by World Health Organization.

**Educational and Technical Training**

1233. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for running Educational and Technical Training Centres for the tribal women in North Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise particularly in State of Assam;

(b) the number of educational centres recognized along with the number of proposals pending for approval during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set any time limit by which all pending proposals are likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

details of financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) for running education and vocational training centres for the tribal women in North Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not deal with recognition of educational centres.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Statement

*State-wise List of Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the scheme of 'Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts (Exclusively for ST girls)*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
Arunachal Pradesh					
1	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qrs.) project at Pakke Kassang, East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh	2204200	0	3976457	-
2	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791 111, Arunachal Pradesh (project at Seijosa, East Kameng Distt., Arunachal Pradesh) Hostel project	0	750000	0	-
3	Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalayas Arunchal Pradesh Trust, Bank Tinali, Itanagar-791 lit, Arunachal Pradesh (Project at Tadu Dobbii, PO-Ziro, Distt-Lower Suban Siri), Arunachal Pradesh, Hostel project	0	472500	0	-

*List of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations Funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes' (Exclusively for ST girls).*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Details the VOs/NGOs	Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh						
1	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Pin - 786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	9396510	4584510	4584510	2292255



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Manipur</b>						
2	Adimjati Shiksha Ashram, Chingmeirong Khongnang Ani Karak, D.M. Road, Imphal West Distt, Imphal, Manipur -795001 (A unit of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (Imphal, Manipur Branch)	Hostel	0	972198	0	1918535
<b>Tripura</b>						
3	Bahujan Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	2589750	3164940	1582470	

*List of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-Aid' to Voluntary Organisation working with the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes' (Projects under which ST girls are also beneficiaries)*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Details of VOs/NGOs with addresses	Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>						
1	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist.Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	3122460	3196260	3122460	-
2	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	4525342	2248228	3206943	-
3	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist.Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	3375630	1687815	1687815	-
4	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (H.Qrs.) Project at Rupa	Hostel	1660899	0	0	1178550
5	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School (P+S)	3452940	3491865	4188015	-
<b>Assam</b>						
6	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor,	Computer	0	613800	945900	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bar Libraug, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	Training Centre				
7	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Library and Non-Residential School	0	1076100	1095750	-
8	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, NEI, Bokajan, Karbi, Anglong, Assam (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Bokajan-2 Units, Japarjan & Diphu	Hostel (4 Units)	2998731	3097170	3129479	-
Manipur						
9	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society Kanglatanbi, Manipur	Hostel	1178550	1762830	0	1748580
10	Christian Grammer School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong, HQ, Pin-795141, Manipur	Residential School	1145340	3017250	0	3542940
11	Integrated Educational Social Development Organization, (IESDO) Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	0	2417580	0	-
12	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation, (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School (2 Units)	0	7438544	2436863	1620270
13	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation, (RESEDO) At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Dist. Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	0	2380905	885010	-
14	Siamsinpawpi, (Paite Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No.99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur	Residential School	12283530	6218685	6235470	-
15	Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	0	3389040	0	-
16	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO:Heirolk Heituppokpi, Dist.Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	0	3304890	1881055	
17	Tear Fund India Committee On relief and rehabilitation service (TF1CORRS), Chimtung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District- Chrachandpur,	Residential School	0	5018307	1620270	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Manipur					
	Meghalaya					
18	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya	Mobile Dispensary (2) and Residential School	773851	0	0	-
	Mizoram					
19	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1684590	1733670	1775790	-
20	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School	0	0	4656660	-
	Sikkim					
21	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	6901380	2602665	2559900	-
22	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	4381966	3261488	3187133	-
	Tripura					
23	Bahujan Hitya Education trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	2589750	3164940	1582470	

*List of Non-Governmental Organisations funded during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas and (Projects under which ST girls are also beneficiaries)*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on date)
	Assam				
1	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup, Assam	3000000	0	0	4920000
2	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam.	0	3120000	5620000	-
3	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	2400000	0	6240000	-
	Meghalaya				
4	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, PO-Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021.	3288000	0	0	4896000

**Inadequate Medicines in Government  
Hospitals**

1234. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the patients at Government hospitals are forced to purchase medicines from the market as the hospitals are not supplied with adequate medicines;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to supply adequate medicine to hospitals in the country;

(d) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any investigation to find out the reasons for such a situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and hence no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, medicines are provided to the admitted patients free of cost. Medicines to OPD patients are provided from the pharmacy of the hospital as per formulary of the hospital. In case some medicines are not available in the hospital store, it is made available by local purchase through prescribed chemists.

**Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission**

1235. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) the details of ongoing projects for promoting grid/off-grid systems to serve populations without access to commercial energy under Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNSM) in the country including Bihar, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise details of funds allocated and utilized for this purpose for current year;

(c) the target achieved under the Mission during Eleventh Five Year Plan vis-a-vis target fixed for Twelfth Plan period;

(d) the details of existing solar power plants in Lakshadweep Islands along with the plans to modernize solar power plant at various Islands in Lakshadweep; and

(e) the details of capacity proposed to be established in phase-II to Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the rooftop photovoltaic and small solar power generation programme, which was a onetime 100 MW scheme for grid-connected SPV power projects, the Ministry is providing generation based incentives.

Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry is providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost limited to Rs.60-66/- per watt peak for installation of SPV power plants upto a maximum capacity of 100 kWp with battery storage system in all the General Category States including Bihar. In the Special Category States, the subsidy is limited to 90% of the benchmark cost subject to a maximum of Rs.180-198/- per watt peak for the power plants through State Renewable Energy Development Agency by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and Local Bodies.

(b) The Ministry does not make State-wise allocation of funds for the Off-grid SPV systems and power plants. State-wise release of funds for various SPV systems and SPV power plants during the current financial year up to 31st October, 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Against a target of 100 MW equivalent of off-grid solar PV applications for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 in first phase of JNNSM, the Ministry sanctioned solar photovoltaic projects aggregating to 118.07 MW in the country. During this period projects aggregating to 30.99 MWp capacity were commissioned. A target of 900 MWp equivalent of off-grid solar applications has been proposed during the 12th Five Year Plan.

(d) 11 SPV power plants of total capacity 2150 kWp have already been installed on 11 different islands in Lakshadweep as on 25th November, 2012. Renovation of the SPV power plants has been taken up at Bitra (50 kWp), Kadmat (100 kWp), Kalpeni (100 kWp) and Kiltan (100 kWp).

(e) It is proposed to establish an additional grid solar power capacity of 9000 MW and off-grid solar applications of 800 MWp in the country during the Phase II of JNNSM, from 1st April, 2013 to March, 2017. This will depend upon the financial and fiscal incentives provided by the Central and State Governments.

**Statement**

*State-wise release of funds under Off-grid Solar Applications Programme for SPV systems during 2012-13 up to 31st October, 2012.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds Released during 2012-13 Rupees in Lakhs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	65.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	463.00
3	Assam	71.00
4	Bihar	48.32
5	Chhattisgarh	2692.02
6	Himachal Pradesh	191.40
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2878.12
8	Jharkhand	242.17
9	Karnataka	95.71
10	Kerala	354.68
11	Madhya Pradesh	212.97
12	Maharashtra	27.57
13	Manipur	1391.60
14	Mizoram	173.05
15	Nagaland	523.81
16	Odisha	25.00
17	Punjab	7.15

1	2	3
18	Rajasthan	2756.56
19	Sikkim	192.93
20	Tamil Nadu	160.36
21	Uttar Pradesh	760.87
22	West Bengal	12.76
23	Public Sector Undertakings and Others Channel Partners	2464.45
Total		15811.09

**Healthcare of Elderly People**

1236. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI PREMDAS:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of high prevalence of various diseases among elderly people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any action plan to provide healthcare facilities to the elderly people across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the activities undertaken and infrastructure created/being created for the purpose; and

(e) the funds allocated, released and utilised for healthcare of the elderly people during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government is aware of high prevalence of diseases among the elderly people in the country. The National Sample Surveys of 1986-87, 1995-96 and 2004 have shown high burden of morbidity in old age. The National Sample Survey of 2004 (60th Round) provides a comprehensive status of older persons. According to it, the prevalence and incidence of diseases as well as hospitalization rates are much high in older persons than

the total population. It also reported that about 8% of older Indians were confined to their home or bed. The proportion of such immobile or home bound people rose with age to 27% after the age of 80 years. Women were more frequently affected than men in both villages and cities.

ICMR also conducted a cross-sectional multi-centric community based study of elderly population aged 60 years carried out at ten sites in different States and Union Territories of India. The study has revealed that hypertension, diabetes mellitus, Ischaemic Heart Disease, poor vision, difficulty in hearing, anemia, arthritis, fall/fractures, bowel complaints, urinary complaints, depression, weight loss, asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, TB are common disease among older patients.

(c) Government of India has launched the 'National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly' (NPHCE) in 2010-11 to address health related problems of elderly

people. The basic aim of the programme is to provide separate and specialized comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various level of State health care delivery system including outreach services.

(d) The Programme has been initiated in 100 identified districts of 21 States and 8 Regional Medical Institutions. The components of the Programme are (i) establishment of 30 bedded Department of Geriatrics at 8 Regional Medical Institutions (ii) Development of 10 bedded geriatric ward at district hospitals of 100 identified districts (iii) Development of rehabilitation unit and provision of biweekly geriatric clinic at CHC (iv) provision of weekly geriatric at PHC (v) provision of supportive equipments like walking sticks, calipers etc, at Sub Centres.

(e) The details of the Central share of Grants-in-aid released to the States and Regional Institutions, so far, are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details of fund released during 2010-11  
Fund released to States (2010-11)*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	186.24	177.17	363.41
2	Assam	124.96	101.33	226.29
3	Bihar	139.52	112.05	251.57
4	Chhattisgarh	89.68	91.54	181.22
5	Gujarat	124.88	109.89	234.77
6	Haryana	48.24	30.10	78.34
7	Himachal Pradesh	64.08	56.98	121.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	95.04	61.33	156.37
9	Karnataka	158.16	158.05	316.21
10	Kerala	70.08	69.86	139.94
11	Madhya Pradesh	58.24	45.86	104.10
12	Maharashtra	119.60	99.0	218.61
13	Sikkim	43.36	21.86	65.22
14	Odisha	50.88	35.94	86.82

1	2	3	4	5
15	Punjab	56.16	47.62	103.78
16	Rajasthan	146.56	141.49	288.05
17	Uttarakhand	54.40	39.62	94.02
18	Tamil Nadu	58.48	47.06	105.54
19	West Bengal	65.44	60.10	125.54
Total		1754.00	1506.86	3260.86

*Fund released to Institutes (2010-11)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh	140.00	73.65	213.65
(ii)	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	140.00	73.65	213.65
(iii)	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam	140.00	73.65	213.65
(iv)	SN Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	140.00	73.65	213.65
Grand Total		560.00	294.60	854.60

*Details of fund released during 2011-12*  
*Fund released to States (2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208.80	52.80	261.6
2	Assam	351.68	90.30	441.98
3.	Bihar	111.36	112.68	224.04
4.	Chhattisgarh	55.68	70.06	125.74
5.	Gujarat	278.40	140.00	418.4
6.	Haryana	279.76	64.78	344.54

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	161.52	37.44	198.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	272.00	63.16	335.16
9.	Jharkhand	341.20	65.24	406.44
10.	Karnataka	469.20	116.82	586.02
11.	Kerala	111.36	157.46	268.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	111.36	121.36	232.72
13.	Maharashtra	111.36	126.44	237.8
14.	Orissa	111.36	112.52	223.88
15.	Punjab	55.68	63.54	119.22
16.	Rajasthan	139.20	70.40	209.6
17.	Sikkim	113.92	23.89	137.81
18.	Tamil Nadu	208.80	70.40	279.2
19.	Uttarakhand	27.84	22.48	50.32
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0
21.	West Bengal	55.68	64.84	120.52
Total Expenditure		3576.16	1646.61	5222.77

*Fund released to Institutes (2011-12)*

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	MMC, Chennai	300.00	66.876	366.876
2.	Grants Medical College	300.00	66.876	366.876
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute	300.00	66.876	366.876
4.	AIIMS, New Delhi	300.00	66.876	366.876
5.	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	160.00	0.00	160.00
6.	Guwahati Medical College, Assam	160.00	0.00	160.00
7.	SN Medical College, Jodhpur	160.00	0.00	160.00
8.	Banaras Hindu University, U.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		1680.00	267.504	1947.504



*Fund released during 2012-13*  
*Fund released to States (2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	871.52		871.52
2.	Bihar	446.72		446.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	229.20		229.20
4.	Gujarat	225.44		225.44
5.	Kerala	470.72		470.72
6.	Madhya Pradesh	391.84		391.84
7.	Maharashtra	426.96		426.96
8.	Odisha	374.56		374.56
9.	Punjab	196.24		196.24
10.	Rajasthan	711.20		711.20
11.	Tamil Nadu	344.16		344.16
12.	Uttarakhand	81.04		81.04
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1178.48	676.56	1855.04
14.	West Bengal	231.20		231.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>6179.280</b>	<b>676.56</b>	<b>6855.840</b>

**Challenges/ Issues faced by  
Tourism Industry**

1237. SHRI ADHAL RAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various challenges/issues/problems being faced by the tourism industry;

(b) whether the Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee to resolve the issues relating to tourism industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made by the committee and success achieved thereby in resolving such issues; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for generation of additional employment during the Twelfth

Five Year Plan to help in resolving issues relating to tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of various types of tourism are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT), however, provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for tourism projects, which are prioritized every year based on discussions with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to the scheme guidelines.

However, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country.

During the 12th Five Year Plan, MOT have a target to create additional employment of about 2.5 crore in the tourism sector both direct and indirect.

#### **FSLRC Report**

1238. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) headed by Justice Srikrishna has made suggestions to address the consumer complaints against companies across the financial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said commission has obtained comments of various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which these comments have been incorporated in the approach paper by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government has set up the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) with a view to rewriting and harmonizing the financial sector legislation rules and regulations to address the contemporaneous requirement of the sector.

The Commission is chaired by Supreme Court Justice (Retd) B.N. Sri Krishna and has ten members with expertise in the field of finance economics, law and other relevant fields. The Commission would examine financial sector legislations including subordinate legislations.

The Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) has not yet submitted its report to the Government. However, on the basis of interaction with experts and some stakeholders in the financial sector, it has released an Approach Paper seeking comments from all stakeholders, which will be taken into consideration before its submits its report. The approach paper of FSLRC is available at [http://www.fslrc.org, in/files/fslrc\\_approach\\_paper.pdf](http://www.fslrc.org, in/files/fslrc_approach_paper.pdf). The details of addressing the consumer complaints against companies across the financial sector is included under the heading of consumer protection in section 6.1 from paras 54 to 63.

[*Translation*]

#### **Audit Report**

1239. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether his ministry does not implement the suggestions given in the statutory audit report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the extant procedure, applicable in case of the reports on the union government, the concerned ministries and departments are to forward the 'action taken note' against all matters included in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the Parliamentary Committees within the prescribed time. The 'action taken note' is vetted by accountants general for correctness of facts and figures, adequacy of the remedial measures and explanations for underperformance before they are submitted to the committees of the parliament. The ministries and departments are submitting the 'action taken notes' after attending to the comments of accountants general.

(b) The list of the Audit Reports tabled during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Audit Reports Tabled in the Parliament during 2009*

Sl. No.	Category of Audit Reports
1	2
1	24 of 2008-09 PA Union Government: Indirect Taxes (CE, ST & C)
2	25 of 2008-09 PA Union Government: Direct Taxes
3	PA 26 of 2008-09 Union Government: Railways Performance Audit
4	29 of 2008-09 PA Agriculture Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

1	2
5	30 of 2008-09 PA National Institute of Biologicals
6	6 of 2009-10 PA Land and Development Office (L&DO)
7	8 of 2009-10 PA National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
8	13 of 2007-08 Union Government (Civil): Accounts of the Union Government
9	14 of 2008-09 Union Government: Compliance Audit Observations: Civil and Postal
10	15 of 2008-09 Compliance Audit Union Government: Autonomous Bodies
11	16 of 2008-09 Compliance Audit Union Government: Scientific Departments
12	17 of 2008-09 CA Union Government: (Defence Services) Army and Ordnance Factories
13	18 of 2008-09 CA Union Government: (Defence Services) Air Force and Navy
14	CA 19 of 2008-09 Union Government: Railway Compliance Audit
15	20 of 2009-10 Compliance Audit Union Government: Indirect Taxes (Central Excise, Service Tax & Customs)
16	CA 21 of 2008-09 Union Government: Direct Taxes
17	19 of 2008 Management of Fuel for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (Front end of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle)
18	CA 22 of 2009-10 Financial Reporting by PSUs Commercial
19	CA 23 of 2009-10 Information Technology Applications on Central PSUs

1	2
20	CA 24 of 2009-10 Compliance Audit Observations- (other than Telecommunication Sector)
21	CA 25 of 2009-10 Compliance Audit Observations- (Telecommunication Sector)
22	PA 27 of 2009-10 Performance Audit Reviews on Selected activities of PSUs

*Audit Reports Tabled in the  
Parliament during 2010*

1.	1 of 2008-09-Union Government (Accounts)
2.	3 of 2009-10-Union Government (Civil) (Autonomous Bodies) PA
3.	4 of 2009-10-Union Government (Direct Taxes)
4.	7 of 2009-10-Union Government (Direct Taxes)
5.	11 of 2009-10-Union Government (Railways)
6.	12 of 2009-10-Union Government (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise)
7.	13 of 2009-10-Union Government (Indirect Taxes-Service Tax)
8.	14 of 2009-10-Union Government (Indirect Taxes-Customs)
9.	23 of 2009-10-Union Government (Autonomous Bodies)
10.	4 of 2010-11 Union Government (Civil)-Performance Audit of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme
11.	5 of 2010-11 Union Government (Civil)-Performance Audit of Non Lapsable Central Pool Resources Scheme
12.	3 of 2010-11 Union Govt (Civil)-National Library, Reimbursement of Medical claims to pensioners, Payment of claims under Transport Subsidy Scheme
13.	6 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Defence services) -PA of Supply Chain Management of Rations in Indian Army
14.	7 of 2010-11-Union Govt (Defence Services)-Air Force and Navy-Compliance Audit
15.	8 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Railways)

1	2	1	2
16.	9 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Civil) -Compliance Audit-Compliance Audit Observations	24.	20 of 2009-10-Union Government-Direct Taxes-The Appeal Process
17.	12 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Defence Services)-Army and Ordnance Factories	25.	19 of 2010-11-Union Government-Issue of Licences and Allotment of 2G Spectrum
18.	13 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Scientific Departments)-Procurement of Stores and Inventory Management in the Department of Atomic Energy	26.	17 of 2010-11- Union Government-Environment Audit Report
19.	14 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Defence Services)-Canteen Stores Department	27.	2 of 2009-10- Financial Reporting by CPSUs (2008-09) Commercial
20.	15 of 2010-11-Union Govt. (Defence Services)-Procurement of Store and Machinery in Ordnance Factories	28.	9 of 2009-10- Compliance Audit Report (2008-09) Commercial
21.	16 of 2010-11 (Defence Services)-Air Force & Navy	29.	10 of 2010-11- PA report (2008-09) Commercial
22.	11 of 2010-11 Union Govt. (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise) (Performance Audit)	30.	2 of 2010-11- Financial Reporting by CPSUs (2009-10) Commercial
23.	15 of 2009-10 Union Govt. (Indirect Taxes-Customs) (Performance Audit)	31.	22 of 2010-11- PA Review on NTPC- Commercial
		32.	20 of 2010-11-Union Government (Civil)-Autonomous Bodies (Performance Audit)

*Audit Reports Tabled in the Parliament during 2011*

Sl.No.	No. of the Audit Reports	Audit Reports
1	2	3
1.	1 of 2010-11	Accounts of the Union Government
2.	21 of 2010-11	Activities of National Remote Sensing Centre Hyderabad (Scientific Departments)
3.	23 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(INDT-Central Excise) CA
4.	24 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(INDT-Customs) CA
5.	25 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(INDT-Service Tax) PA
6.	26 of 2010-11	Union Govt. (DT) Compliance Audit
7.	27 of 2010-11	Union Govt. (Commercial) Corporate social responsibility -SAIL and RINL
8.	28 of 2010-11	Union Govt. (Commercial) Joint Venture operations ONGC-Videsh limited
9.	29 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(INDT-Service Tax) CA
10.	30 of 2010-H	Union Govt.(INDT-Central Excise and Service Tax) PA

1	2	3
11.	31 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(Civil) -PA on Member of Parilament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAOS)
12.	32 of 2010-11	Union Govt. (Defence Services-AFN)-PA on Indigenous construction of Naval Worship
13.	33 of 2010-11	Union Government- Railways- Railway Finances
14.	34 of 2010-11	Union Government- Railways- Compliance Audit Report
15.	35 of 2010-11	Union Govt. (Defence Services)-PA on Defence Estates Management
16.	36 of 2010-11	Union Govt.(Direct Taxes)-Taxation of assesses engaged in Film and Television Industry (PA)
17.	38 of 2010-11	Union Government-Civil-Autonomous Bodies-Compliance Audit
18.	3 of 2011-12	Union Government-Commercial-Compliance Audit Observations
19.	4 of 2011-12	Union Government-Commercial-Performance Audit on procurement system of BEL
20.	5 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Commercial-Performance Audit on Management of Vessels by SCI
21.	6 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Performance Audit on XIX Commonwealth Games
22.	7 of 2011-12	Union Government-Defence Services-Performance audit of Role of Functioning of Indian Coast Guard
23.	8 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Performance audit of Fertilizer Subsidy
24.	9 of 2011-12	Union Government-Commercial-Performance Audit on the Activities of Corporate Social Responsibilities undertaken by Coal India Limited
25.	10 of 2011-12	Union Government-Scientific Departments- Performance Audit of Role of Tea Board in Tea Development in India
26.	11 of 2011-12	Union Government-Defence Services-Audit Report on Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society
27.	12 of 2011-12	Union Government - Direct Taxes - Business of Civil Construction
28.	13 of 2011-12	Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. 13 of 2011-12)- Performance Audit of the National Institutes of Technology (NIT)-Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year ended March, 2010
29.	14 of 2011-12	Union Government -Railways - Performance Audit
30.	15 of 2011-12	Indirect Taxes- Service Tax and Customs - Performance Audit -Service Tax on Banking and other Financial Services and Duty Drawback Scheme
31.	16 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Compliance Audit Observations
32.	17 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Autonomous Bodies-Performance Audit

1	2	3
33.	18 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Performance Audit of Civil Aviation in India
34.	19 of 2011-12	Union Government-Civil-Performance Audit of Hydrocarbon Production Sharing Contracts
35.	20 of 2011-12	Union Government-Defence Services-Air Force and Navy
36.	21 of 2011-12	Union Government- Scientific Departments, - Performance Audit of Water Pollution in India for the year ended March, 2011
37.	22 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government for the year ended March, 2011-(Indirect Taxes-Customs) Performance Audit on Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme
38.	23 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Direct Taxes) Recovery of Arrears of Tax Demand for the year ended March, 2011
39.	24 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government- Army and Ordnance Factories for the year ended March, 2010
40.	25 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Indirect Taxes-Central Excise and Service Tax) (Performance Audit) - working of Commissionerates, Divisions and Ranges for the year ended March, 2011
41.	26 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) - Performance Audit of Sale and Distribution of imported Pulses
42.	27 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Revenue-Direct Taxes) -Compliance Audit
43.	28 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Revenue-Indirect Taxes-Central Excise) - Compliance Audit
44.	29 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Revenue-Indirect Taxes-Service Tax) - Compliance Audit
45.	30 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial) -Performance Audit on Revival of Sick Public Sector Undertakings
46.	31 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Revenue-Indirect Taxes-Customs) - Compliance Audit
47.	32 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Railways)-Compliance Audit
48.	33 of 2011-12	Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) Autonomous Bodies-Compliance Audit

### **Banks Facilities Provided to Senior Citizens**

1240. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided to senior citizens by the nationalised banks;

(b) whether these facilities are available in all branches of nationalised banks in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

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

(d) whether any complaints have been received from pensioners that they are forced to stand in queue with general public for withdrawal of their monthly pension;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps taken/being taken and guidelines issued by the Government to provide adequate facilities to senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Various facilities are provided by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to senior citizens like expeditious and hassle free services without having to wait at the queues, extra interest rates on deposits, zero balance saving accounts, premature payment on fix deposits without penalty, submission of life certificate at any branch of banks, provision of drinking water, seating arrangement, door step service, inclusion of a senior citizen in the Customer Service Committee at branch level etc.

Banks are also required to streamline and fine tune the functioning of their Centralized Pension Processing Centres to ensure timely disbursement of pension, commencement of family pension on time and error free calculation of pension.

(b) and (c) These facilities should be made available to all branches of Public Sector Banks. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued necessary instructions to ensure smooth banking service to the senior citizens, which are applicable to all branches of Public Sector Banks.

(d) and (e) Occasionally complaints are being received from pensioners on various problems, including problems of standing in the queue with general public in crowded branches of PSBs. The remedial steps are being taken immediately whenever such complaints are received. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued necessary

instructions to ensure smooth banking service to the senior citizens. The details of such instructions are available in the website of the RBI at <http://www.rbi.org.in>.

(f) The Reserve Bank of India during its Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) of banks looks into the customers service offered by the banks and for the senior citizens. Wherever deficiencies are observed these are taken up with the respective banks for compliance. Further, during incognito visits undertaken by RBI officials to the branches of the banks, the facilities extended to the Senior Citizens are reviewed and wherever deficiencies are observed these are taken up with the respective banks for remedial action.

*[English]*

### **Upgradation of Medical Colleges**

1241. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from certain States for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on each of these proposals indicating the fund released therefor during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a number of these proposals are pending for approval; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be approved by the Government, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY), the Central Government have received 15 proposals during the last three years and the current year, out of which 3 proposals received in 2009-10 for upgradation of Sri Krishna Government Medical College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar), Kozhikode Medical College (Kerala) and Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary (Karnataka) were considered to be taken up in the 3rd phase of PMSSY.



Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increasing the postgraduate seats, 93 The Central Government has also taken up upgradation of 19 medical colleges received before 2009-10 in the 1st and 2 phase of PMSSY. The detail of funds released during the last three years and current is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Central Government has also taken up upgradation of 19 medical colleges received before 2009-

10 in the 1st and 2nd phase of PMSSY. The detail of funds released during the last three years and current is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Strengthening & Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges, 72 eligible medical colleges have been granted Rs. 653.75 crores during the last three year and the current year. State-wise detail of funds released is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Details of Proposals Received*

Sl. No.	Name of State	PMSSY				Strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase in PG seats
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh					7
2.	Bihar	1				6
3.	Odisha	-	-	-	2	3
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	3
5	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh					2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5
8.	Punjab		1	-	-	2
9.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	6
10	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Kerala	1	-	1	-	2
12	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	9
13.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1
14.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1
15.	Tripura				1	1
16	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	2



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Maharashtra	-	7	-		13
18.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	10
19.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	2
20	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1
22.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	1
23.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	1
24.	Karnataka	1				10
Total		3	8	1	3	93

**Statement-II***Funds released to upgradation projects under PMSSY Phase-I and II.*

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)				Total
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1st phase							
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.	36.00	8.09			44.09
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	13.51	0.20	1.91		15.62
2	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	11.46	18.25	5.82		35.53
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	35.56	25.27	13.69	8.6	83.12
4		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	28.65	5.65	18.83	21.50	74.63
4	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	38.08	12.20	14.92		65.20
5	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	42.08	4.96	3.64		50.68
6	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	14.43	0.11	2.23		16.77
7	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	39.84	4.27	5.61		49.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	19.96			19.96
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	32.27	12.30	25.85	70.42
9	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.	16.64	12.42		29.06
10	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	21.76	13.95	1.91	37.62
2nd Phase						
1	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur	40.00			40.00
2	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amristar		42.83	2.72	8.50
3	Himachal Pradesh	RP Govt. Medical College, Tanda			21.96	21.96
4	Uttar Pradesh	JNMC, Aligarh			6.80	15.00
5	Haryana	PGIMS, Rohtak			17.75	17.75
Total year-wise			390.24	160.50	143.64	53.60
						747.98

**Statement-III**

*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges*

*Details of proposals received from State government medical colleges and funds released during the last three years.*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Medical colleges funded	Amount released as 1st/2nd installment
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	07	38.53

1	2	3	4
2	Bihar	06	29.06
3	Odisha	03	5.54
4	Assam	03	17.71
5	Chandigarh	01	17.09
6	Himachal Pradesh	01	5.44
7	Madhya Pradesh	04	26.91
8	Punjab	02	13.08
9	Rajasthan	06	103.54
10	Uttarakhand	01	2.65

1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	02	21.455
12	West Bengal	08	97.35
13	Goa	01	3.83
14	Gujarat	01	22.22
15	Tripura	01	7.29
16	Chhattisgarh	01	12.275
17	Maharashtra	11	129.57
18	Andhra Pradesh	10	69.64
19	Jammu and Kashmir	01	14.08
20	Jharkhand	02	16.49
21	Tamil Nadu	00	00
22	Haryana	00	00
23	Delhi	00	00
24	Karnataka	00	00
Total		72	653.75

[Translation]

#### Corruption in PRIs

1242. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI HARSHVARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of rampant corruption prevalent in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and not keeping of proper accounts in

some States including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, leading to financial mismanagement;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating number of cases of irregularities/financial mismanagement reported in the programmes implemented through PRIs, particularly in Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether some of the States are also not conducting regular audit of programmes implemented through PRIs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard to make the PRIs free of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):  
(a) to (c) and (f) Since, "Panchayat" is a State subject, complaints against Panchayats about corruption, or any financial mismanagement etc. in the utilization of funds are forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking necessary action. A list of such cases is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Para 4.8 of the BRGF Guidelines provide that regular physical and financial audit of the works under the scheme is required to be carried out at the end of each financial year, in each district. The audit is to be done either by Local Fund Auditors or by Chartered Accountants (CA) listed in the panel of the State Government or AGs of the State. The audit report together with action taken on the Auditor's observations is required to be submitted to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj along with the proposal for release of second installment of funds.

**Statement**  
*Corruption in PRIs*

(as on 30-11-2012)

Sl. No.	Name and Date of the Reference	Complaint Subject/ State/ District	Action Taken by MoPR
1	2	3	4
1	Shri Kamal Kishore MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 23-6-2009	Misappropriation of BRGF funds in Uttar Pradesh	Reply was sent to the Hon. MP on 27-11-09.
2	Shri Shailendra Kumar MP (Lok Sabha) Dated 14-7-2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Pratapgarh, U.P.	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No.N-11012/49/09-VIP-BRGF dated 14-10-09, and subsequent reminders were sent.
3.	Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh, (MP) Lok Sabha and some other Members of Parliament dated: 26-7-2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Go UP vide letter No.N-11012/55/09-VIP-BRGF dtd. 18/12/2009 and subsequent reminders were sent.
4.	Shri Rana Dinesh Pratap Singh, Block Pramukh, Basti, UP, Dated 30-11-2009	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in UP	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No.N-11012/61/09-VIP-BRGF dated 18/12/2009 and subsequent reminders were sent.
5.	Shri Krishna Nand Singh Patel, Member, Zilla Yojana Samiti, Obra, Sonbhadra, UP Dated 19-02-2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Obra, Sonbhadra, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/08-BRGF

1	2	3	4
			dated 15/03/2010 and subsequent reminders were sent.
6.	Shri Anup Kumar Gupta, MLA, Uttar Pradesh Dated 21-09-2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	Reply was sent to Shri Anup Kumar Gupta on 13-6-2011.
7.	Shri Siyaram S/o Ramhait, Vill. Adhaval, Block Parsendi, Distt. Sitapur, UP (Dated 6-10-2010)	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sitapur, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No.N-11019/748/08-BRGF dated 2/11/2010 and subsequent reminders were sent.
8.	Shri Deep Chandra Jain, President, Nagarpalika Parishad, Ghantaghar, Distt. Mirzapur, UP Dated 27-11-2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Mirzapur, UP	Reply sent on 14-3-2011 to Shri Deep Chandra Jain.
9.	Shri Mohd. Israr Khan, Nagar Palika Parishad, Jayas, Distt. Raibareli, UP Dated 3-12-2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chhatrapati Sahooji Maharaj Nagar, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the GoUP vide letter No.N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 6/01/2011 and subsequent reminders were sent.
10.	Shri Raish Ahmad Khan, Secy. UP Congress Committee Dated 18-2-2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Banda, UP	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of UP vide letter No.N-11019/748/10-BRGF dated 21/02/2011

1	2	3	4
			and subsequent reminders were sent.
11	Shri Vinod Chaturvedi, Member, UP Legislative Assembly dated 29-6-2011	Alleged misappropriation of allocated Budget for 2009-10 under BRGF	The complaint was forwarded to GoUP vide N-11012/112/MP/2011-BRGF dated 29-7-2011.
12.	Shri Moti Singh, Former Minister, Vidhayak Patti, Lucknow dated 31-1-2011	Misuse of BRGF Funds in U.P.	Complaint forwarded to GoUP on 17.03.2011 vide No. N-11019/748/2010-BRGF and subsequent reminders were sent.
13	Shri Parvez Hashmi, M.P., Lucknow Dated 26-6-2010	Irregularities/corruption in development works in Gram Panchayats'	Complaint forwarded to GoUP vide No.N-11012/86/2010-BRGF dated 26/08/2010 and subsequent reminders were sent.
14	Shri Prasanna Kumar Sahu of IRC Village, Nayapalli, BBSR, Odisha Dated 15-02-2010	Irregularities in utilization of BRGF fund in Capacity Building Programme in Odisha State.	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Odisha vide letter No. N-11019/468/2009-BRGF dated 15/03/2010 and subsequent reminders were sent.
15	Shri Harkhu Jha, MLA and Upaadhayaksh, Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee dated 10-03-2010	Irregularities in the activities of Panchayats in Madhubani, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to the Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/

1	2	3	4
16	All India Panchayat Parishad, Mayur Vihar, Delhi. Dated 22/04/2010	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Champaran, Bihar	2008-BRGF dated 25/03/2011 and subsequent reminders were sent. Complaint forwarded to Government of Bihar vide letter No. N-11019/748/2008-BRGF dated 24/05/2010 and subsequent reminders were sent.
17	Shri Sudhansu Das, Advocate, Subaranpur. Dated 21/06/2011	Allegation regarding misuse of BRGF and other scheme funds in the KBK districts Odisha	Complaint forwarded to Government of Odisha vide letter No. N-11019/367/2010-BRGF dated 21/06/2011.
18.	Shri Rajbahdur Singh Yadav, purv Zilaadhayksh, Chitirkoot, U.P.Dated 4-6-2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Chitirkoot, U.P	Complaint forwarded to Government of U.P vide letter No. N-I 1019/748/2010-BRGF dated 20/07/2011.
19.	Shri Sunil Kumar Pandey, poorv upsampadak, Sitapur, U.P. dated 27-8-2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in U.P	Complaint forwarded to Government of U.P vide letter No. N-I 1019/748/2010-BRGF dated 30/08/2011.
20	Shri Dinesh Pratap Singh, M.L.C, Raibareilly, UPI-II-2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Raibareilly U.P	Reply sent to complainant vide letter No. N-I 1019/748/2010-BRGF dated 14-12-2011.

1	2	3	4
21.	Mo. Nazim Khan, Adhayaksh, Zila Congress Committee dated 11-10-2011	Irregularities in implementation of BRGF in Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	Reply sent to complainant vide letter No. N-I 1019/748/2010-BRGF dated 14-12-2011.
22.	Shri N. Awangbow, MLA, Imphal, Manipur dated 15-12-2011	Alleged misappropriation of BRGF Funds 2011-2012	Reply sent to complainant vide letter No. N-11019/748/2010-BRGF dt. 15-02-2012.
23.	Bhartiya Kisan Majdoor Union, Gurgaon, Haryana dated 30-01-2012	Mis-utilisation of Central grants/not carrying of audit in Panchayati Raj Institutions	MoPR had deputed a National Level Monitor to investigate the complaint. As per its report, the complaint was not found justified. Reply sent on 16-3-2012.
24.	Shri Naba Kishore Das, MLA, Jharsuguda, Orissa and Sanjay Bhai, MP(LS) dated 8-11-2011	Mis-utilisation of Central grants	MoPR had deputed a National Level Monitor to investigate the complaint. As per its report, the complaint was not found justified. Reply sent on 16-03-2012.
25.	Shri Kamal Kishor, MP	To stop the misuse of funds in Bairaich, UP	Complaint forwarded to Government of UP vide letter No. N-11012/148/2012-BRGF Dated 16-06-2012



[English]

**Honorarium to Anganwadi Workers**

1243. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of Anganwadi Workers under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in various parts of the country are not getting their honorarium for the last many months;

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

(c) the action taken / being taken by the Government to streamline this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 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 Scheme in the respective State/UT including payment of Honorarium to the Anganwadi Workers/Helpers.

Funds released to States/UTs during 2012-13 for ICDS (General) which includes payment towards Honoraria to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers is at Statement.

No such incidence of non-payment of Honoraria to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers has been reported in the recent past.

**Statement**

*Funds Released under ICDS(General) for the year 2012-13 (upto 2nd Quarter)*

State		Total Release (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3
M H 3601		
1	Andhra Pradesh	42848.12
2	Bihar	30711.81
3	Chhattisgarh	17762.32

1	2	3
4	Goa	560.82
5	Gujrat	22868.57
6	Haryana	11016.19
7	Himachal Pradesh	7824.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	11814.43
9	Jharkhand	15265.88
10	Karnataka	24867.17
11	Kerala	13454.74
12	Madhya Pradesh	50390.48
13	Maharashtra	54552.16
14	Odisha	25741.87
15	Punjab	13185.16
16	Rajasthan	26695.01
17	Tamil Nadu	23071.94
18	Uttarakhand	5802.75
19	Uttar Pradesh	97416.87
20	West Bengal	45015.96
21	Delhi	6044.98
22	Puducherry	362.01
23	Andaman and Nicobar	309.40
24	Chandigarh	430.77
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	92.01
26	Daman and Diu	49.28
27	Lakshadweep	101.91
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3666.78
29	Assam	22157.64
30	Manipur	4499.70
31	Meghalaya	2247.53
32	Mizoram	1835.36
33	Nagaland	2431.85

1	2	3
34	Sikkim	501.40
35	Tripura	4010.53
Grand Total		589607.46

### Pledging of Gold

1244. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether economy of the country has reached an alarming level, as bad as 1991 when gold was pledged to foreign countries;

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

(c) the factors responsible for the present economic condition of the country;

(d) whether Government has taken steps to ameliorate and streamline the condition of economy; 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) and (b) No, Madam. Since 1991 the structure of the Indian economy has changed in fundamental ways with share of the services sector in the economy increasing significantly. Performance of the services sector is less volatile compared to that of agriculture and industry. Indian financial markets are well regulated and have become more mature, diverse and deep and have resilience to absorb shocks. The exchange rate is currently largely market determined, and thus able to absorb shocks. Also, India's foreign exchange reserves are much higher and external sector vulnerability indicators are at safe levels, and more comfortable vis-a-vis the levels in 1991.

(c) 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.

(d) and (e) 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 and 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 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.

### Health Screening of School Going Children

1245. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:

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

(a) the details of guidelines/directives issued by the Government for regular health checkup/screening and also conduct of special health camps for school going children across the country;

(b) whether the above guidelines are being complied with by all the State Governments;

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

(d) the number of health check up/screening of school going children carried out indicating the estimated number of children screened and the diseases found to be prevalent among the students during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of related proposals received and funds allocated to the State Governments for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Ministry of Health has issued guidelines to conduct biannual health screening of school children enrolled in Government Schools for 3Ds - Disease, deficiency and disability under School Health programme in Govt, and Govt, aided schools across the country with referral of screened children to secondary and tertiary facilities, whenever required. In addition, the programme provides for information to students on nutrition, physical activities and counseling. Students in need of secondary and tertiary care are supported under NRHM or Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana or State Health insurance.

(b) and (c) School Health Programme under the aegis of National Rural Health Mission is being implemented in all States and UTs.

(d) School Health Programme is implemented by the States and disease wise data is not maintained at the Central level.

Details available on number of schools and students covered /planned to be covered, are given below:

Financial Year	2010-11 (covered)	2011-12 (covered)	2012-13 (to be covered in financial year)
Schools	4,93,371	11,00,098	10,09,972
Students	7,05,90,121	14,63,71,459	22,54,27,911

As per limited morbidity data available from some States, for 2011-12, 13.60 % of total students screened across states were diagnosed with infectious diseases. Of these, 4% had upper respiratory tract infection, 7.37% of ear infection, 29% dental infections, 9% skin infections and 39.99% were suffering from worm infestations.

(e) States request for funds under National Rural Health Mission for the School Health Programme which is projected in their annual Project Implementation Plans.

Financial allocation for the last three years and current year is given below:

Financial Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Financial Allocation (Rs in Lakhs)	6122.97	14,902.44	13,743.83	39,999.36

State/UT-wise details of fund allocation are as Statement.

#### **Statement**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Fund allocation to States in Last three years and current year				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. High focus States</b>					
1	Bihar	1,531.85	1,200.00	1,500.00	3,885.64
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	86.50	18.50	1,527.78
3	Himachal Pradesh	260.54	452.35	275.84	419.53
4	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	15.00	0.00	273.21
5	Jharkhand	115.50	505.38	215.42	1,372.08
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	50.00	50.00	Funds not requested

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Odisha	686.84	783.77	788.69	1,569.61
8	Rajasthan	140.00	202.00	240.60	423.66
9	Uttar Pradesh	571.17	680.32	729.36	13,723.57
10	Uttarakhand	177.16	282.59	518.70	641.02
Sub Total		3,483.06	4,257.91	4,337.11	23,836.10

**B. NE States**

11	Arunachal Pradesh	10.08	31.20	8.83	106.22
12	Assam	0.00	1,337.54	236.94	1,991.43
13	Manipur	40.00	18.00	3.00	85.62
14	Meghalaya	39.16	28.89	21.79	126.62
15	Mizoram	8.70	5.00	63.28	27.85
16	Nagaland	15.00	50.44	41.87	313.83
17	Sikkim	39.82	11.79	8.85	38.89
18	Tripura	27.32	101.80	128.77	18.87
Sub Total		180.08	1,584.66	513.33	2,709.34

**C. Non-High Focus States**

19	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1,083.85	1,014.36	2,395.61
20	Goa	0.50	28.40	8.20	68.28
21	Gujarat	500.00	800.00	800.00	1,500.00
22	Haryana	128.46	141.00	148.14	182.26
23	Karnataka	0.00	1,100.00	820.70	737.98
24	Kerala	2.85.84	342.00	550.00	577.49
25	Maharashtra	0.00	3,941.83	3,277.29	2,037.69
26	Punjab	200.00	690.00	630.00	1,105.27
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	206.03	1,194.17	1,186.69
28	West Bengal	1,113.01	1,610.00	182.34	3,488.15
Sub Total		2,444.12	9,943.11	8,625.20	13,279.42

**D. Small States/UTs**

29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	4.00	52.85	44.16
30	Chandigarh	0.60	110.26	129.64	48.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	4.50	62.66	53.79
32	Daman	1.25	0.50	4.66	11.56
33	Delhi	0.00	536.66	0.00	5.90
34	Lakshadweep	4.86	20.00	13.18	5.50
35	Puducherry	9.00	25.50	5.20	5.44
	Sub Total	15.71	701.42	268.19	174.49
	Grand Total	6,122.97	14,902.44	13,743.83	39,999.36

[Translation]

**Solar Appliances**

1246. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of subsidy on solar appliances, including solar lamps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among people about using solar energy; and

(d) the details of the works done so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry has taken several measures to spread awareness about the use of renewable energy systems including solar energy devices. These include (i) organisation of awareness camps and training programmes through regional rural banks, manufacturers/suppliers of solar systems and state agencies, (ii) advertisements in electronic and print media; and (iii) publication of magazine on renewable energy including special issues on solar energy.

Regional Rural Banks organised 852 awareness programmes for solar lights in various parts of the country during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

[English]

**Compulsory Health Check-up for All**

1247. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to launch any programme providing for compulsory health check-up for all citizens during Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalized;

(d) whether every district of the country now has a dedicated Mobile Medical Unit as provisioned under National Rural Health Mission; and

(e) 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) No.

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

(d) and (e) As per norms given in the Framework of implementation of NRHM, every district can have one Mobile Medical Unit (MMU). These norms have recently been revised and MMUs can be deployed by State based on population as per the following criteria:

Population of district	Number of MMUs
upto 10 lakhs	1
upto 20 lakhs	2
upto 30 lakhs	3
upto 40 lakhs	4
upto 50 lakhs	5

However, MMUs are sanctioned under NRHM based on proposals submitted by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). So far 2013 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) are in operation in the country covering 464 districts. There are no MMUs in the remaining districts as the State Governments has not proposed them in their PIPs.

*[Translation]*

#### **Separate Identity to Destitute Children**

1248. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has recently directed the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and the Registrar of Births and Deaths to identify and issue a certificate to the destitute children in coordination with other agencies in the interest of orphan and destitute children throughout the country;

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to implement the said directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information furnished by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide Order dated 18.07.2012 in the matter of Court on its own Motion Vs. Government of NCT of Delhi (Civil Writ Petition No-8889 of 2011) had expressed its concern regarding the problem arising from children being remanded to judicial custody because they were not in possession of any proof of their

age. The Court observed that the age determination is an important provision in the Juvenile Justice system and this problem can be tackled once the registration of birth of children is done in each and every case.

Vide order dated 10.10.2012 in the above matter, NCPCR was directed to initiate a consultative process with the Office of Registrar General (Births and Deaths) and Child Rights Organizations and experts in order to evolve a process for registration of birth of children in Juvenile Justice System and to file its recommendations before the Court in three months time.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the above directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the consultative process for developing a system for registration of birth of such Children has been undertaken by NCPCR and the consultative process will be completed within the time frame as directed by the Hon'ble High Court.

*[English]*

#### **Funds Spend in Renewable Energy Technologies**

1249. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spend towards research and development of evacuation and transmission infrastructure in renewable energy technologies over the last five years;

(b) if so, the institutions that have been set up by the Government to promote Research and Development in the field and for the incubation of new technologies in the last five years and the fund released for the same;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken a sector specific need identification or equivalent study to determine the R&d needs in different renewable energy technologies and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is dedicated funding for renewable energy based Decentralized Distribution Grids (DDGs); and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith State-wise list of funds that have been released for renewable energy based DDGs and the number of households that have been covered through such projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) There is no budgetary provision for research and development of evacuation and transmission infrastructure in renewable energy technologies. Power generated from grid connected renewable power projects is currently evacuated through existing grid system in the respective States where these projects are set up. State transmission utilities, strengthen/create grid system required for evacuation of power from renewable energy projects as well.

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been supporting R&D for technology development and demonstration leading to commercialization, a total of 169 R&D projects in the areas of solar energy, bio-energy and hydrogen and fuels cells with budget of Rs. 525 crore have been sanctioned to the various R&D institutions, academic institutions, industries, etc during the 11th Plan Five Year Period. Total funds of Rs. 239.56 crore were released during the 11th Plan Period for R&D projects.

(c) The Government has notified a comprehensive policy and guidelines for research, design, development, demonstration and manufacture for new and renewable energy sector. It has provisions to support R&D for technology development and demonstration in thrust areas identified, through various academic and research institutions including autonomous bodies and industry. It emphasizes to strengthen Core R&D Groups/Centres so as to take up advanced research involving other institutions. Financial assistance for the projects that involve partnership with industry/civil society organizations is normally restricted to 50% of the project cost. However for a proposal from academic institutions, government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs, ministry may provide upto 100% funding.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. There is no dedicated funding for renewable energy based Decentralized Distribution Grid. However, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting renewable energy systems based projects to meet unmet demand of electricity in rural areas. So far 70 biomass gasifier systems have been set up covering about 250 villages/hamlets in Bihar through local distribution grid. Two mini grid Solar Photovoltaic Power projects of 120kWp have been installed in Jharkhand.

*[Translation]*

#### **Reservation in Allotment of Petrol Pumps**

1250. SHRI HUKAMADEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provision regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, freedom fighters and ex-servicemen in allotment of petrol pumps and gas agencies;

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies allotted to persons belonging to these categories, State-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether reserved quota petrol pumps have been leased out to other people by the allottees and the physical verification thereof is likely to be carried out by some monitoring agency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases in which action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Grant of Mineral Concessions**

1251. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of mineral concessions granted by the State Governments and UT administrations along with the proposals approved by the Union Government as recommended by the State Governments/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the number of mines where mining operations have commenced along with the quantity of mineral



extracted there from during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of proposals of mineral concessions lying pending with State Governments and the Union Government indicating the period and reasons of their pendency along with the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the respective Government for their clearance;

(e) whether some of mining companies or leaseholders are not following the guidelines issued by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) State wise details of reporting mines in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) State Governments are the owners of the minerals and grant mineral concessions. Prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 for grant of mineral concessions for minerals in First Schedule to the said Act. State wise details of the mineral concession cases where prior approval of the Central Government have been conveyed is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) There are total of 47933 applications for grant of Mineral Concessions pending with the State Governments. Details of 229 proposals pending with Ministry of Mines Government of India are given below:

- From 0-12 months- 94
- From 12-24 months- 64
- More than 24 months- 71

The Central Government has set up Central Coordination-cum Empowered Committee to facilitate Coordination whether various departments for stream lining the clearance process.

(e) and (f) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Number of reporting mines in the country in the year 2011-12*

State	No. of mines
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	442
Assam	3
Bihar	6
Chhattisgarh	126
Goa	73
Gujarat	373
Himachal Pradesh	24
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	117
Karnataka	185
Kerala	39
Madhya Pradesh	296
Maharashtra	97
Meghalaya	13
Odisha	147
Rajasthan	373
Tamil Nadu	275
Uttar Pradesh	19
Uttrakhand	35
West Bengal	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2663</b>



**Statement-II**

*Prior Approvals conveyed by the Ministry of Mines for Mineral Concession proposals during the period from 01.04.2009 to 27.11.2012*

State	Mining leases	Prospecting licence	Reconnaissance licence	Total
Andhra Pradesh	23	12	04	39
Assam	00	01	00	01
Chhattisgarh	07	14	10	31
Goa	01	00	00	01
Gujarat	03	00	00	03
Jharkhand	04	02	00	06
Karnataka	10	03	16	29
Kerala	04	00	00	04
Madhya Pradesh	43	95	44	182
Maharashtra	12	27	00	39
Manipur	00	06	00	06
Odisha	02	02	02	06
Rajasthan	19	06	18	43
Tamil Nadu	07	00	00	07
Uttar Pradesh	00	00	05	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>402</b>

**Statement-III**

State	No. of mines opened	Total production (in tonnes)	1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	131	408499	Karnataka	12	463262
Chhattisgarh	8	53375	Madhya Pradesh	9	1780813
Gujarat	17	427033	Meghalaya	4	1346697
Jharkhand	6	258430	Odisha	2	10340
			Rajasthan	44	1874570
			Tamil Nadu	45	3848965
			Uttarakhand	17	51776
			West Bengal	2	70333

**Statement-IV***Number of Violation Cases*

Year	No. of mines inspected	No. of mines where violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued where violations not rectified after issuing violation notice	No. of violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution of cases launched by IBM	No. of prosecution of cases compounded by the Courts	No. of prosecution of cases decided in favour of IBM by the Courts	No. of cases where mining operations suspended
2009-10	2371	797	790	404	276	42	17	17	74
2010-11	2177	685	356	168	219	18	20	15	89
2011-12	2563	1722	1273	856	651	23	9	5	402
2012-13 (upto October)	1344	648	621	308	274	4	3	1	549

*[English]***Discrimination of HIV/AIDS Patients**

1252. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated certain guidelines and issued directives relating to the care, support, treatment and rights of people infected with HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the above guidelines and directives address the issues of discrimination, stigmatization and denial of medical treatment to HIV/AIDS infected patients in the country;

(c) whether cases of discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients and denial of admission/medical treatment to such patients in violation of the above guidelines/directives have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details of such cases which came to the notice of the Government during the last three years

and the current year along with the action taken thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the number of cases of suicides by HIV/AIDS infected patients reported during the said period and the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Department of AIDS Control has formulated technical and operational guidelines for Anti-retroviral Therapy (ART) and Community Care Centres (CCC) for providing Care, Support and Treatment to People Living with HIV (PLHIV). The operational guidelines for ART services (July' 12 version, section 3.5 Confidentiality and Discrimination Issues) clearly mention that "Irrespective of HIV status of a person, all patients are entitled to receive general and specialty out-patient and in-patient services in a hospital. Confidentiality should be maintained at all levels irrespective of HIV status as per accepted medical ethics and the law. Maintenance of confidentiality should help to reduce discrimination against PLHIV during the management of the patient in the hospital."

(c) and (d) As per reports received from States, cases of discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients are reported from time to time. During the last three years, a total 21 such cases were reported; Nine from Karnataka, four from Delhi, three from Madhya Pradesh, two from Bihar and one each from Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. Necessary action was taken by the respective States in the matter.

States have constituted State Grievance Redressal Committee, headed by the Principal Health Secretary of the respective State to address various issues related to Care, Support and Treatment including stigma, discrimination and denial. During year 2011-12, 45 meetings of the State Grievance Redressal Committee were held to address the complaints received if any by the People Living with HIV/AIDS in respective States. A statement indicating number of meetings of State Grievance

Redressal Committee of States held during 2011-12 is annexed as Statement.

(e) As per reports received from States, 11 cases of suicides by HIV/AIDS patients are also reported during the last three years. 6 cases were reported in Karnataka, 3 in Gujarat, one each in Delhi and Tamil Nadu. Necessary action was taken by the respective States in the matter.

To overcome such incidents, the Department of AIDS Control has developed and implemented successful communication strategies for generating awareness and information on HIV/AIDS and services related to it. It has undertaken mainstreaming trainings which cover issues of stigma and partnering with different Ministries, private sector for strengthening HIV/AIDS interventions in the world of work, civil society organisations, religious organisations, media, women's organisations and People Living with HIV/AIDS networks to address issues of stigma and socio-economic implications associated with HIV/AIDS.

#### **Statement**

##### *State/UT-wise details of SGRC meeting conducted in the country*

Sl. No.	State Name	SGRC meeting conducted			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	2	0
3	Assam	1	1	1	1
4	Bihar	1	4	3	0
5	Chandigarh	0	3	4	1
6	Chhattisgarh	2	1	0	0
7	Delhi	2	1	1	0
8	Goa	0	5	3	0
9	Gujarat	0	2	1	1
10	Haryana	1	2	1	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
13	Jharkhand	1	1	2	0
14	Karnataka	2	2	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Kerala	1	3	2	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0
17	Maharashtra	2	0	1	0
18	Manipur	0	0	0	1
19	Meghalaya	0	0	1	2
20	Mizoram	2	0	2	0
21	Nagaland	0	1	2	2
22	Odisha	1	1	1	1
23	Puducherry	0	0	1	0
24	Punjab	1	1	3	2
25	Rajasthan	0	2	3	0
26	Sikkim	0	1	1	0
27	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	0
28	Tripura	1	2	1	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	3	1
30	Uttaranchal	2	2	2	0
31	West Bengal	0	2	0	1
Total		25	43	45	15

### Anti Tuberculosis Vaccines

1253. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India shoulders the highest burden of tuberculosis in the world with nearly three lakh related deaths in a year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the facts in this regard;

(c) the details of vaccines available in the country to protect children as well as adolescents and adults from tuberculosis;

(d) whether BCG or Bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine is effective to protect adults from tuberculosis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative anti-TB vaccine being developed/made available to the people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the WHO Global Report 2010, there were an estimated 2.0 million new cases of TB in 2009 with an estimated 2.8 lakh deaths due to TB.

(c) to (e) Bacilli Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine is available in the country. As per the available evidence, the BCG vaccine is protective against the development of severe forms of childhood TB.

As on date, there is no alternative anti-TB vaccine available in the country, however, a few vaccines are in the early stages of development.

#### **Information Relating to Assesseees**

1254. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether standardized procedure has been outlined in case of assesseees not traceable and information being inadequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of bank accounts detected after adoption of the said procedure during the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The arrear demands classified under the categories "assesseees not traceable" and "assesseees with no/ inadequate assets for recovery" are certified by the Jurisdictional Commissioners of Income tax (CsIT). The CsIT get fresh enquiries conducted every six months and also use the information available on the internet and in public domain, Registrar of Companies, databases available with Directorate of Systems and Directorate of Investigation of CBDT to supplement the existing information for tracing the assesseees/ assets. A special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Recovery of CBDT to forward the data in respect of the said categories of cases to FIU-IND for matching with the data-base available with them and the results of such matching are transmitted back for use by the Commissioners concerned.

(c) The number of bank accounts detected after adoption of the said procedure from July, 2011 are given below:

Financial Year	No. of Bank Account Detected	Remarks
2011-12	334	Bank-wise data is not maintained and so cannot be given
2012-13 (till 2nd Quarter)	344	

#### **Domestic Violence**

1255. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of domestic violence have been on the rise in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise including Jharkhand; and

(c) the steps being taken/to be taken by the Government to prevent domestic violence particularly against women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) available data, total of 7803, 11718 and 9431 cases were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively which shows a mixed trend. State-wise information for the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was brought into force w.e.f. 26th October, 2006. The Government has requested the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify Medical Facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Act. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

**Statement**

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted Under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2009*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand*						
12	Karnataka*	18	6	8	1	4	
13	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	1395		121	-	-	-
16	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
18	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20	Odisha*						
21	Punjab	38	34	1	76	77	0
22	Rajasthan	45	29	1	37	37	1
23	Sikkim	6	6	0	8	8	0
24	Tamil Nadu	2376	729	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	923	0	0	0	0	0
Total States		7761	1608	235	583	638	8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34	Lakshadweep*						
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total UTs		42	33	1	58	57	1
Total All India		7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: \*\* indicates data not available

Data is provisional

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3	Assam	1	1	0	12	2	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh*						
6	Goa*						
7	Gujarat	25					
8	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	3	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	-	-	-
16	Manipur*						
17	Meghalaya*						
18	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20	Odisha*						
21	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0
22	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0
23	Sikkim	3	2	0	3	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4136	1198	2	0	0	0
25	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0
26	Uttar Pradesh*						
27	Uttarakhand*						
28	West Bengal	11641	744	0	1	1	0
	Total States	11690	4307	415	143	284	5
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	23	0	39	39	0
30	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu*						
33	Delhi*						
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTs	28	23	0	39	39	0
	Total All India	11718	4330	415	182	323	5

Note: indicates data not available

\*\*\* includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional



*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act-2005 during 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh*						
6	Goa*						
7	Gujarat	3266	2340	15	2	85	1
8	Haryana	314	165	0	500	480	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	8	0	0	8	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11	Jharkhand*						
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	96	74	1	96	93	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra*						
16	Manipur	18	0	0	18	0	0
17	Meghalaya*						
18	Mizoram*						
19	Nagaland*						
20	Odisha*						
21	Punjab*						
22	Rajasthan	39	18	0	23	22	0
23	Sikkim	3	3	1	3	3	1
24	Tamil Nadu	3983	1252	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh*						
27	Uttarakhand*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	1661	618	0	11	0	0
	Total States	9412	4486	17	669	699	3
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	13	0	26	14	0
30	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*						
32	Daman and Diu*						
33	Delhi*						
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry*						
	Total UTs	19	13	0	26	14	0
	Total All India	9431	4499	17	695	713	3

Note: indicates data not available

\*\*\* includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Check Books**

1256. DR. BALIRAM:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has mandated for implementation of the Cheque Truncation System (CTS), 2010 by all public sector banks from January, 2013;

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

(c) whether the said change would be applicable on postdated cheques; and

(d) 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 (RBI) has, vide their circular dated 03.09.2012, mandated for implementation of the Cheque Truncation System (CTS-2010) by all banks. A copy of the RBI circular is available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

[*English*]

#### **Closure of Unproductive Mines**

1257. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of MINES to be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains any data of number of unproductive mines lying closed for various reasons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of mines lying closed/temporarily closed along with the number of labourers rendered jobless thereby, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any policy or fund for revival of closed mines and rehabilitation of labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further rehabilitation measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, State-wise details on non-working mines as on 1.4.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no policy /fund for revival of closed mines and rehabilitation of laborers in the Ministry of Mines.

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

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Details of Number of Non-working Mines as on 1.4.2011.*

Sl. No. Name of State		Number of Non-Working Mines
1	2	3
1	Himachal Pradesh	8
2	Jammu and Kashmir	18
3	Uttarakhand	6
4	Haryana	2
5	Tamil Nadu	345
6	Sikkim	2
7	Jharkhand	240
8	West Bengal	28
9	Assam	0
10	Meghalaya	3
11	Manipur	0
12	Rajasthan	1399
13	Odisha	373
14	Gujarat	333
15	Kerala	41
16	Uttar Pradesh	61
17	Madhya Pradesh	523
18	Andhra Pradesh	359
19	Bihar	66
20	Maharashtra	122

1	2	3
21	Goa	223
22	Karnataka	179
23	Chhattisgarh	161
Total		4492

[Translation]

#### **Illegal Export of Iron Ore**

1258. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that private sector companies in Karnataka have not only done illegal mining but also exported 35 lakh metric tonnes of iron ore;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have made the said exports along with the names of the countries to which the same was exported;

(c) whether the Government's permission is required for the export of iron ore;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government against the guilty companies for violating the direction;

(f) whether the Government proposes to impose a blanket ban on export of iron ore in view of the future requirements of the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):  
(a) to (e) As per available information, Forest Department, State Government of Karnataka had seized about 8.06 lakh metric tonnes of ore without valid permits from Belikere Port. As per observations of the Supreme Court on the basis of Report of Central Empowered Committee, there is an illegal extraction of about 50.79 lakh tonnes of iron ore from forest areas of Karnataka during the period from 1.1.2009 till 31.5.2010. The Supreme Court vide its order dated 7th September, 2012 has directed the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate in the matter.

Export of minerals, including iron ore is guided by Export-Import Policy. As per the policy, export of iron ore grades upto 64% Fe grade, Goan ore (export to China,

Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan) and ore from Redi region of the country is free irrespective of the Fe content and does not require any permission. Export of iron ore with Fe content more than 64%, and iron ore concentrate and pellets prepared by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited are required to be exported through State Trading Enterprises.

(f) and (g) At present, the export of iron ore is regulated by fiscal measures and an export duty of 30% on ad valorem basis is levied on all iron ore exports. As on date the Ministry of Mines does not have any proposal to impose a blanket ban on the export of iron ore.

[English]

### **Inflation**

1259. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has convened/proposes to convene with Chief Ministers of various States to discuss and devise strategies to combat inflation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the success achieved thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which such a meet is likely to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A Conference of Chief Ministers was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended inter alia setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members). This Core Group decided to constitute three working groups on (i) Agriculture Production (ii) Consumer Affairs (iii) Food & Public Distribution. These Working Groups have subsequently submitted their reports and action initiated by the respective Departments on the agreed points which emerged out of recommendations of the Working Groups. The agreed points *inter alia* include

(i) adoption of micro planning approach to improve agriculture; (ii) reforming APMC legislations; (iii) preparation of framework on research in Agriculture; (iv) estimating the financial implication of implementing the National Food Security Bill; (v) examining the recommendations of establishment of a dedicated central body for collecting, disseminating and analysing information on markets; and (vi) end to end computerization of PDS operation with full integration with Unique Identification.

### **Denial of Education Loans to Students**

1260. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of Banks denying educational loans to students on the grounds of their poor academic record;

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

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any circular to the effect that the loan can be sanctioned only if the academic performance of the student was very good at the school level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks had during 2011-12, received 5199 complaints in education loans, including those of denial of loans, out of which 5190 were disposed of and 9 were pending. Complaints regarding educational loans, as and when received by the concerned banks, are taken up for corrective measures. Bank-wise details are at Statement.

(c) to (e) The Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association aims at providing financial support from the banking system to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. The main emphasis is that a meritorious student, though poor, is provided with an opportunity to pursue education with the financial support from the banking system with affordable terms and conditions.

**Statement***Bank-wise details of complaints/grievance received during the year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of applications		
		Received	Disposed of	Pending
1	Allahabad Bank	22	22	0
2	Andhra Bank	11	11	0
3	Bank of Baroda	33	33	0
4	Bank of India	30	30	0
5	Bank of Maharashtra	8	8	0
6	Canara Bank	117	108	9
7	Central Bank of India	174	174	0
8	Corporation Bank	27	27	0
9	Dena Bank	6	6	0
10	Indian Bank	217	217	0
11	Indian Overseas Bank	39	39	0
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	19	19	0
13	Punjab & Sind Bank	2	2	0
14	Punjab National Bank	148	148	0
15	Syndicate Bank	63	63	0
16	UCO Bank	24	24	0
17	Union Bank of India	23	23	0
18	United Bank of India	4	4	0
19	Vijaya Bank	4	4	0
20	State Bank of India	4076	4076	0
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	27	27	0
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	0	0	0
23	State Bank of Mysore	0	0	0
24	State Bank of Patiala	12	12	0
25	State Bank of Travancore	106	106	0
26	IDBI Bank Ltd	7	7	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5199</b>	<b>5190</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: PSBs

[*Translation*]

**Fraudulent Export of Textiles**

1261. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of fraudulent export of textiles detected during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has ordered an inquiry regarding the involvement in the fraudulent export to other countries providing for transshipment through third party countries and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of investigation in this regard and the exporters and banks prima facie found involved therein; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Bank Charges in Current Accounts**

1262. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Commercial Banks in the country are allegedly charging heavily for depositing cash in current accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct any inquiry in this regard and issue necessary instructions to reimburse such charges; 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that in the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to banks on all matters pertaining to banking transactions. With effect from September, 1999, banks have been given the freedom to fix service charges for various types of services rendered by them. RBI advised banks that while fixing services charges, banks are required to ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost of providing these services.

(c) and (d) RBI had also issued a circular on 02.02.2007 advising scheduled commercial banks to identify basic services on the basis of broad parameters indicated by the Working Group and the principles to be adopted/ followed by banks for ensuring reasonableness in fixing and communicating service charges for the basic banking services.

(e) and (f) RBI being a prudent regulator issues instructions/guidelines on such issues, if necessary, and monitors their implementation.

**Digital Meters at Petrol Pumps**

1263. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has installed digital meter reading machines at petrol pumps in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those petrol pumps have been identified where the new digital meters have not been installed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has constituted any task force in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to get the digital meter reading machines installed at all the petrol pumps in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs.), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC)

are currently installing dispensing units at their Retail Outlets (ROs) with digital meters. While all ROs of BPCL are digital, only one RO of HPCL is mechanical. IOC has reported around 3000 mechanical dispensing units which will be replaced in a phased manner.

[English]

#### **Tariff Value on Import of RBD Palmolein**

1264. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently changed the import tariff of Refined, Bleached and Dried (RBD) Palmolein to protect the domestic edible oils in the country including coconut oil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has revised the Tariff Value of RBD Palmolein based on international prices fixed under Section 14 (2) of the Customs Act, 1962 vide Notification No.66/2012-Customs (N.T.) dated July 31, 2012. Thereafter Tariff Value of RBD Palmolein is being notified every fortnight. No Tariff Value has been fixed under Section 14(2) of the Customs Act, 1962 for coconut oil. The rate of Customs duty on RBD Palmolein has not been changed.

[Translation]

#### **Shortage of DTP Vaccine**

1265. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether life saving DTP vaccines are available in sufficient quantity at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply sufficient quantity of life saving DTP vaccines in PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, DTP vaccine is available in sufficient quantity in the country. Government of India procures and supplies vaccine to States for further distribution to all immunization sites. As against the required quantity of 702.98 lakh doses of DTP vaccine during April,

2012-October, 2012, 708.18 lakh doses of DTP were supplied to states.

(c) To meet the requirement of vaccines, procurement is made from Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) as well as indigenous private sector units through a competitive bidding process. Procurement processes are initiated well in advance to obviate any shortage of vaccines.

[English]

#### **Virology Institutes/Laboratories**

1266. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of virology institutes in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new virology institutes and strengthen certain existing institutes/laboratories in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the locations/laboratories identified therefor and funds earmarked/allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that 2 apex laboratories in the country working on viral diseases are:

1. National Institute of Virology at Pune (Maharashtra) and
2. National Centre for Diseases Control.

In addition, other Institutes under ICMR working on Viral Diseases are:

National Institute of AIDS Research, Pune, (Maharashtra), Virus Unit, Kolkata, (West Bengal), Enterovirus Research Centre, Mumbai, (Maharashtra), Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai, (Tamil Nadu), National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata (West Bengal), National Institute of Research in Tuberculosis, Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Regional



Medical Research Centres (RMRC) at Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh) Portblair (Andaman and Nicobar), Bhubaneswar (Odisha) and Desert Medical Research Centre, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

(b) and (c) Following action has been taken to strengthen/establish virology laboratories:

- i. Eight Grade I laboratories have been established at King George Medical University, Lucknow, (Uttar Pradesh), Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Karnataka) and Regional Medical Research Centres at Portblair (Andaman and Nicobar) and Bhubaneswar (Odisha), SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajasthan), NIV Field Unit at Allapuzha, (Kerala), Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, (Kerala) and King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chennai, (Tamil Nadu).
- ii. Four Grade II labs have been established at Regional Medical Research Centre at Jabalpur, (Madhya Pradesh), Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, (Bihar), Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh) and Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi, (Jharkhand).
- iii. One Grade III lab has been established at Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur (Chhattisgarh).
- iv. Nine more laboratories in the current financial year (2012-13) are proposed at the following places:
  1. Regional Medical Research Center, Dibrugarh, Assam
  2. Govt. Medical College, Agartala, Tripura
  3. BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
  4. Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
  5. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
  6. Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry
  7. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
  8. ICMR Virus Unit, Kolkata, West Bengal
  9. Govt. Medical College, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

An amount of Rs. 10 Crore has been earmarked in the current financial year.

(d) and (e) On one proposal of the State of Bihar, no final decision has been taken.

#### **Diagnosis of Tuberculosis**

1267. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether various diagnostic tool used by the private sector for diagnosis of Tuberculosis (TB) are reliable in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement an incentive linked plan to detect TB and cover the patients receiving treatment in the private sector under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for timely and accurate diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The tests approved by the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for diagnosis of TB include sputum microscopy, X-ray Chest, Solid and Liquid Culture methods and Rapid molecular tests. Available evidence indicates that besides the tests mentioned above the private sector heavily relies on serological tests for diagnosis of TB.

As per the WHO recommendation, the currently available commercial serological tests provide inconsistent and imprecise estimates of sensitivity and specificity and these tests should not be used for the diagnosis of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB.

The Government of India has imposed a ban on the manufacture, sale, distribution, use and import of serological diagnostic tests for TB in India as per the Government of India Gazette Notification Nos. G.S.R. 432 (E) and G.S.R. 433 (E) dated 7th June, 2012.



(c) and (d) RNTCP already has NGO/PP (Private Practitioner) Schemes in place for involvement of private sector such as the Designated Microscopy Centre Scheme; Treatment Adherence Scheme; Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) Scheme etc. to detect TB and cover the patients receiving treatment in the private sector.

(e) The RNTCP has already approved newer rapid molecular diagnostic test for timely and accurate diagnosis of TB in the country. Besides these, Community involvement and Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) activities are being undertaken for early referral of TB suspects for diagnosis of TB.

#### Identification of Tourist Spots

1268. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some tourist spots in the country to attract foreign film makers to shoot their films on such locations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government for the development and promotion of such spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism has identified 'Film Tourism' as a Niche Tourism product and requested the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to recognize the potential of Film Tourism and constitute special bodies/cells to facilitate filming in the States/Union Territories. However, no specific spots have been identified in the country by the Ministry of Tourism to attract foreign film makers to shoot their films on such locations.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Ban on Mining

1269. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any instructions to the State Governments to ban mining in some areas of the country, particularly in the forest areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The Central Government has not issued any specific instructions to the State Governments to ban mining in some areas of the country, particularly in the forest areas. However, any mining operation in forest area requires Central Government approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

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

[Translation]

#### Rise in Borrowing

1270. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of borrowing estimated vis-a-vis actual borrowing taking place and reasons for excess borrowing during the current financial year;

(b) the amount of the Government borrowings in each of the years from 2004-05 to September, 2012-13 and the reasons for constant rise in the said amount of borrowings; and

(c) the target set in this direction and efforts made/being made by the Government to achieve the target in the current year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The estimated Internal and External Borrowings of the Central Government as per BE 2012-13 are as under:

(Rs. crore)

	Gross	Repayment	Net
Internal Market Borrowing	569616	90616	479000
External Assistance	26048	15990	10148

Higher borrowing needs are on account of financing the higher fiscal deficit and to meet financing of the developmental expenditure.

(b) The internal and external borrowings have constantly increased in the previous years on account of financing the developmental expenditure and due to expansionary counter cyclical fiscal policy stance adopted

by the Government in the phase of the global economic crisis. The amount of the Government borrowings (Net)

from Internal and External sources during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 year wise and 2012-13(BE) and till Sept., 2012 are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov.)	2012-13 (BE)	Till Sept.12
Internal Mkt. Borrowing	46031	95374	110446	131768	233630	398424	325414	436214	479000	284383
External Asstt.	14753	7472	8472	9315	11015	11038	25356	12449	10148	-757

(c) The quantum of borrowing is primarily dependent upon the Fiscal Deficit. In the medium term Fiscal Policy Statement laid before the Parliament, along with Budget 2012-2013, the Fiscal Deficit has been projected to reduce from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13.

The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude inter alia, including recourse to lower cost borrowings, phased introduction of active consolidation of debt, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have a more prudent management of government debt.

[*English*]

**Regulator for Collective  
Investment Schemes**

1271. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Advisory Board (IAB) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had underlined the need for an independent and separate regulator for various unregulated collective investment and money circulation schemes in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the board also highlighted the need to review the capital adequacy norms of market intermediaries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that the second meeting of the International Advisory Board (IAB) was held on November 3-4, 2012 in Mumbai. The IAB, inter alia, discussed regulatory issues in respect of various unregulated collective investment schemes and capital adequacy norms. Details about the discussions held on these issues are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The International Advisory Board has been constituted by SEBI and the recommendations of the IAB, along with the actions taken by SEBI thereon, are reported to the SEBI Board.

Department of Financial Services has requested all the State Governments/UTs to set up a committee, including representation from the Reserve Bank, SEBI, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Economic Offences Wing of the State Police to enable enhanced sharing of information among the concerned agencies regarding unregulated activities and entities raising money from public with a view to defraud people.

**Statement**

*Regulation of Collective Investment Schemes*

The IAB extensively discussed the issue relating to regulatory gap in respect of various unregulated collective investment schemes and money circulation schemes in India. The IAB members also brought to the table a global perspective to the issue by sharing their experiences from other jurisdictions.

It was pointed out that the regulation of such schemes is not the primary objective of a securities market regulator and would require substantial resources. It was also underlined that such schemes are often localized and there is a criminal enforcement angle attached to the regulation of such schemes. It was, therefore, suggested that State Government participation is very important for the success of any regulatory framework for the same. Further, the need for an independent and separate regulator with sufficient resources was underlined.

### **Capital Adequacy Norms**

The need for reviewing the capital adequacy norms for market intermediaries to meet the unknown and non-market risks faced by intermediaries was acknowledged. It was stressed that capital adequacy requirements for intermediaries should be linked to the risks in terms of exposure faced by them or the volumes of turnover or number of clients serviced by them, use of algo etc. It was further stated that there is a need to link the capital adequacy requirement with the extent of proprietary trading undertaken by a trading member. It was, however, felt that a balance has to be struck between the need for capital adequacy for dealing with the unknowns and the need to keep the regulatory cost within reasonable limits. On a related point, it was suggested that risk management at the Central Counter Party should factor in the practices of trading members while adjusting its norms and level of deposits.

*[Translation]*

### **Pay in Banks**

1272. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank employees do not get proper remuneration in comparison with the Central and State Government employees;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to remove irregularities, if any, found in pay of staff/officers of public sector banks (PSBs);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the functioning of the banks is being adversely affected due to their lower salaries as compared to Central and State Government employees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The pay scales of employees in public sector banks are determined as per the agreement between the management and Associations/Unions, every five years. Besides the pay, employees in banks are also entitled to a number of other allowances and benefits. The pay scale of Central Government employees are finalised by Government taking the recommendations of Central Pay Commission into consideration and these pay scales are reviewed generally after ten years. The terms and conditions of service of Central Government employees and Bank employees are entirely different and are regulated in terms of the respective service conditions. Hence, no comparison can be drawn between pay structure of Central Government employees and of bank employees.

*[English]*

### **Debt Relief to Farmers**

1273. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations from Kisan Coordination Committee (KCC) regarding waiver of crop loans of farmers who have over five acres of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No proposal for waiver of crop loans of farmers who have over 5 acres of land is under consideration of the Government.

### **NCPDR**

1274. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of various steps taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of offences that have been registered and disposed of by the NCPCR during the said period;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the performance of the NCPCR;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The major steps taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement. Details of various steps taken by the Commission are provided in the Annual Reports of the Commission for the respective years.

(b) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 does not empower the NCPCR to register offences.

(c) and (d) The Government is by and large satisfied with the performance of the NCPCR.

(e) The Government reviews the activities of NCPCR and issues directions from time to time to improve the performance.

#### **Statement**

#### **2009-10**

- (i) Formulated and submitted the Action Plan for abolition of child labour in Delhi as directed by the Hon'ble High Court.
- (ii) Recommended additional guidelines on corporal punishment in schools to the State Governments.
- (iii) Reviewed the child rights situation in general and inter-state transportation of children from Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya to Karnataka in particular through State/field visits and meetings with the District Administration/State Government.
- (iv) Reviewed the situation of child labour in the coal mines of Jaintia Hills in the State of Meghalaya through field visits, public hearing and meetings with the District Administration/State Government.

(v) Assessed the status of children affected by civil unrest/displacement in the States of Andhra Pradesh (Khammam District), Chhattisgarh (Dantewada District), Odisha (Kandhamal District), Assam (North Cachar Hills), Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir and made recommendations to the respective State Governments for improvement in the situation of children.

(vi) Obtained 'in principle' approval of Prime Minister Office (PMO) for launching the "Bal Bandhu Scheme (BBS) for Protection of Children in the Areas of Civil Unrest".

(vii) Held six public hearings on the issues relating to children affected/infected by HIV/AIDS in the States of Tamil Nadu (Chennai), Karnataka (Bangalore), Maharashtra (Mumbai), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Manipur (Imphal), and Delhi. Recommendations were made to the concerned Department(s)/Authorities in the respective State Governments to take remedial measures.

(viii) Organized four training programmes for sensitizing the members of Gram Panchayat on the role of Panchayats in protecting child rights.

(ix) Carried out inspections in selected children's homes and submitted recommendations to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in pursuance of such directions.

(x) Conducted an inquiry into the Reality Show 'Pati Patni aur Who' screened on NDTV Imagine, in response to complaints of alleged violation of rights of children.

(xi) Examined the plight of Children in the railway platforms and submitted recommendations to the Ministry of Railways in this regard.

(xii) Dealt with 764 cases of alleged violation of child rights.

#### **2010-11**

(i) Reviewed the plight of migrant children in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and made recommendations to the concerned State Governments for remedial measures.

(ii) Launched 'Bal Bandhu Scheme' for protection of child rights in the areas of civil unrest in five states.

- (iii) Conducted an enquiry into the large-scale transportation of children from Manipur and Assam to Tamil Nadu, as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- (iv) Prepared and submitted a policy document on "Rights of Children in the Areas of Civil Unrest" to the concerned Ministries in the Government of India.
- (v) Provided inputs for the draft Bill on Protection of Children against Sexual Offences.
- (vi) Reviewed the child malnutrition situation through visits/public hearings in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- (vii) Reviewed the status of implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and recommended remedial measures;
- (viii) Dealt with 1877 cases of alleged child rights violations.

**2011-12**

- (i) Made recommendations to the Government and National Advisory Council (NAC) regarding amendments to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to harmonize the provisions with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009.
- (ii) Submitted a document to the concerned Ministries for restructuring of the National Child Labour Project during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Released Guidelines on "Elimination of Corporal Punishment in Schools."
- (iv) Made recommendations on the issues relating to elimination of child labour with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- (v) Inspected selected children homes at Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Thiruvananthapuram, Gadchiroli and made recommendations to the concerned State Governments for the improvement of the conditions of such firms.
- (vi) Reviewed the situation of deaths of children caused due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and AE and conducted a summon hearing of the senior officers of the departments of Medical, Health and Family Welfare of Government of Uttar Pradesh and made recommendations for taking urgent measures to prevent child deaths.

- (vii) Reviewed the situation of child malnutrition in the Raichur district of Karnataka through a field visit as well as meetings/interactions and made recommendations to the State Government for improvement in the situation of children health and nutrition.

**2012-13**

- (i) Continued with the implementation of Bal Bandhu Scheme for Protection of Child Rights in nine-Districts of five States.
- (ii) Launched a Pilot Project in two Districts of Jammu and Kashmir for protection of child rights.
- (iii) Submitted a set of detailed guidelines to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, outlining the roles and responsibilities of concerned authorities of the Government of NCT of Delhi (Delhi Police, Tihar Jail Authorities, and Department of Health), Magistrates, Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA), NCPCR, etc. to prevent incarceration of children in jails.
- (iv) Deputed teams to visit Tihar Jail and Rohini Jail to identify the inmates who might be beneficiaries of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (in compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble High Court in the matter of on its Own Motion Vs. Government of NCT Delhi);
- (v) Submitted the Guidelines on Media Reporting of Children to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.
- (vi) Finalized an Action Plan entitled "Education as Emergency Relief for Children in Areas of Civil Unrest".
- (vii) Drafted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for addressing the Protection of Children in Areas of Civil Unrest with reference to Police Armed Forces;
- (viii) Inquired into the alleged physical/mental/sexual abuse of children in Haryana through spot visits and made several recommendations to the State Government for remedial measures. Subsequently, a PIL has been filed in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana for issuing appropriate direction to the State Government of Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh Administration to put systems in place

(functional Child Welfare Committees, setting up of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) and Children's Courts etc.) for preventing child abuse;

- (ix) Held public hearing in Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam) and Tamil Nadu (Chennai) on children rights to education and other Child Rights issues and made recommendations to the concerned State Governments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Exploration of Non-conventional Energy**

1275. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to explore non-conventional sources of energy on large scale to bring out the States including Bihar and Kerala from power crisis;

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to augment the solar power generation to meet the power crisis in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when;

(e) the details of the potential places and fields identified for the purpose including status of the proposal; and

(f) the quantity of power likely to be generated from the new initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The total installed capacity of renewable energy based power in the country is 26,267 MW. State-wise details are given in Annexure. A capacity addition of 30,000 MW is targeted from renewable energy during the 12th Plan period. The contribution of renewable energy based power generation is likely to be in the range of 6-8% in the total electricity mix of the country and major part of power generation would continue to come from thermal and hydro power.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission (JNNSM), to promote harnessing/utilization of solar energy for power generation and other applications in the country. The Mission envisages installation of 20,000 MW capacity by the year 2022.

(e) and (f) Solar projects /systems can be installed throughout the country. The places receiving higher direct solar insolation are better suited for installation solar power projects. A target of 10,000 MW has been fixed for solar power projects during the 12th Plan. So far, 1045 MW of solar power projects have been installed in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise installed capacity of grid interactive renewable power as on 31.10.2012*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	SHP (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power BM Power/Cogen. WTE		Solar Power (MWp)	Total (MW)
				(MW)	(MW)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	217.83	378.45	380.75	43.16	21.75	1041.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	94.51				0.03	94.54
3	Assam	31.11					31.11
4	Bihar	66.30		29.50			95.80
5	Chhattisgarh	27.25		249.90		4.00	281.15
6	Goa	0.05					0.05



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	15.60	3087.43	30.50		690.00	3823.53
8	Haryana	70.10		45.30		7.80	123.20
9	Himachal Pradesh	531.91					531.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	130.53					130.53
11	Jharkhand	4.05				16.00	20.05
12	Karnataka	890.65	2088.55	476.68	1.00	14.00	3470.88
13	Kerala	158.42	35.10			0.03	193.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	376.40	16.00	3.90	7.35	489.81
15	Maharashtra	292.05	2933.15	692.20	9.72	20.00	3947.12
16	Manipur	5.45					5.45
17	Meghalaya	31.03					31.03
18	Mizoram	36.47					36.47
19	Nagaland	28.67					28.67
20	Odisha	64.30		20.00		13.00	97.30
21	Punjab	154.50		118.50	9.25	9.33	291.58
22	Rajasthan	23.85	2220.25	91.30		201.15	2536.55
23	Sikkim	52.11					52.11
24	Tamil Nadu	123.05	7151.18	532.70	5.65	17.05	7829.63
25	Tripura	16.01					16.01
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		682.50	5.00	12.38	724.98
27	Uttarakhand	170.82		10.00		5.05	185.87
28	West Bengal	98.40		26.00		2.05	126.45
29	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				0.10	5.35
30	Chandigarh						
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
32	Daman and Diu						
33	Delhi				16.00	2.53	
34	Lakshwadeep					0.75	
35	Puducherry					0.03	
36	Others		4.30			0.81	
Total (MW)		3451.52	18274.81	3401.83	93.68	1045.17	26267.01

MW = Megawatt, SHP= Small hydro power, BM = Biomass, WTE = Waste to Energy

**Recommendations by MPs  
for LPG Connection**

1276. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the details of the requests received by the various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) from Members of Parliament (MPs) for issue of new LPG connections during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of LPG connections issued by the OMCs during the said period, State/UT-wise and OMC-wise;

(c) the status of waiting list for LPG connections in the country, OMC-wise and the time by which the said waiting list is likely to be cleared; and

(d) the target set for issue of new LPG connections in the country during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of request for release of new LPG connections for each of the last three years and the current year received by public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) from Hon'ble Member of Parliament are as under:

OMG	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Oct'12
IOC	271	1868	9135	9234
BPCL	565	7290	7607	917
HPCL	3726	7991	29195	38960

All the requests have been referred to respective State Offices for release of new connections as per the policy in vogue.

Priority letters for release of new LPG connections are being issued by OMC's area office to prospective customer as per recommendation of Hon'ble MPs. Prospective customers are advised to approach the concerned distributor for completing the necessary documentation for release of new connection as per the policy.

The distributor releases new LPG connections to the prospective customers after completion of formalities required from time to time.

The number of LPG connections issued during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Figs. in Lakhs)

OMG	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr-Oct'12
IOC	41.63	46.80	57.55	31.77
BPCL	19.29	28.40	31.54	14.64
HPCL	25.29	28.97	33.64	16.74

(c) and (d) As on 01.11.2012, waiting list for new LPG connection is as under:-

IOC	2,01,643
BPCL	51,522
HPCL	98,454

The new connections are being processed as per the policy in vogue and released as per demand.

As per the Vision - 2015 of the Government, it is expected to raise the LPG population coverage from 50% to 75% by 2015.

[English]

**Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions**

1277. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:  
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:  
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for the upgradation of AYUSH institutions, hospitals and dispensaries from various States including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any funds have been sanctioned and released against the said proposals;

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



(e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which remaining sanctioned funds are likely to be released to these AYUSH institutions, hospitals and dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) Yes. Government of India received proposals under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries" and "Development of AYUSH Institutions" from State Governments/UTs for upgradation of AYUSH hospitals/dispensaries and institutions/colleges. The details of proposals with funds released to various States/UTs including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka for upgradation of AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are attached as

Statement-I, II, III and IV. The details of the proposals sanctioned and fund released to various States including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka for Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are enclosed as Statement-V, VI, VII and VIII.

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries and Development of AYUSH Institutions, funds could not be released to AYUSH hospitals/ dispensaries and institutions/ colleges for most of the States/UTs including Chhattisgarh and Karnataka during 2012-13, due to pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) from the States/UTs in respect of Grants-in-aid released upto 2010-11. The sanction of fresh Grants-in-aid to any Hospital/Dispensary/Institution of the States/UTs depends on clearance of utilization certificates in respect of earlier grants released under the scheme.

#### **Statement-I**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Amount Sought (Rs. in Lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 2	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2		3	4	5
1	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 28 AYUSH (Ayu) Hospitals	1,774.08	12.00	646.27
2	Jammu Kashmir	Upgradation of 8 AYUSH Hospitals	506.88	2.00	107.71
3	Karnataka	Upgradation of 65 AYUSH Hospitals	4,181.76	9.00	484.70
4	Kerala	Upgradation of 72 AYUSH Hospitals	3,922.46	22.00	1,184.83
5	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 23 AYUSH Hospitals	1,457.28	12.00	646.27
6	Odisha	Upgradation of 8 AYUSH Hospitals	506.88	8.00	430.85
7	Punjab	6 AYUSH Hospital (Ayurveda)	380.00	5.00	269.28
8	Rajasthan	Upgradation of 50 AYUSH Hospitals	3,168.00	23.00	1,238.69
Total			15,897.34		5,008.61

## Statement-II

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

## Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for Year- 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. In Lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 2	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 17 AYUSH Hospitals	706.00	3.00	155.84	
2	Bihar	Upgradation of 1039 AYUSH Dispensaries	11,823.00	120.00	1,030.20	
3	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation of 27 AYUSH Hospitals	1,710.72	27.00	1,454.11	
4	Gujarat	Upgradation of 100 Ayurvedic dispensaries	1,010.00	100.00	8.50	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
5	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 24 AYUSH Hospitals	1,074.64	24.00	405.35	
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Upgradation of 739 AYUSH dispensaries	5,433.90	95.00	815.58	
		Upgradation of 16 Ayurveda Hospitals	1,013.76	16.00	861.69	
		Upgradation of 600 AYUSH Hospitals	14,616.00	150.00	1,287.75	
		Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	126.72	2.00	-	Funds could not be release due to non submission of Detail Project Report
		Upgradation of 387 AYUSH dispensaries	3,910.80	387.00	32.90	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
7	Karnataka	Upgradation of 56 AYUSH hospital	3348.16	56.00	3,015.93	
		Upgradation of 268 AYUSH dispensaries	2,948.00	268.00	22.78	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
		Upgradation of 40 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	400.00	-	-	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Kearla	Upgradation of 91 AYUSH Hospitals	5 765.80	91.00	3,158.40	funds under the relevant head. Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
		Upgradation of 232 (70 Homoeopathy, 162 Ayurvedic) Dispensaries	2,343.20	232.00	19.72	
9	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 11 AYUSH Hospitals	696.96	11.00	592.41	
10	Odisha	Upgradation of 1166 AYUSH dispensaries	8,086.60	1,166.00	99.11	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
11	Rajasthan	Upgradation of 1000 AYUSH dispensaries	10,100.00	1,000.00	85.00	Non recurring funds was not approved, due to non-availability of funds under the relevant head.
12	Tripura	Upgradation of 3 AYUSH hospitals Hospital	190.08	3.00	171.06	
13	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 114 Ayurveda Hospital	7,152.00	800	171.07	
		Upgradation of 203 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	2,740.50	50.00	429.25	
		Total	85,396.84		13,816.65	

**Statement-III**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Proposals received for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. In Lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 2	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 919 AYUSH dispensaries	9,281.90			
		Upgradation of 16 AYUSH hospital	1,013.76	18.00	2.13	
2	Bihar	Upgradation of 128 AYUSH hospital	1,292.80			
3	Chhattisgarh	Upgradation of 3 AYUSH hospitals	198.05	3.00	5.35	
4	Gujarat	Upgradation of 739 AYUSH (523-Ayurveda, 216-Homoeopathy) dispensaries	5,504.60			
5	Haryana	Upgradation of 62 A YUSH dispensaries	532.20			
6	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 150 Ayurved Dispensaries (recurring) & 150 Ayurved Dispensaries (Recurring & Non recurring)	2,980.95			
		Upgradation of 28 AYUSH Hospitals (Recurring)	374.08	28.00	5.45	
7		Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (Recurring)	10.42			
8	Karnataka	Upgradation of 43 AYUSH Dispensaries	430.00			
		Upgradation of 9 AYUSH Hospitals	570.24			
		Upgradation of 70 Homo. Dispensaries	700.00			
		Upgradation 30 AYUSH Hospital (Recurring)	135.62	30.00	8.50	Funds could not be released to most of States during year 2011-12 due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases upto the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Kerala	Upgradation of 68 AYUSH Hospital (Recurring)	908.00	68.00	86.70	2009-10.
		Upgradation of 51 AYUSH Hospitals Recurring and Non recurring)	3,231.36			
		Upgradation of 585 AYUSH Dispensaries	5,908.50			
		Upgradation 162 ayurvedic dispensaries	1,620.00			
10	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation of 125 AYUSH dispensaires	1,250.00			
11	Mizoram	Upgradation of AYUSH dispensaries	10.10			
		Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals	500.00			
12	Odisha	Upgradation of 70 AYUSH dispensaries	700.00			
13	Maharashtra	Upgradation of 200 AYUSH dispensaries (Non Recurring)	2,020.00			
14	Punjab	Upgradation of 83 Homeopathy Dispensaries	215.80			
15	Rajasthan	Upgradation of 1500 AYUSH dispensaries	4,447.50			
16	Uttarakhand	Upgradation of 17 Ayurveda Hospitals	339.00	8.00	6.80	
		Upgradation of 148 Ayurveda Dispensaries	1,494.80			
17	Delhi	Upgradation of 70 AYUSH dispensaries	76.65			
18	West Bengal	Upgradation of 6 AYUSH hospital	303.00			
		Upgradation of 25 AYUSH Dispensaries hospital	250.00			
		Total	46,049.36	114.93		

**Statement-IV**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries Status of Proposals received and Grant released for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Financial Assistance Sought by State (Rs. In Lakhs)	Units approved out of col. 2	Grant released (Rs. In Lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Upgradation of 1 AYUSH Hospital	6.18	1.00	1.60	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Upgradation of 31 Ayush Dispensaries	818.10			
		Upgradation of 13 Ayush Hospitals	448.00			
3	Bihar	Upgradation of 69 Ayurvedic, 30-Unani, 29-Homoeopathy Dispensaries	1,292.80			
4	Delhi	Upgradation of 81 AYUSH Dispensaries	145.32			
5	Himachal Pradesh	Upgradation of 29 AYUSH Hospital	490.88			
		Upgradation of 300 AYUSH Dispensaries	2,980.45			
6	Jharkhand	Upgradation of 1 Ayush Dispensaries	10.10			
7	Jammu Kashmir	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospitals	30.08			Funds could not be released to most of states during year 2012 due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases upto the year 2010-11
8	Kerala	upgradation of 162 Ayurveda Dispensaries	1,620.00			
		Upgradation of 385 AYUSH Dispensaries	5,908.50			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Karnataka	Upgradation of 191 Ayush Dispensaries	1,010.00			
10	Madhya Pradesh	Upgradation 169 Ayush Dispensaries	1,690.00			
11	Manipur	Upgradation of 2 AYUSH Hospital	151.72			
12	Nagaland	Upgradation of 10 AYUSH Dispensaries	10.30			
13	Odisha	Upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries	750.00			
14	Puducherry	Upgradation of 7 Ayush Dispensaries	7.70			
15	Tripura	Upgradation of AYUSH Hospital	40.08			
		Upgradation of 65 Homoeo, 31 Ayurvedic AYUSH Dispensaries	969.60			
16	West Bengal	Upgradation of 28 AYUSH Dispensaries	282.83			
		Total	18,662.49	1.00	1.60	

**Statement-V**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institution  
Grants released during 2009-10 for Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	69.00
2	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	201.62
3	Shri DGM Ayurveda College, Gadag	Karnataka	66.79
4	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Ayurvedic College, Udupi	Karnataka	163.49
5	N.S.S. Homoeo Medical College, Kottayam	Kerala	170.00
6	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College	Kerala	38.10
7	D.M.M. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal	Maharashtra	170.00
8	Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	350.00
9	Ashtang Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	90.00
10	Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Maharashtra	240.00
11	Seth Chandanmal Mutha Aryangla Vaidak Mahavidyalaya Satara	Maharashtra	90.00
12	Ayurveda Prasarak Mandal's Ayurveda College, Sion, Mumbai	Maharashtra	63.00
13	Government Ayurveda College, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	170.00
14	Gurukul Kangri Rajkiya Ayurveda College, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	118.00
		Total	2,000.00

**Statement-VI**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institution  
Grants sanctioned and released during 2010-11 for Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount [1st Installment] (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Government Ayurved College and Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	150.00
2	Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital, Mahe	Puducherry	600.00
3	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	93.77
4	Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	130.00
5	Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South	Tripura	800.00
6	Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jamnagar	Gujarat	80.74



1	2	3	4
7	Calcutta Unani Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal	West Bengal	98.01
8	Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh, Gujarat	Gujarat	150.00
9	KATS Ayurveda College and Hospital, Ankush pur Ganjam Odisha	Odisha	70.39
10	Government Ayurveda Medical College. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	223.54
11	Govt. Ayurveda College, Jammu, J&K Health Society Jammu	Jammu	800.00
12	Jnani Medical College, Gandarbadl, KashmirJ&K Health Society Jammu	Kashmir	800.00
13	G.S. Gune Ayurveda College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	140.00
14	Vidharbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Amravati, Maharashtra, State Health Society Maharashtra.	Maharashtra	98.00
15	B. M. Kankanwadi Ayurveda Vlahavidyalaya, Belgaum, State Health Society, Karnataka	Karnataka	102.95
16	Government Lalit Hari Ayuvedic college, Pilibhit UP	Uttar Pradesh	80.00
		Total	4,417.40

**Statement-VII**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institution Grants released during 2011-12 for Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Total Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Rajakiya Ayurved Chikitsa, Mahavidyalaya Chaibasa	Jharkand	50- 50	525.90
2	NPA Govt. Ayurved College, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	Model	75.00
3	Govt. Nature Cure and Yoga College Hospital and Hostel Building, Mysore	Karnataka	50-50	300.00
4	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	Rajashtan	50-50	350.00
5	New Ayurved University, Uttrakhand	Uttrakhand	50-50	300.00
6	Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune,	Maharashtra	Model	100.00
7	Govt. JB Roy state Ayurvedic Medical College, Kolkatta	West Bengal	Model	148.00
8	Guru Ravidas Ayurved University, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	Punjab	50-50	301.00
		Total		2,099.90

**Statement-VIII**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institution Grants released during 2012-13 for Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Total Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
				Funds could not be released to States/UTs during year 2012 due to pending utilisation certificates in respect of releases upto the year 2010-11

*[Translation]***Sale Price of KG D6 Gas**

1278. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

(a) the sale price fixed by the Government for the gas produced from the Krishna Godavari (KG) D6 basin;

(b) whether the said gas is being sold at a higher price by the operator than the sale price fixed by the Government;

(c) if so, the actual selling price thereof; and

(d) the reasons for charging higher price by the operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The current NELP gas produced from the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) works out to be US\$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU)

(b) to (d) RIL charges a marketing margin of US \$ 0.135/MMBTU in addition to the gas price approved by EGOM. The issue of determination of marketing margin on sale of natural gas to end consumers was referred to PNGRB under Section 11 (i) of PNGRB Act, 2006. The report of PNGRB has been received in this Ministry on 22.11.2012.

*[English]***Strengthening of ICDS Scheme**

1279. SHRI MADHU GOUD YAKSHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for strengthening and improving nutrition projects assisted under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with the support of the International Development Association in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the major components under the said project;

(c) the details of the States in which the project is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the details of the funds likely to be shared by various agencies under the project, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government of India has recently approved an International Development Association (World Bank) assisted "ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)".

(b) The project will be implemented in two phases, with phase 1 of 3 years and phase 2 of 4 years duration. Phase 1 of the project has four components - Component 1: ICDS Institutional and Systems Strengthening; Component 2: Community mobilization & behaviour change communication (BCC); Component 3: Piloting convergent

nutrition actions; and Component 4: Project management, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation.

(c) The project will be implemented in 162 districts having higher proportion of malnourished children in eight States, viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh along with urban pilots in and around NCR of Delhi and convergent nutrition actions pilots in some selected districts in two other States viz., Odisha and Uttarakhand.

(d) The total allocation of the project is Rs. 2893.00 crore out of which 70% i.e. Rs. 2025 crore will be funded by the World Bank, Rs. 600 crore (about 20%) will be borne by the Govt. of India and Rs. 268.0 crore (about 10%) will be borne by the eight participating States over a period of 7 years.

#### **Minor Infections Cost**

1280. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government spends crores of rupees to fight minor infections like fever etc. every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any special health programme in this regard particularly in backward and tribal States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken 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) Under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, fever cases are screened for malaria.

The support to States/UTs, particularly for the backward and tribal areas, is provided for fever surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of malaria and other vector borne diseases.

The total expenditure incurred by the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme towards support to the States/UTs during last three years is as below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total supports to States/UTs (Cash + Kind)
2009-10	311.16
2010-11	380.51
2011-12	482.51

(c) to (e) Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 to support the State Governments/Union Territories to rejuvenate and strengthen the public health care system to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities including for minor infections like fever etc. in rural areas especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population including backward and tribal areas.

#### **Excess Mining**

1281. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of illegal mining as per the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM);

(b) whether excess mining (more than the limits in the initial mining plan) is allowed as long as the companies involved pay the royalty for what they have extracted;

(c) if so, the details of the percentage of excess mining allowed for a given year, for each mineral;

(d) whether any penalties for over-mining are imposed by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against violators in recent past; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Rule 2(iiia) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 (MCR) defines illegal mining mentioned as below:

"illegal mining" means any reconnaissance or prospecting or mining operation undertaken by any person or a company in any area without holding a reconnaissance permit or a prospecting licence or as the case may be, a mining lease as required under sub-section(1) of section 4 of the Act.

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause, —

- (a) Violation of any rules, other than the rules made under section 23C of the Act, within the mining lease area by a holder of a mining lease shall not include illegal mining.
- (b) Any area granted under a reconnaissance permit or a prospecting licence or a mining lease, as the case may be shall be considered as an area held with lawful authority by the holder of such permit of licence or a lease, while determining the extension of illegal mining."

(b) and (c) The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has been allowing deviation upto 20% of the tentative annual production indicated in the approved Mining Plan / Scheme of Mining subject to the condition that the cumulative effect of deviation should not distort the approved ore to over-

burden/waste ratio and result in significant shortfall in development work.

(d) and (e) In case of contravention of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 (MCDR), the IBM issues a violation notice in terms of provisions of Rule 13(1) and Rule 45 of MCDR seeking rectifications in the mining operations by the lease holder. In case the lease holder fails to rectify the mining operations as per the violation notice, the IBM launches prosecution in the Courts. The IBM is also empowered to suspend mining operations for deviations by the miner from approved mining plan. Details of contraventions of MCDR and action taken by the IBM against such mines are given as Statement.

(f) Does not arise in view of (d) and (e) above.

#### **Statement**

Year	No. of mines inspected	No. of mines where violations pointed out	No. of violations rectified	No. of show cause notices issued where violations not rectified after issuing violation notice	No. of violations rectified after issue of show cause notices	No. of prosecution of cases launched by IBM	No. of prosecution of cases compounded by the Courts	No. of prosecution of cases decided in favour of IBM by the Courts	No. of cases where mining operations suspended
2009-10	2371	797	790	404	276	42	17	17	74
2010-11	2177	685	356	168	219	18	20	15	89
2011-12	2563	1722	1273	856	651	23	9	5	402
2012-13 (upto October)	1344	648	621	308	274	4	3	1	549

#### **STEP**

1282. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets under the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) for updating skills and imparting new knowledge to support women during the last three years

and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievement made therein during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The target for the number of beneficiaries and achievements under Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Target	Achievements
2009-2010	30,000	21,963
2010-2011	35,000	36,500
2011-2012	30,000	29,650
2012-2013	30,000	15,797

(upto Oct., 2012).

#### **Financial Holding Company**

1283. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a financial holding company raise resources to meet capital needs of public sector banks is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2012-13 had announced that the Government would examine the possibility of creating a financial holding company which will raise resources to meet the capital requirements of Public Sector Banks. In line with the above announcement, the matter is under examination in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

#### **Inflation and Growth**

1284. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any comparative study to find out which one is more harmful for the economy of the country, high inflation or slow development;

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

(c) whether there has been decline in the growth rate of the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps being taken to arrest the said decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), however, monitor the price situation and economic growth regularly and adopt policies that attempt to achieve price stability and high rates of growth.

(c) The overall rate of growth of GDP at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices was 8.4%, 8.4% and 6.5% during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively. In the first quarter of the current financial year (2012-13) GDP growth is estimated to be 5.5%. The estimates of growth of GDP for the full financial year are yet to be released by the Central Statistical Office.

(d) The measures being undertaken by the Government to improve GDP growth, 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 and 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 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, and broadcasting) which are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum.

[English]

#### **Islamic Banking in India**

1285. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Islamic Banking in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has suggested to the Government to restructure or amend the laws to allow Islamic Banking in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not sent any proposal to set-up Islamic Banking in India. RBI is of the view that the Sharia compliant banking services may be introduced in the country only after putting in a place an appropriate legal, regulatory and supervisory framework.

#### **NCAER**

1286. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) is conducting regular evaluation of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to make the scheme more effective in terms of impacts and outcomes in the country including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) In 2009, the Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission conducted an evaluation of ICDS through National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Draft report of the said evaluation study was disseminated in August, 2010 by the Planning Commission, following which the Ministry of Women and Child Development provided detailed comments on the draft report for its finalization. Some of the findings contained in the draft report were not agreed to by the MWCD due to their factual incorrectness. Some of the key findings in the draft report are as below:

- i. About two third (64%) of the children received supplementary nutrition (may not be for all 300 days) out of total children recorded in the delivery register by AWW. Against the norm of 25 days a month, on an average they received food for 16 days in a month.
- ii. Overall 42.5% of sampled AWCs have their own buildings, 17.4% are in rented buildings, 17.3% are located in primary schools and other 22.9% are running from AWW/AWH house, panchayat and community buildings.
- iii. Country-wide, a total of about 87% AWCs were found to have drinking water supply.
- iv. 69% of sampled AWCs having functional baby weighing scale.

- v. About 94% of sampled AWWs reported to have been adequately trained to conduct pre-school education;
- vi. About 40% of AWWs reported getting some help from Panchayat with about 36% in monitoring and 34% in providing infrastructure. About 70% of the community leaders felt that the ICDS program was very useful to the community;
- vii. Average attendance of no. of children 3-6 yrs based on three sudden visits by the Research Team was found to be 14.
- viii. Intended behavioural changes of varied intensity have been observed in Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jharkhand. In general, the practice of breast feeding within an hour of birth is found to be more widespread among ICDS beneficiaries;
- ix. ICDS has also positively influenced formal school enrolment and reduction in early discontinuation among beneficiaries;
- x. At the national level, ICDS programme has impacted the immunization coverage, especially measles vaccination.

Improvement in implementation of the Scheme is a continuous process. The universalization of the Scheme has led to increased outreach which necessitated operational, programmatic and other reforms. Notwithstanding the findings of the report, the Government of India has since approved a comprehensive proposal on ICDS strengthening and restructuring to address some of the key gaps and challenges in most of the aforesaid areas keeping in view better programme outcomes and impacts including that in Rajasthan as ICDS is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs.

### **Waiver of Agriculture Loans**

1287. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to write off the agriculture loans taken by the farmers from Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of farmers given relief under the Loan waiver Scheme as on date, State-wise, bank-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

The Government of India has implemented Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. Under the Scheme all agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April, 1997 to 31 March, 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December, 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2010.

The State wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in Statement-I. The bank wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in Statement-II. Under the scheme 3.73 crore farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore.



**Statement-I****Debt Waiver and Debt Relief GR Claims released to RRBs and****Cooperative Banks under ADWDRS-2008**

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Bank	Debt Waiver		DWGRM		Debt Relief		DR GRM		Total	
		No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amounts	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11093965	1555283	107271	6399.07	1769262	265083.2	0	1465.23	12970498	1828230.3
	SLDBs	1688577	337406.5	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.2
	RRBs	3361766	603006.4	12470	2632.77	500884	91381.85	2340	345.32	3877460	697366.34
	Total	16144308	2495699	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8
1 Andaman and Nicobar											
	SCB	715	80.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	80.38
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	715	80.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	80.38
2 Andhra Pradesh											
	SCB	2487188	346050.3	228	82.08	261681	32081.44			2749097	378213.77
	SLDB (No SLDB in AP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	535066	100825.4	51	649	107532	19645.26			642649	120477.15
	Sub Total	3022254	446875.7	279	88.57	369213	51726.7	0	0	3391746	498690.92



a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
<b>3 Arunachal Pradesh</b>											
SCB		11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34			11349	242.39
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0			1050	252.39
Sub total		12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	0	0	12399	494.78
<b>4 Assam</b>											
SCB		13576	867.86	0	0	19	5.36			13595	873.22
SLDB		95	48.38	0	0	13	2.68			108	51.06
RRBs		72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81			72934	8255.38
Sub Total		85924	9104.81	0	0	713	74.85	0	0	86637	9179.66
<b>5 Bihar</b>											
SCB		317028	33783.51	4673	62448	0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
SLDB		15583	3458.8	0	0	324	202.13	0	0	15907	3660.93
RRBs		449669	77650.95	5	80.61	14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06
Sub Total		782280	114893.3	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98
<b>6 Delhi</b>											
SCB		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs (No RRB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total		453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61			553	302.16
<b>7 Goa</b>											

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
SCB	2907	47832	1	0.14	131	18.25	3039	496.71			
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
RRBs No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sub Total	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.26	3039	496.71			
8 Gujarat											
SCB	314519	77986.41	0	20.7	128148	29872.08	442667	107879.18			
SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29	9941	7762.2			
RRBs	28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43	39142	6842.25			
Sub Total	353169	87439.99	8	27.85	138573	35015.8	491750	122483.63			
9 Haryana											
SCB	261229	82961.04	164	43.63	91582	16180.97	352975	99185.64			
SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.3	59436	21661.65			
RRBs	18991	687507	28	17.05	7423	2402.53	26442	9294.65			
Sub Total	329536	109338.8	211	163.37	109106	20639.8	438853	130141.94			
10 Himachal Pradesh											
SCB (Including 1195PA)	113836	16689.9	64	20.64	567	123.98	114467	16834.52			
SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76	12046	41224			
RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37	8428	1613.79			
Sub Total	133116	22182.5	65	21.1	1760	367.11	134941	22670.71			
11 Jammu and Kashmir											
SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0	17929	2742.71			

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
SLDB		576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
RRBs		5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0			5414	1054.91
Sub Total		23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12 Jharkhand											
SCB		36736	4930.3	0	0	0	0			36736	4930.3
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
Sub Total		205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
13 Karnataka											
SCB		164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
SLDB		77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82			103737	12077.7
RRBs		239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
Sub Total		481843	107259.1	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66
14 Kerala											
SCB		524753	91659.17	73576	448.5	2347	667.72			600676	92775.39
SLDB		126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16			130363	18790.52
RRBs		126650	36136.69	17	10.86	1130	289.06			127797	36436.61
Sub Total		778126	145992.2	73593	459.36	7117	1550.94			858836	148002.51
15 Madhya Pradesh											
SCB		870103	100567	0	0	158037	18160.02			1028140	118727.06
SLDB		115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71			159808	40474.79
RRBs		77188	16185.87	1517	383.23	41084	7652.06			119789	24221.16
Sub Total		1062685	149986.1	2620	969.1	242432	32467.79			1307737	183423.01

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
16 Chhattisgarh											
SCB		270165	18244.78	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0	365440	269968
SLDB		10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
RRBs		52147	6843.52	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
Sub Total		332538	26957.34	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
17 Maharashtra											
SCB		2197706	374926	1492	398.77	647072	109272.3			2846270	484597.02
SLDB		98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
RRBs		72044	12010.33	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
Sub Total		2368437	416166.7	1947	486.43	723503	120894.1			3093887	637547.17
18 Manipur											
SCB		41210	2019.53	0	0	105	4.12			41315	2023.65
SLDB		30	21.2	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
RRBs		16780	221.8	0	0	32	7.24			16812	229.04
Sub Total		58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	11.94			68182	2289.64
19 Meghalaya											
SCB		4856	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs		5673	843.4	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
Sub Total		10628	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.26
20 Mizoram											
SCB		1552	439.44	0	0	0	0			1552	439.44
SLDB (No. LDB)		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
RRBs	5510	1358.04	0	0	0	310	7.98			5820	1366.02
Sub Total	7062	1797.48	0	0	0	310	7.98			7372	1805.46
21 Nagaland											
SCB	10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0	0			10813	1072.94
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
RRBs	1091	191.68	0	0	0	5	1.93			1096	193.61
Sub Total	11904	1264.62	0	0	0	5	1.93			11909	1266.56
22 Puducherry											
SCB	6713	1344.09	0	0	0	129	13.13			6842	1357.22
SLDB	303	172.12	0	0	0	0	0			303	172.12
RRBs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Sub Total	7016	1516.21	0	0	0	129	13.13			7146	1529.34
23 Odisha											
SCB	1035686	126079.5	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23		1061754	129399.43
SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71				97547	14399.82
RRBs	325836	40536.3	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37				347116	43660.08
Sub Total	14636S2	180073.9	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.62	11084	1465.23		1506417	187469.33
24 Punjab											
SCB	89934	24117.83	1	0.56	12932	2007.01				102867	26125.4
SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05				51562	16995.24
RRBs	6	226006	5	5.82	2564	728.85				2575	2994.73

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Sub Total	118253	38876.06	6	6.38	40745	7232.91	157004	46116.37				
25 Rajasthan												
SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0	664704	95219.67		
SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	3930007		
RRBs	113816	24465.79	109	39.75	39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	3242445		
Sub Total	602541	110562.7	2720	680.08	378908	56701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19		
26 Tamilnadu												
SCB	90264	12538.1	3	0.79	13442	1806.07	103709	14344 96				
SLDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11	47638	7262.14				
Sub Total	132255	18883.49	9	1.43	19083	2722.18	151347	21607.1				
27 Sikkim												
SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5	536	84.19				
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Sub Total	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.5	536	84.19				
28 Tripura												
SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0	18553	3224.33				
SLDB	987	2504	0	0	5	0.58	992	250.98				
RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2 34	7304	641				

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Sub Total	26620	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92				26849	4116.31
29 Uttar Pradesh											
SCB	1067922	79423.3	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0	0	1107399	8318373
SLDB	894908	149208	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0	0	957983	158427.39
RRBs	844366	157524	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.19	109	19.28		915004	170254.61
Sub Total	2807196	386155.3	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.03	109	19.28		2980386	411865.73
30 Uttranchal											
SCB	72048	6932.04	37	6.22	1661	198.98				73746	7137.24
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RRBs	9790	127371	0	0	725	96.93				10515	1370.64
Sub Total	81838	8205.75	37	6.22	2386	295.91				84261	8607.88
31 West Bengal											
SCB	669802	57318.18	12410	811.07	389	95.42				682601	58224.67
SLDB	49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33				49301	9146.97
RRBs	134033	13469.3	29	506	518	101.31				134580	13575.67
Sub Total	852990	79914.45	12441	816.8	1051	216.06				866482	80947.31
Grand Total	16144308	2495699	143979	14119.36	2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62		18826808	2909933.8

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

DW GRM = Debt Waiver under Grievance Redressal Mechanism DR GRM = Debt Relief under Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

**Statement-II***Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008*

(No. of accounts In thousands and amounts In Rs. actuals)							
Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks		Total Debt Waiver paid Rs		Total Debt Relief paid Rs	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
Bankwise Data ADWDRS 2008							
		Total Aces		Total Aces			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State Bank of India	2429.25	53,29,44,10,382.05	714.70	14,76,86,52,783.05	0.00	68,06,30,63,165.10
2	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,16,30,93,370.25	109.50	2,61,42,56,324.50	0.00	6,77,73,49,694.75
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,44,29,78,988.00	84.67	1,69,25,86,220.00	0.00	7,13,55,65,208.00
4	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,61,47,16,193.95	52.64	1,16,66,45,754.82	0.00	2,78,13,61,948.77
5	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,43,54,88,153.00	27.06	76,12,16,165.00	0.00	3,19,67,04,318.00
6	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,43,43,54,715.70	34.04	65,86,90,164.85	0.00	2,09,30,44,880.55
7	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,27,91,88,533.00	6.21	15,18,19,223.00	0.00	3,43,10,07,756.00
8	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,44,26,60,746.95	89.44	1,92,78,55,766.10	0.00	12,37,05,16,513.05
9	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,47,00,13,355.00	78.45	1,51,81,20,961.75	0.00	8,98,81,34,316.75
10	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,06,03,67,844.00	64.84	1,33,38,75,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,39,33,21,049.00
11	Bank of India	339.92	6,39,21,85,943.78	71.71	1,62,51,03,267.00	0.00	8,01,72,89,210.78
12	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,19,28,06,730.75	39.32	82,00,85,639.00	0.00	3,01,28,92,369.75
13	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,63,06,60,238.25	69.79	1,75,22,31,280.48	0.00	14,38,28,91,518.73
14	Central Bank of India	449.98	9,83,39,08,201.00	87.21	2,01,94,75,756.00	0.00	11,85,33,83,957.00
15	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,14,58,67,302.00	13.95	34,88,53,971.00	0.00	1,49,47,21,273.00
16	Dena Bank	54.55	77,17,48,896.00	18.31	46,54,24,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,23,43,95,570.00
17	IDBI Bank	11.27	27,32,13,581.00	4.11	8,22,43,008.20	3,06,050.00	35,51,50,539.20



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Indian Bank	582.87	4,60,28,70,616.00	30.42	64,31,71,482.00	0.00	5,24,60,42,098.00
19	Indian Overseas Bank	2265.00	5,83,29,73,187.00	50.17	92,08,39,088.00	0.00	6,75,38,12,275.00
20	Oriental Bank of Commerce	98.30	3,70,22,40,045.00	64.65	94,31,33,363.65	0.00	4,64,53,73,408.65
21	Punjab National Bank	339.40	11,47,27,84,863.00	98.04	2,79,57,82,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38,295.43
22	Punjab Sind Bank	15.38	47,73,77,955.00	5.71	16,46,43,567.00	0.00	64,20,21,522.00
23	Syndicate Bank	293.25	7,37,05,39,664.15	84.66	1,82,32,28,324.75	0.00	9,19,37,67,988.90
24	Union Bank of India	275.94	7,38,86,44,112.25	57.89	1,44,04,54,659.85	0.00	8,82,90,98,772.10
25	United Bank of India	144.94	2,11,19,44,545.00	1857.17	3,15,92,592.00	0.00	2,14,35,37,137.00
26	UCO Bank	252.35	5,37,71,02,680.00	24.24	53,96,56,042.69	0.00	5,91,67,58,722.69
27	Vijaya Bank	47.96	1,47,96,40,196.25	15.24	40,39,17,320.00	50,43,443.21	1,87,85,14,073.04
Total		13755.01	1,77,69,37,81,038.33	3854.11	43,41,35,55,542.39	3,57,78,999.48	2,21,07,15,57,581.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Private Sector Banks	Total Aces	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs	Total Aces	Total Debt Relief paid Rs	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd	
1	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	5,31,20,868.00	0.69	1,26,32,315.00	93521.00	6,56,59,662.00
2	Catholic Syrian Bk Ltd	1.55	2,59,64,879.99	45.00	19,85,325.00	0.00	2,79,50,204.99
3	City Union Bank Ltd	5.61	9,75,82,109.65	0.69	1,46,01,177.50	0.00	11,21,83,287.15
4	Dhanalakshmi Bk Ltd	2.15	4,35,54,034.28	0.06	17,29,584.83	0.00	4,52,83,619.11
5	Federal Bank Ltd	18.77	1,05,71,41,431.00	2.56	20,35,24,215.00	0.00	1,26,06,65,646.00
6	HDFC Bank Ltd	0.43	2,91,73,542.00	0.89	4,11,33,578.00	0.00	7,03,07,120.00
7	ICICI Bank Ltd	672.03	2,54,95,61,028.45	16.20	21,35,93,478.90	20000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Karnataka Bank Ltd	9.03	23,21,27,161.15	3.81	10,78,26,606.88	0.00	33,99,53,768.03
9	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	16.60	34,74,91,744.89	2.47	2,41,87,515.85	10952985.65	36,07,26,275.09
10	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	0.18	50,53,294.99	0.06	8,92,168.00	0.00	59,45,462.99
11	Lakshmi Vilas Bk Ltd	9.48	17,58,99,020.00	2.38	3,70,59,058.00	0.00	21,29,58,078.00
12	Nainital Bk Ltd	0.99	2,62,51,110.00	0.69	70,30,092.00	246647.00	3,30,34,555.00
13	Ratnakar Bk Ltd	1.10	2,99,62,591.00	0.00	1,07,15,931.00	0.00	4,06,78,522.00
14	South Indian Bk Ltd	4.90	9,52,48,747.99	0.39	1,11,51,282.00	0.00	10,64,00,029.99
15	Tamilnad Merc Bk Ltd	4.18	6,86,30,891.00	2.09	2,97,39,481.00	706908.99	9,76,63,463.01
16	Axis Bank Ltd	6.75	48,12,39,173.35	705	21,03,39,142.05	302035.92	69,12,76,279.48
17	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	14.74	38,73,35,658.00	6.29	14,79,68,762.45	24422.00	53,52,79,998.45
18	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	20,59,60,974.00	0.44	1,48,08,204.80	0.00	22,07,69,178.80
Total		793.85	5,91,12,98,259.74	91.75	1,09,09,17,918.26	12346520.56	6,98,98,69,657.44

Name of the Local Area Bank	Total Aces	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs	Total Aces	Total Debt Relief paid Rs	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	10,73,666.00	0.01	4,62,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.00
2 Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	0.11	17,37,035.77	0.01	1,90,433.00	0	19,27,468.77
3 Krishna Bhima Samruddhi	2.08	93,30,193.77	0.03	2,98,597.00	0	96,28,790.77
4 Capital Local Area Bank Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.05	52,49,942.00	0.00	52,49,942.00
Total	2.23	1,21,40,895.54	0.11	62,01,340.00	1,54,963.00	1,81,87,272.54

			Total Debt Waiver paid Rs			Total Debt Relief paid Rs	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Urban Coop Banks		NA	3,52,24,54,853.33	NA	185749591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39	
Total Scheduled Commercial Banks			Total Debt Waiver paid Rs		Total Debt Relief paid Rs	Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd	
			1,87,13,96,75,046.94		44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	2,31,60,52,59,024.61	

**National Commission for the Development  
of Tribal Education**

1288. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR  
BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a  
National Commission for the Development of Tribal  
Education in order to look after the education related  
affairs of the Scheduled Tribes with special reference to  
the education of tribals in their respective vernacular  
languages including technological as well as medical and  
management related education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Funds Spent in Maharashtra**

1289. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allotted to/spent in  
Maharashtra especially in Mumbai by the Ministry and its

various organizations during the last three years and  
current year, so far;

(b) the purpose for which these funds were allotted/  
spent;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase  
those funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A  
table showing funds allocated and released to  
Maharashtra, including Mumbai, during the last three years  
and the current year, for various purposes under Grant  
No.35 operated by the Ministry of Finance, is at Statement.  
In addition to this, Rs. 594.57 crore as Re-capitalisation  
Assistance under Short Term Co-Operative Credit Structure  
(STCCS) revival package and Rs. 189.31 crore under  
Viability Gap Funding (VGF) has been released to  
Maharashtra during the last three years and current year  
so far.

(c) and (d) Based on ongoing assessment of the  
overall and inter State development priorities and  
absorptive capacity of States, Government of India provides  
assistance to supplement the developmental efforts of States  
with due regard to inter-se Plan priorities within overall  
availability of resources.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)^ ^	0.00	182.10	0.00	310.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	574.71
5	Maintenance of Road and Bridges	297.42	297.42	0.00	0.00	470.00	470.00	504.00	504.00
6	Maintenance of Forest	14.00	14.00	38.70	38.70	38.70	38.70	77.40	0.00
7	Water Sector Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	0.00
8	State Specific Needs	75.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	308.75	283.97	308.75	0.00
9	Education Sector/Elementary Education	0.00	0.00	131.00	131.00	140.00	140.00	149.00	0.00
10	Improving Outcomes of which:-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(a) Improvement in Delivery of Justice	0.00	0.00	108.53	108.53	108.53	54.27	108.53	0.00
	(b) Incentive for issuing of UIDs	0.00	0.00	63.48	31.74	63.48	0.00	63.48	0.00
	(c) District Innovation Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	0.00	17.50	0.00
	(d) Improvement of Statistical System at State & District level	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
	(e) Employee and Pension Data base	0.00	0.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Maintenance of Public Buildings	55.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Heritage Conservation	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (B): Finance Commission Transfers	1212.84	1904.52	1494.19	1799.91	2968.25	2633.64	3560.89	1715.57
	Grand Total (A+B)	6702.47	6621.41	7676.75	5986.09	9159.32	6557.22	9579.35	3375.00

\*: ACA- Additional Central Assistance

^: Excluding loan portion provided for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs).

\*\*: SCA-Special Central Assistance

^ ^: No state-wise allocations are made as releases are linked to calamity/progress of project.

\*\*\* Includes project linked release of Rs. 311.10 crore under One Time ACA for Mumbai/Greater Mumbai during the last three years and current year so far.

\*\*\*\* Includes project linked release of Rs. 872.07 crore under JnNURM for Mumbai/Greater Mumbai during the last three years and current year so far.

### Potential of Renewable Energy

1290. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Leh Ladakh and Lahaul Spiti regions of the country received one of the best solar insolation for generation of electricity through commercially available technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any realistic plan to harness the renewable energy potential of the above regions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with its operationalisation status?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The leh, Ladakh and Lahaul Spiti regions are

among the regions receiving highest solar insolation in the country.

(b) While most part of the country, on an average, receives 3-5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day of solar insolation, Leh receives, on an average, solar insolation of over 5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a project entitled 'Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative' to minimize dependence on diesel in the Ladakh region and meet power requirement through local renewable sources. The approach is to meet power requirements through small/micro hydel and solar photovoltaic power projects/systems and use solar thermal systems for water heating/space heating/cooking requirements. The project envisages setting up of solar power plants in 70 villages and 120 institutions and distribution of solar systems in the region. The project also aims at setting up of 30 small/ mini hydel projects with an aggregate capacity of 23.8 MW. The project is under implementation since 1st June, 2010.

[*Translation*]

#### **Health Insurance Scheme**

1291. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch new Health Insurance Scheme in various States including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details and features thereof along with the number of States covered/proposed to be covered under the said scheme; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be launched?

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

(b) and (c) Not applicable.

#### **Special Care Units for Infants**

1292. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special care units for the infants have been set up in the district hospitals of the country;

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

(c) the number of new-born infants whose lives have been saved during the last three years;

(d) whether any complaint regarding shortcomings in the functioning of these special care units have been received and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Under NRHM Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) have been setup at district hospitals and medical colleges. Presently 399, SNCUs are functional in the country. The State-wise SNCUs details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The reporting from the SNCUs started in the year 2011. The number of newborns admitted and died during the year 2011 and 2012 are as below:

Sl. No	Case admitted	Deaths
2011	3,08,999	34,641
2012 (till June, 2012)	1,37,740	16,335

(d) There were no complaints received in the ministry from states. However during various field visits conducted by the central teams, the short comings that have been noticed are as under:

- Availability of trained manpower is the biggest challenge for the states in running these special care newborn units.
- Procurement of equipments and maintenance is also an issue in certain states.
- Failure to adhere to standard treatment and infection control protocols.
- Absence of mentoring and monitoring activity at the state level
- Minimal referral linkages established at various level of care.

(e) The following steps have been taken to improve the quality of care in SNCU.

- (1) Operational guidelines for SNCU have been developed and disseminated to all States/UTs.
- (2) Capacity building of health care providers is carried out.

- (3) Monthly review of data received from SNCU is carried out.
- (4) Regular monitoring and field visits are carried out by central team.
- (5) Funds are provided to states/UTs for strengthening infrastructure and hiring of manpower.
- (6) JSSK scheme is being implemented to provide free diagnostic transport to all newborns.

**Statement**

*Statewise Newborn Care Facilities*

Sl. No. State/UTs		No. of SNCUs
1	2	3
1	Bihar	11
2	Chhattisgarh	2
3	Himachal Pradesh	4
4	Jammu and Kashmir	9
5	Jharkhand	2
6	Madhya Pradesh	39
7	Odisha	21
8	Rajasthan	36
9	Uttar Pradesh	7
10	Uttarakhand	2
11	Arunachal Pradesh	2
12	Assam	16
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	1
15	Mizoram	1
16	Nagaland	1
17	Sikkim	2
18	Tripura	2
19	Andhra Pradesh	19
20	Goa	3
21	Gujarat	33

1	2	3
22	Haryana	13
23	Karnataka	33
24	Kerala	17
25	Maharashtra	34
26	Punjab	0
27	Tamil Nadu	47
28	West Bengal	21
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30	Chandigarh	3
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32	Daman and Diu	1
33	Delhi	11
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	4
India		399

[English]

**Debt Burden of States**

1293. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the debt burden of States has been reviewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise amount of debts of various States; and

(c) the details of support proposed to be provided to the revenue deficit States for repayment of loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC - XIII) has *inter-alia* prescribed annual debt to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) targets for each State to be maintained during its award period 2010-15. The States are required to monitor their liabilities under their respective Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMAs), enacted/amended by all States in line with recommendations of FC- XIII. As gleaned from Budget Estimates of States for

2012-13, the estimated outstanding debt and other liabilities at the end of 2012-13, the estimated debt/GSDP ratios and the targets prescribed for 2012-13 for all States are given in the enclosed Statement.

FC- XIII has noted that three general category States had revenue deficit in 2007-08. Accordingly, it has prescribed fiscal correction path for these three States to eliminate revenue deficit by 2014-15 and to achieve fiscal Deficit/GSDP ratio of 3% by 2013-14 as compared to other general category States that are required to eliminate revenue deficit by 2011-12 and attain fiscal deficit/GSDP ratio of 3% by 2011-12.

Further, debt relief measures are extended as per the recommendations of the Finance Commissions. Under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility recommended by Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), Central loans amounting to Rs. 122348 crore from Ministry of Finance (MoF) contracted by the States was consolidated for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per

annum and debt waiver to the extent of Rs. 19726 crore was extended to eligible States from 2005-06 to 2009-10.

As recommended by FC-XIII for its award period (2010-15), loans extended to States through Ministries other than MoF under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Plan Schemes and outstanding at the end of 2009-10, have also been written off to the extent of Rs. 2,050 crore till 31.3.2012.

FC XIII has also recommended reset of interest rates on loans from National Small Savings Fund, contracted up to 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of the year preceding the year of enactment/amendment of the States' FRBMAs, at a common rate of 9% per annum. As estimated by FC XIII, interest relief of Rs. 13,517 crore is expected to accrue to States on this account, during 2010-15. The benefit continuing beyond the award period of FC-XIII has been estimated to reach Rs. 28,360 crore by the maturity of the last loan coming under purview.

### **Statement**

#### *Statewise Estimated Outstanding Debt and Other Liabilities for 2012-13*

Sl. No.	States	Targets prescribed by FC - XIII (%)	Estimated debt and other liabilities at the end of 2012-13	
			Amount (Rupees in crore)	Debt/GSDP ratios (%)
0	1	2	3	4
<b>General Category States</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.9	173155	23.4
2	Bihar	44.4	76718	29.1
3	Chhattisgarh	23.0	24116	14.7
4	Goa	30.8	10451	23.1
5	Gujarat	28.1	169731	25.2
6	Haryana	22.7	59373	17.6
7	Jharkand	27.8	35088	25.2
8	Karnataka	25.7	114744	22.0
9	Kerala	31.7	104677	29.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	36.8	96051	28.6
11	Maharashtra	25.8	273403	20.4



0	1	2	3	4
12	Odisha	30.2	46254	19.6
13	Punjab	41	93807	34.4
14	Rajasthan	38.3	116082	30.8
15	Tamil Nadu	24.8	146409	21.2
16	Uttar Pradesh	45.1	272199	37.4
17	West Bengal	37.7	226556	37.7
Total (Genl Cat)		31.2	2038815	26.0
<b>Special Category States</b>				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	55.2	4046	39.7
2	Assam	28.4	36161	27.9
3	Himachal Pradesh	44.4	30081	44.7
4	Jammu and Kashmir	53.6	37857	63.9
5	Manipur	60.1	6011	53.0
6	Meghalaya	32.3	5226	28.7
7	Mizoram	82.9	5131	69.8
8	Nagaland	54.9	6448	49.2
9	Sikkim	62.1	2863	41.0
10	Tripura	44.6	7271	35.8
11	Uttarakhand	40.0	27169	27.7
Total (Spl Cat)		40.7	168265	38.1
Total (All States - on GSDP)		31.7	2207079	26.7
All States - on GDP		25.5		21.7

**Fake Currency**

1294. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) fake notes are rising at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such notes detected in India in the period between 2010-11 and 2011-12 in comparison

to the previous two years and reaction of RBI/Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken to increase awareness among individuals in this regard;

(d) whether Government is also planning to improve and modernise the note sorting machines capable of detecting counterfeit notes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there has been increase in detection of counterfeit notes in the banking system. The data on detection of counterfeit notes by the banking system during the last four years is as under:

(Detection in pieces)

Denomination in Rs.	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2010 to March 2011	April 2010 to March 2012
10	68	159	139	126
20	341	175	126	216
50	12,792	13,579	10,962	12,457
100	1,33,314	1,42,781	1,24,219	1,23,398
500	2,19,739	2,09,094	2,46,049	3,01,678
1000	31,857	35,688	54,112	83,280
Total	3,98,111	4,01,476	4,35,607	5,21,155

in pieces

(c) The steps taken by the RBI to increase awareness among individuals are at Statement.

(d) and (e) The note sorting machines installed at RBI are capable of detecting suspect counterfeit notes.

#### **Statement**

##### *Steps taken by Reserve Bank of India to increase awareness among individuals*

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Reserve Bank has initiated several measures. These measures include running education campaigns for members of public and cash handlers so as to facilitate detection of counterfeits. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as follows:

1. Incorporating new security features/ new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. New security features were added to banknotes in all denominations during the year 2005-2006.
2. Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.

3. The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amount of cash. The Reserve Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on Know Your Banknotes are also displayed at bank branches. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has been made by Films Division and the same has been released by them in theaters besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/ railway station.
4. The bank has also launched a multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign, initially through Doordarshan channels from August 15, 2010. The 60 second film is titled "Paisa Bolta Hai" and is being shown in Hindi and eleven other languages. The film's message to the common man is to form a habit of examining the banknotes. The contents are also available in [www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in](http://www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in).

#### **Affordable EMIs for Educational Loans**

1295. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to offer affordable EMIs by the banks for education loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received suggestions from the public and students in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has revised its Model Educational Loan Scheme in September, 2012, and has enhanced the repayment period upto 15 years depending on the quantum of loan.

#### **Duty on Gold Jewellery**

1296. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue expected on account of 1 per cent excise duty on unbranded gold jewellery;

(b) the estimated loss of revenue on customs duty, VAT and Income Tax due to the jewellers nationwide strike;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to withdraw the excise duty due to the protest by jewellers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the problems faced by the small artisans regarding the paper work under excise rules; and

(e) the number of times the customs duty has been revised on import of gold during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no excise duty on unbranded gold jewellery.

(b) Domestically manufactured jewellery do not attract any customs duty. Information on loss of revenue on VAT is not available as, levy and collection of VAT is a State subject. The details of loss of income tax on account of jewellers strike are not maintained.

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

(d) Small artisans are not covered under Excise Rules.

(e) In the current year, customs duty on import of gold has been revised twice, on 17/01/2012 and during Budget 2012-13.

#### **Uterus Removal**

1297. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal uterus removal have come to the notice of the Government in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the hospitals involved therein;

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government in these cases; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed by the Government to prevent such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Reports of unnecessary removal of uterus have come to the notice of the Government from the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) A high level team was sent by the Ministry of Labour & Employment in August to investigate the matter. Based on the report of the high level team, to avoid such recurrences in the future, an advisory has been issued to all State Nodal Agencies under the Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojana (RSBY) that for all hysterectomy operations to be performed on women less than 40 year of age, pre-authorization of the Insurance Company is necessary and reports of diagnostic tests will need to be produced.

In Chhattisgarh, based on the enquiry by the CMHO Raipur, the Chhattisgarh Medical Council had suspended the registration of concerned doctors. Later on suspension of doctors has been revoked with the condition that they will not perform hysterectomy surgery till the final decision is taken. Further, the State Government has issued guidelines the proper investigations must be done before hysterectomy surgery and updated medical and surgical records need to be maintained of the patients.

In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has issued instructions that hysterectomies will be permitted under Aarogyashri under specific conditions where the patient is suffering from Cervical Intra-epithelial Neoplasia (CIN III) and the women are above 40 years with clinical findings or cervical malignancy.

#### **Statement**

##### **1. Bihar:**

As per information received from the Government of Bihar, no instance of unnecessary hysterectomy has been reported under NRHM in any government hospital of the State. In 11 districts of the State, a total of 16,765 hysterectomies have been performed under the Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojana (RSBY) in the last two years. All these hysterectomies have been performed in the private sector.

The State Government has further informed that the number of hysterectomies performed were highest in the districts of Madhubani and Samastipur. Therefore, two special teams were sent to these districts by the State Government. The teams have reported that there was no major irregularity in the implementation of the RSBY scheme. The teams which interviewed 42 beneficiaries have reported that 32 beneficiaries were fully satisfied after surgery, while 10 were dissatisfied. of, the 10 dissatisfied beneficiaries, 5 had undergone surgery in one

particular hospital. The State Labour Department which is implementing the RSBY scheme, has informed that notices have been issued to the hospitals where dissatisfaction was reported. Further, the State Government has asked the District Magistrates to make enquiries into hospitals where the rate of hysterectomy is more than 25% of all surgeries in a facility. As per information given by the State Government, on an average, currently, 15% of all surgeries under RSBY, are hysterectomies

**2. Chhattisgarh:**

With regard to certain reports of high number of hysterectomies in Chattisgarh, the State Government has informed that the media had highlighted that unnecessary hysterectomies were being performed in two villages of Raipur District. 34 cases of Hysterectomy operations performed in Raipur, were scrutinized by a team of medical doctors authorized by the CMO Raipur, out of which 22 cases were prima facie found to be operated without proper tests. The Chhattisgarh State Medical Council thereon suspended the registration of 9 doctors, who were prima-facie found to be involved in the above said cases of hysterectomy operation. The State Government has further informed that a high power committee has been formed by the State Medical Council which will investigate and analyse all the above cases in greater detail and give a report. The suspension of registration of all 9 doctors has since been revoked by the State Medical Council with the condition that the concerned doctors will not perform hysterectomy operation until the case is finally decided. The State Government has informed that guidelines have now been issued that proper investigations must be done before hysterectomy surgery and updated medical and surgical records need to be maintained of the patients.

**3. Andhra Pradesh:**

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that under the Aaroghyashri Community Health Insurance Scheme, certain cases of unnecessary removal of uterus were noticed in few empanelled hospitals, namely, Dr. Anji Reddy Multi Speciality Hospital, Piduguralla, BMR Hospital and Nandana Multi Care Hospital, all located in Guntur District. Following this, Dr. Anji Reddy Multi

Speciality Hospital has been delisted, while, BMR Hospital and Nandana Multi Care Hospital, have been de-empanelled for Obstetric and Gynaecology speciality procedures under the Insurance Scheme.

**4. Rajasthan:**

In Rajasthan a complaint was received by District Collector, Dausa about high number of removal of uterus in private hospitals of Bandikui in Dausa district. The District collector thereafter constituted a technical committee to investigate into the matter. Subsequently, another expert committee consisting of three specialists of SMS Medical College Jaipur was constituted to look into the matter. As per records, 837 hysterectomy surgery were performed, out of which 185 operations were done in the age group of 25-35 years in 5 private hospitals of Bandikui. The committees have concluded that the hysterectomies were performed as per indications.

**Suspicious Transactions**

1298. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence officials have found details of suspicious trade transactions by some of the companies based in major industrial hubs of the country;

(b) if so, names of those companies and action taken against them by the Ministry;

(c) whether a number of fly by night exporters and importers have been found/involved in routing of black money;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has ascertained their whereabouts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Ministry against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence officials have not found cases on the basis of suspicious trade transaction reports.

(b) "Nil" in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Madam. The aforesaid agencies have not investigated any case of involvement of fly by night exporters and importers in routing of black money. However, CBDT takes appropriate action under the Direct tax laws to bring to tax any undisclosed amounts.

(d) to (f) "Nil" in view of (c) above.

#### **Children Homes**

1299. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of appalling conditions of children in children homes run by the Government and Non-Governmental Organisations across the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to retrieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) 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 upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act, which includes Children's Homes as well. The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and 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.

#### **Renewable Energy Sources**

1300. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the achievements regarding power generation through new and renewable sources during the Eleventh Five Year Plan match their proclaimed targets at the beginning of the term;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to achieve the target of adding another 30,000 MW during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the breakdown of the allocation of the 30,000 MW to the different renewable energy sources through these five years along with the expenditure to be incurred on power generation from renewable energy sources to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of targets set and achievements made for power generation during the 11th Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A target of 29,800 MW grid interactive renewable power capacity addition, comprising 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro, 2,000 MW from biomass and 700 MW from urban and industrial waste, has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year plan period. To achieve these targets, an outlay of Rs. 19,972 crore has been proposed.

#### **Statement**

*The details of targets set and achievements made for power generation during the 11th Plan period*

(in MW)

Sl. No.	Programme	Target	Achievement
1.	Wind Power	10,0.00	10,260
2.	Small Hydro	1,400	1419
3.	Bio-Power	2100	2041
4.	Solar Power*	416	940
Total		13,500	14,661

\* Solar Power target proposed later during the Plan.

[*Translation*]

### **Disposal of Confiscated Weapons**

1301. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the Custom Department's proposal to sell the confiscated weapons to its officers at cheap rates;

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

(c) the number of weapons deposited with strong room of the Department as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal.

(b) "Nil" in view of (a) above.

(c) There are a total of 1006 confiscated weapons (guns, rifles, pistols and revolvers) deposited with Strong Rooms of Customs Department as on date.

### **IQ Level Among Children**

1302. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether a recent research conducted on 4000 children aged between three to five years has revealed that Intelligence Quotient (IQ) level of those children who eat fast food is less in comparison to those who eat freshly food regularly;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to protect children and youth from junk foods and fast foods;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ban fast food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), no such study has been conducted by the Council in India.

(c) to (e) Following measures have been taken:

- i. As per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, every pre-packaged food is required to contain on the label, a list of ingredients in the descending order and nutrition information, calorie in Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100 gm or ml/100 ml. Food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used is required to declare on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening used contain trans fat.
- ii. Samples of food items, including those of leading food brands are regularly collected for testing by State/UT food authorities.

In order to prevent and control diet related non-communicable diseases, the Government of India has launched a 'National programme for prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke in 100 districts on pilot basis. Under this programme, public is also educated to increase intake of healthy foods such as vegetables, fruits, complex carbohydrates, fiber rich foods and lower sugar, salt, and fats.

[*English*]

### **External Debt**

1303. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the external debt of the country during the last three years, year-wise and extent of manageability of the same;

(b) the details of external lenders from whom the Central Government has borrowed money during the last three years, country/institution-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for disproportionate increase in the external debt; and

(d) efforts made/being made by the Government to bring it down to a minimum level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of India's external debt over the last three years are given below:



**India's External Debt Stock (US\$ million)**

	at end-March		
	Year 2010	2011 PR	2012 PR
External Debt	260,935	305,931	345,661

PR: Partially Revised.

The external debt remains at manageable level as indicated by the Debt-GDP ratio of 20.0 per cent at end-March, 2012 and the debt service ratio of 6.0 per cent of current receipts for 2011-12.

(b) Lender-wise details of India's sovereign external debt on Government Account over the last three years are given below:

**India's Sovereign External Debt (US\$ million)**

Sl. No.	Institution/Country	at end-March		
		2010	2011 PR	2012 PR
A	Multilateral (1 to 5)	37,825	42,579	43,686
1.	IDA	25,380	26,637	26,853
2.	IBRD	6,397	8,774	8,897
3.	ADB	5,717	6,813	7,568
4.	IFAD	288	313	326
5.	Others	43	42	42
B	Bilateral (6 to 11)	17,410	19,715	19,688
6.	Japan	12,444	14,744	14,995
7.	Germany	2,458	2,662	2,702
8.	United States	380	333	298
9.	France	421	392	325
10.	Russian Federation	1,702	1,579	1,365
11.	Others	5	5	3
C	External Debt on Government Account under External Assistance (A+B)	55,235	62,294	63,374

(c) At the end-March, 2012, India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 345,661 million, increasing by US\$ 39,730 million (13.0 per cent) over the end-March, 2011 level of US\$ 305,931 million. The rise was attributed mainly to increase in commercial borrowings, short-term debt, and non-resident Indian deposits.

(d) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits.

**Adulteration in Foods**

1304. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether number of cases of adulteration in food products including milk/milk products are increasing constantly particularly during festive seasons in the country;

(b) if so, the number and details of the such cases came to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years along with the remedial action taken in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether diseases like skin allergy, cancer, rashes and ulcer are increasing in the country day by day due to the adulteration in food products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to curb the adulteration in food products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No. However, more vigilance is kept and action taken during festive season. As per information made available by the States/UTs, details of cases registered, challaned and convicted for adulteration in food products including milk/milk products, during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12 are at Statement.

(c) and (d) No such reports have been received by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the nodal authority set up for this purpose.

(e) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular

surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Government under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

### **Statement**

*Comparative Statement regarding number of cases registered, challaned and convicted during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	N.A.	N.A.
4	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A.	N.A.
5	Bihar	237	0	293	0	251	0
6	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	64 (PFA)	124 (PFA)
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	39	15
S	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4	0
10	Delhi	225	99	180	106	70	0
11	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	N.A.
12	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	92 (PFA) 0	13 (PFA) 0
						(FSSA)	(FSSA)
13	Haryana	496	71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.	126	12
16	Jharkhand	0	0	26	0	53	01
17	Karnataka	56	0	91	2	35	3
18	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	533	23	N.A.	N.A	N.A	N.A
21	Maharashtra	445	68	N.A	N.A	677	74
22	Manipur	N.A.	N.A	0	0	N.A	N.A
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	3	2	3	3	N.A	N.A
26	Odisha	82	3	29	6	N.A	N.A
27	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
28	Punjab	310	34	516	30	N.A	N.A
29	Rajasthan	1022	3	806	18	N.A	N.A
30	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	N.A	N.A
31	Tamil Nadu	0	0	127	110	N.A	N.A
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	N.A	N.A
33	Uttar Pradesh	3492	287	3789	540	4477	519
34	Uttarakhand	17	8	52	25	53	14
35	West Bengal	22	0	22	0	N.A	N.A
Total		11061	1942	7244	1112	6298	831

N.A. - Not Available.

PFA - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

FSS Act - Food Safety and Standards Act.

[*Translation*]

#### Depreciation of Indian Currency

1305. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian currency has depreciated during the last six months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the rate of depreciation of the Indian currency and its value per US dollar during the said period, month-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India to address the issue and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The value of rupee per US dollar during last six months of 2012-13, month wise, and its appreciation/depreciation is given in the table below:

*Table: Value of Rupee per US Dollar and its Appreciation/Depreciation*

Month	Rs. per US Dollar *	Appreciation (+) / Depreciation (-) of Rupee over the previous month (in per cent)
1	2	3
May 2012	54.47	(-) 4.9

1	2	3
June 2012	56.03	(-) 2.8
July 2012	55.49	(+)1.0
August 2012	55.56	(-)0.1
September 2012	54.61	(+)1.7
October 2012	53.02	(+) 3.0

\* Monthly average of RBI's Reference Rate, Source: Reserve Bank of India

The variation in the value of rupee against US dollar in the recent months has been due to supply-demand imbalance in the foreign exchange market and volatility in the US dollar exchange rate in the international market.

(c) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in rupee exchange rate. The measures, inter alia, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits, deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits and administrative steps to curb currency speculation. The Government has further liberalized FDI policy that inter alia includes allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail. Under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports. The RBI also intervened in the foreign exchange market through net sale of US dollars amounting to US\$ 2.0 billion during April-August, 2012.

The rupee which reached a low of Rs. 57.22 per US dollar (RBI's reference rate) on June 27, 2012 has rebounded and reached the level of Rs.51.62 per US dollar on October 05, 2012. As of November 26, 2012, the exchange rate of rupee was Rs.55.69 per US dollar.

#### **Non Deposit of Service Tax**

1306. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax Commissioner has received complaints against the

various Municipal Corporation including Ghaziabad, U.P. with regard to collection of service tax;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government in this regard till date?

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]

#### **Taking Over of Oil Wells in KG Basin**

1307. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has urged the Union Government to take over the oil wells in the Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin and declare them as national assets;

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

(c): the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

#### **Portraying of Women**

1308. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI A. GANESHMURTHI:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the rise in the number of porn Multimedia Messaging Services (MMSs) on women portraying them indecently;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes an amendment to the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the amended act is likely to come into force?

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 does not maintain data base on number of porn Multimedia Messaging Services (MMSs) on women portraying them indecently.

(b) to (d) Certain amendments including broadening the scope of law to cover audio visual media and material in electronic form and strengthening penalty provisions in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 have been approved by the Government for introduction of an Amendment Bill in the Parliament.

#### **Clinical Trial of Participants**

1309. DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of the provisions made by the Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in respect of clinical trials of drugs and rights/safety of trial participants in the country;

(b) whether the said provisions are adequate to protect the interests of trial participants from becoming guinea pigs in global clinical trials;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the lacuna noticed therein;

(d) whether the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) has recommended for amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules made there under. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of CDSCO and respective Ethics Committee. In all trials, a freely given informed written consent is required to be obtained from the person participating in the study. Where that person is not able to give informed consent (like an unconscious person or a minor or those suffering from severe mental illness or disability), the same may be obtained from a legally acceptable representative of that person. Thus, Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines provide detailed provisions/safety measures to ensure that the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects are protected.

(d) Yes.

(e) Based on the recommendations of Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), following draft rules for amendments in the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules related to clinical trials have been published:

#### **(1) GSR 821(E) 18.11.2011:**

- (i) Medical treatment and financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death;
- (ii) Procedure for payment of financial compensation;
- (iii) Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), Sponsor and 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.

**(2) GSR 572(E) dated 17.07.2012:** To provide the authority for clinical trials inspections by CDSCO and for taking administrative actions like restriction on investigators/sponsors/CROs from conducting future clinical trials in case of non-compliance.

**(3) GSR 573(E) dated 17.07.2012:** Requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

The DTAB has also recommended the following proposals:

- Amendment in Schedule-Y specifying that clinical trials are required to be conducted at sites which have their own Ethics Committee. However, for conduct of Bio-availability and Bio-equivalence study of drug approved in the country and/or elsewhere (for new drug approval purpose), Ethics Committee approval may be obtained from Independent Ethics Committee of same areas where the site is located.
- To make it mandatory that audio-video recording of informed consent process of clinical trial subjects will be maintained along with written Informed Consent Form by the investigator.

[*Translation*]

#### **PNG Connections**

1310. SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) the name of the cities and towns in the country where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied by the Government especially in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has drawn any time-bound programme for PNG distribution in various cities

and towns including Indore of Madhya Pradesh and Muzaffarnagar of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide PNG connection in each and every household in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The name of the cities and towns in the country where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are at Statement-I. Presently, there is no PNG supply in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) to (d) 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. PNG forms part of the Local or City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) covering more than 300 cities/towns in the country including Muzaffarnagar of Uttar Pradesh, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis, depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability. Indore city in Madhya Pradesh has already been provided PNG connectivity. The details of the proposed GAs for CGD network are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*Geographical Area having PNG Network in the existing CGD Network*

Sl. No Geographical Area		State
1	2	3
1.	Sonipat	Haryana
2.	Faridabad	
3.	Gurgaon	
4.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
5.	Vijayawada	
6.	Hyderabad	
7.	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Golaghat, Jorhat	Assam
8.	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	
9.	Ghandhinagar, Nadiad, Halo, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar	Gujarat
10.	Ahmedabad	
11.	Vadodara	
12.	Surat	
13.	Bharuch	
14.	Anand	
15.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Gwalior	
17.	Indore including Ujjain	
18.	Pune city including Pimpri Chiechwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan and Talegaon	Maharashtra
19.	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	
20.	Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar and Taloja.	

1	2	3
21.	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
22.	Kota	Rajasthan
23.	Gautam Bhudh Nagar (Noida and Greater Noida)	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Meerut	
25.	Mathura	
26.	Agra	
27.	Kanpur	
28.	Bareilly	
29.	Lucknow	
30.	Moradabad	
31.	Agra, Firozabad	
32.	Ghaziabad	
33.	Agartala	Tripura

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	City Enroute	State
1	2	3
1	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh
2	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh
3	Yanam	Andhra Pradesh
4	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh
5	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
6	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
7	Eluru	Andhra Pradesh
8	Suriapet	Andhra Pradesh
9	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh
10	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
11	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	1	2	3
12	Vishakapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	40	Jehanabad	Bihar
13	Vizianagarm	Andhra Pradesh	41	Arrah	Bihar
14	Bhimumpatnam	Andhra Pradesh	42	Chandigarh	Chandiharh
15	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	43	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
16	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	44	Durg	Chhattisgarh
17	Secunderabad*	Andhra Pradesh	45	Bhillai	Chhattisgarh
18	Sangareddy	Andhra Pradesh	46	Daman*	Daman and Silvassa
19	Zahirabad	Andhra Pradesh	47	Silvasa*	Daman and Silvassa
20	Shaund	Andhra Pradesh	48	Delhi	Delhi
21	Mallavaram	Andhra Pradesh	49	Goa	Goa
22	Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	50	Hazira	Gujarat
23	Karimnagar	Andhra Pradesh	51	Surat	Gujarat
24	Nizamabad	Andhra Pradesh	52	Ankleshwar*	Gujarat
25	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	53	Bharuch*	Gujarat
26	Kottaguddem	Andhra Pradesh	54	Vadodara	Gujarat
27	Duliajan	Assam	55	Dahod	Gujarat
28	Dibrugarh	Assam	56	Valsad	Gujarat
29	Shivsagar	Assam	57	Navasari	Gujarat
30	Moran	Assam	58	Billimora*	Gujarat
31	Jorhat	Assam	59	Gandevi*	Gujarat
32	Silchar	Assam	60	Khambat	Gujarat
33	Nawada	Bihar	61	Ballabh Vidhyanagar	Gujarat
34	Deoghar	Bihar	62	Halol-Kalol	Gujarat
35	Gaya	Bihar	63	Kheda	Gujarat
36	Sasaram	Bihar	64	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
37	Patna	Bihar	65	Ghandhinagar	Gujarat
38	Ara	Bihar	66	Mehsana	Gujarat
39	Buxar	Bihar	67	Sabharkanta	Gujarat

1	2	3	1	2	3
68	Surendranagar	Gujarat	96	Kodarma	Jharkhand
69	Rajkot	Gujarat	97	Hazaribag	Jharkhand
70	Jamnagar	Gujarat	98	Bokaro	Jharkhand
71	Bhuj	Gujarat	99	Chamranjnagar	Karnataka
72	Kandala	Gujarat	100	Kollegal	Karnataka
73	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	101	Mysore	Karnataka
74	Banaskantha	Gujarat	102	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
75	Umbergaon*	Gujarat	103	Bengaluru	Karnataka
76	Yamunanagar	Haryana	104	Kolar	Karnataka
77	Jagadari*	Haryana	105	Kolar Gold Fields*	Karnataka
78	Dabwali	Haryana	106	Mulbagal	Karnataka
79	Faridabad	Haryana	107	Bangarapet	Karnataka
80	Gurgaon	Haryana	108	Kanakpura	Karnataka
81	Rewari	Haryana	109	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
82	Rohtak	Haryana	110	Kunigal	Karnataka
83	Hissar	Haryana	111	Sri Rangapatnam	Karnataka
84	Jind	Haryana	112	Mandya	Karnataka
85	Sonepat	Haryana	113	Hassan	Karnataka
86	Panipat	Haryana	114	Saklshpur	Karnataka
87	Karnal*	Haryana	115	Chikmangalur	Karnataka
88	Kurukshehra	Haryana	116	Madikeri	Karnataka
89	Ambala	Haryana	117	Mangalore	Karnataka
90	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	118	Suratkal	Karnataka
91	Katra	Jammu and Kashmir	119	Udupi	Karnataka
92	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	120	Kasarakod	Karnataka
93	Chota Nagpur*	Jharkhand	121	Tumkur	Karnataka
94	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	122	Koppal	Karnataka
95	Girudih	Jharkhand	123	Hampi	Karnataka

1	2	3	1	2	3
124	Chitraduge	Karnataka	152	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
125	Davangere	Karnataka	153	Shahjapur	Madhya Pradesh
126	Gadag	Karnataka	154	Ujjain*	Madhya Pradesh
127	Bellary	Karnataka	155	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
128	Shimoga	Karnataka	156	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
129	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	157	Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh
130	Charwadmarga	Karnataka	158	Guna*	Madhya Pradesh
131	Homnabad	Karnataka	159	Raghogarh•	Madhya Pradesh
132	Bidar	Karnataka	160	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
133	Karakal	Kerala	161	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
134	Kasaragod	Kerala	162	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
135	Madikeri	Kerala	163	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
136	Kannur	Kerala	164	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
137	Mahe	Kerala	165	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
138	Kalpetta	Kerala	166	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
139	Khozikhode	Kerala	167	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
140	Mallapuram	Kerala	168	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
141	Palakad(Palghat)	Kerala	169	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
142	Thrissur	Kerala	170	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
143	Ernalyulam	Kerala	171	Chinndwara	Madhya Pradesh
144	Kochi	Kerala	172	Nagpur	Maharashtra
145	Kottayam	Kerala	173	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
146	Alapuzha	Kerala	174	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
147	Periyar	Kerala	175	Satara	Maharashtra
148	Kollam	Kerala	176	Alibag	Maharashtra
149	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	177	Mumbai	Maharashtra
150	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	178	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
151	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	179	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra



1	2	3	1	2	3
180	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	208	Ananapur	Odisha
181	Wardha	Maharashtra	209	Kamakhyanager	Odisha
182	Solapur	Maharashtra	210	Baleshwar	Odisha
183	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	211	Baripada	Odisha
184	Karmala	Maharashtra	212	Puducherry	Puducherry
185	Latur	Maharashtra	213	Rajpura	Punjab
186	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	214	Nangal	Punjab
187	Shirdi	Maharashtra	215	Patiala	Punjab
188	Nashik	Maharashtra	216	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab
189	Pune	Maharashtra	217	Sangrur	Punjab
190	Lonavala	Maharashtra	218	Ludhiana	Punjab
191	Khopoli*	Maharashtra	219	Jalandhar	Punjab
192	Matheran	Maharashtra	220	Amritsar	Punjab
193	Wadgaon	Maharashtra	221	Bhatinda	Punjab
194	Panvel	Maharashtra	222	Pathankot	Punjab
195	Kalyan	Maharashtra	223	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
196	Thane	Maharashtra	224	Kota	Rajasthan
197	Shahpur	Maharashtra	225	Banswari	Rajasthan
198	Murbad	Maharashtra	226	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
199	Tarapur	Maharashtra	227	Udaipur	Rajasthan
200	Amravati	Maharashtra	228	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
201	Paralakhemundi	Odisha	229	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
202	Rourkela	Odisha	230	Jaipur	Rajasthan
203	Chattrapur	Odisha	231	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
204	Khordha	Odisha	232	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
205	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	233	Bikaner	Rajasthan
206	Jajapur	Odisha	234	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan
207	Bhadrak	Odisha	235	Ajmer	Rajasthan

1	2	3	1	2	3
236	Badmer	Rajasthan	264	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
237	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan	265	Udhagamandalam	Tamil Nadu
238	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	266	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu
239	Hosur	Tamil Nadu	267	Agartala	Tripura
240	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu	268	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
241	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu	269	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
242	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	270	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
243	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	271	Dibiyapur*	Uttar Pradesh
244	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	272	Phaphund*	Uttar Pradesh
245	Kallakurichichi	Tamil Nadu	273	Babarpur*	Uttar Pradesh
246	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	274	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
247	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu	275	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
248	Salem	Tamil Nadu	276	Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh
249	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	277	Badayun	Uttar Pradesh
250	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu	278	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
251	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	279	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
252	Karur	Tamil Nadu	280	Unnao *	Uttar Pradesh
253	Erode	Tamil Nadu	281	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
254	Tiruchchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	282	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
255	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	283	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
256	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	284	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
257	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu	285	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
258	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	286	Bulandshahr*	Uttar Pradesh
259	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu	287	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
260	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu	288	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
261	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu	289	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh
262	Tirublveli	Tamil Nadu	290	Muzzafarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
263	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	291	Saharnpur	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
292	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
293	Greater Noida*	Uttar Pradesh
294	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
295	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
296	Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh
297	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
298	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
299	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
300	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
301	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
302	Ghaziipur	Uttar Pradesh
303	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
304	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
305	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
306	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
307	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
308	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
309	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
310	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
311	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
312	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
313	Ramnagar*	Uttarakhand
314	Roorkee	Uttarakhand
315	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
316	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand
317	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
318	Kathgodam*	Uttarakhand
319	Dehradun	Uttarakhand

1	2	3
320	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand
321	Kharagpur	West Bengal
322	Medinipur	West Bengal
323	Tamlk	West Bengal
324	Kaora	West Bengal
325	Alipur	West Bengal
326	Kolkata	West Bengal
327	Haldia	West Bengal
328	Bankura	West Bengal
329	Asansol	West Bengal
330	Durgapur	West Bengal

[English]

**Schemes for Women and  
Child Development**

1311. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
DR. BALI RAM:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of various Central Schemes being run for the welfare of the women and children including the girl child in the country;

(b) the funds earmarked and spent for implementation of these schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the manner in which those schemes are being implemented in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of Schemes in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing, a number of schemes for the welfare of the women and children including the girl child in the country. Details of funds earmarked and released to the States/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 under various schemes are given in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha. The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. [www.wcd@nic.in](http://www.wcd@nic.in). The Scheme-wise Budget Estimates (BE) and funds released during last year and current year are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development have inbuilt system of evaluation and monitoring the implementation. Concurrent Evaluation of the functioning of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and addressing the shortcomings in the implementation of the programme is an 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. The monitoring and supervision set up under the ICDS at the national level, the state level and the community level is used for monitoring other major schemes of Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

The schemes being implemented through Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are reviewed through periodical reports, review meetings and field visits by Officers. Besides, second/final instalments of grants are released on the basis of inspection reports received from State Governments and the progress reports, audited statement of accounts, utilization certificates submitted.

The Ministry also sponsors studies for its various schemes from time to time. Based on the suggestions/recommendations, the schemes are reviewed and necessary inputs included for effective implementation. Meetings with State Secretaries are also held to review the implementation of the schemes.

### **Statement**

*Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Budget Estimates (BE) and Expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 23.11.2012)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A Central Sector Schemes</b>					
(a) Child Development					
1	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	85.00	73.84	110.00	68.60
2	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)	11.00	8.00	12.00	4.65
3	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	11.90	10.11	12.00	6.58
4	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.00	9.65	10.00	4.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)	7.00	6.29	9.00	4.57
6	Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover (Dhanlakshmi)	10.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Total A(a)		134.90	107.89	158.00	89.30
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
7	Working Women's Hostel (WWH)	10.00	0.50	10.00	1.20
8	Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	20.00	8.33	20.00	0.31
9	National Commission for Women (NCW)	9.00	9.00	11.00	6.23
10	Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
11	Swadhar	30.00	24.59	100.00	23.67
12	Comprehensive Scheme for combating trafficking of women and children (Ujjawala)	10.00	9.97	12.00	2.99
13	Gender Budgeting and Gender Disaggregated data	1.00	0.28	1.00	0.28
14	GIA to CSWB	90.00	77.93	60.00	27.91
15	Priyadarshini Scheme	26.10	0.16	15.00	9.35
Total A (b)		296.10	130.76	329.00	71.94
<b>(c) Other Schemes</b>					
16	GIA for Research, Publication and Monitoring	2.00	1.03	2.00	1.02
17	GIA for Innovative Work	2.00	0.38	3.00	0.11
18	Information, Mass Media and Publication	50.00	17.68	50.00	1.03
19	Information Technology (IT)	2.00	0.33	2.00	0.10
20	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	10.00	10.07	10.00	1.52
Total A(c)		66.00	29.49	67.00	3.78
Total - A (a+b+c)		497.00	268.14	554.00	165.02
<b>B Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>					
<b>(a) Child Development</b>					
21	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)	10000.00	14266.65	15850.00	9346.40
22	World Bank assisted ICDS Programme	330.00	0.00	102.80	0.00
23	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	100.00	0.00	250.00	0.44
24	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	270.00	177.58	400.00	8671
Total B(a)		10700.00	14444.23	16602.80	9433.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
25	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	750 00	593.99	750.00	262.01
26	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	52000	290.12	520.00	11.71
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	40.00	7.96	25.00	3.76
28	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	140.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
29	Swayamsidha	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total B (b)		1453.00	892.07	1315.00	277.48
Total B (a+b)		12153.00	15336.30	17917.80	9711.03
<b>C New Schemes included in 2012-13</b>					
30	Scheme for holistic development of adolescent boys - SAKSHAM			0.10	0.00
31	Girl Child Specific District Plan of Action			1.00	0.00
32	Women's Helpline			2.00	0.00
33	Development of Distance Learning Programmes on Rights of Women			0.10	0.00
34	Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act			20.00	0.00
35	One Stop Crisis Centre			5.00	0.00
Total C		0.00	0.00	28.20	0.00
Grand Total A + B		12650.00	15604.44	18500.00	9876.05

**Mother and Child Protection Cards**

1312. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce mother and child protection cards for providing health care protection to mothers and infants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the sections of people proposed to be benefited through the said cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The Mother and Child Protection

Card (MCP Card) has been introduced through a collaborative effort of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

(b) The MCP card is a tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care and linking maternal and child care into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme of Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

The card also captures some of key services delivered to the mother and baby during Antenatal Intranatal and Post natal care for ensuring that the minimum package of services are delivered to the beneficiary.

MCP card has already been disseminated in the year 2010-11 for implementation by the States.

(c) The MCP card helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. The card also serves as a tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding and monitoring their growth.

[Translation]

#### **Solar Power Equipment**

1313. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) whether the solar power equipment from China are being sold in the country at cheaper rates than the indigenously manufactured equipment;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to give more subsidy to indigenously made solar power equipment to produce and sell solar power at cheaper rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to make available instruments/panel for increased generation of solar energy in rural areas at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Prices of solar equipment keep fluctuating and therefore it cannot be said that equipment from China is always cheaper than indigenously manufactured equipment.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no new proposal pending with the Government.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Government of India is providing Custom/Excise Duty Exemption to Solar Power Manufacturers on import of input goods required for solar power equipments. Also, capital subsidy of 60%-90% for Government projects in special category states/other difficult areas and 30%

subsidy for Government Projects in general category states is provided to facilitate increased generation of solar energy in general.

[English]

#### **Rise in Cancer Cases**

1314. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI NITYANAND 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 cancer cases in certain States including Punjab in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the estimated number of cancer patients and related deaths recorded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the programme being implemented by the Government to control cancer and to provide affordable treatment to the patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to put in place a comprehensive cancer control mechanism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases and deaths are increasing. State/UT-wise number of cancer cases and deaths for the last three years is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Increase in the number of cancer cases may be attributed to aging population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products etc.

(c) to (e) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide healthcare facilities. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases,

Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. State-wise release of funds and utilization under NPCDCS during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (provisional) is at Statement-III.

Under the programme, Regional Cancer Centres

(RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are also eligible for receiving financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for providing comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component. Funds released under this component of the programme are given at Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Estimated Number of new Cancer Cases (2009-2011)\**

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322	324	327
2	Andhra Pradesh	71737	72553	73330
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1144	1170	1188
4	Assam	24084	24460	24716
5	Bihar	85978	87924	89030
6	Chandigarh	873	889	909
7	Chhattisgarh	21307	21752	22053
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	266	282	298
9	Daman and Diu	182	195	210
10	Delhi	12930	13201	13495
11	Goa	1236	1248	1267
12	Gujarat	50388	51301	52092
13	Haryana	21071	21473	21809
14	Himachal Pradesh	5798	5868	5905
15	Jammu and Kashmir	10390	10615	10775
16	Jharkhand	27451	28013	28381
17	Karnataka	49688	50436	51070
18	Kerala	28309	28682	29381
19	Lakshadweep	53	54	56
20	Madhya Pradesh	51521	52485	53132
21	Maharashtra	94283	95706	96890



1	2	3	4	5
22	Manipur	1422	1455	1480
23	Meghalaya	2457	2516	2551
24	Mizoram	1137	1160	1179
25	Nagaland	1695	1701	1717
26	Odisha	35407	35878	36171
27	Puducherry	1033	1060	1083
28	Punjab	23268	23577	23826
29	Rajasthan	57146	58271	59004
30	Sikkim	349	357	364
31	Tamil Nadu	76279	77418	78446
32	Tripura	3081	3132	3178
33	Uttar Pradesh	166327	169419	171369
34	Uttaranchal	8463	8616	8740
35	West Bengal	76935	77975	78820
Total		1014010	1031166	1044242

\*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate (2001-2011) observed in India.

**Statement-II**

*State/UT-wise Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in India (2009-2011)*

Sl. No.	Estimated Cancer Deaths			
	2009	2010	2011	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	37144
2	Arunachal Pradesh	592	611	632
3	Assam	12379	12598	12822
4	Bihar	41735	42787	43864
5	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	10745
6	Goa	658	499	493
7	Gujarat	25497	26037	26588
8	Haryana	11104	11401	11708

1	2	3	4	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	3045
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	5134
11	Jharkhand	13902	14237	14579
12	Karnataka	24688	25105	25531
13	Kerala	14540	14672	14805
14	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	27214
15	Maharashtra	48859	49911	50989
16	Manipur	667	679	690
17	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
18	Mizoram	595	610	626
19	Nagaland	1277	1341	1410
20	Odisha	17696	17970	18249
21	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
22	Rajasthan	29463	30209	30976
23	Sikkim	204	209	216
24	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
25	Tripura	1536	1560	1583
26	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
27	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	4435
28	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
30	Chandigarh	505	523	540
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
32	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
33	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
34	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
35	Puducherry	483	492	502
<b>Total</b>		<b>514470</b>	<b>524911</b>	<b>535767</b>

Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)  
Source: NCRP: National Cancer registry Programme (ICMR)

**Statement-III***National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)**Statement showing Release and Utilization of funds*

Amount (in Lakh)

Sl. No	Name of State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State	GIA Released By GOI	Expenditure Reported By the State (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.57	Nil	1305.65	Nil	Nil	0
2	Assam	249.08	Nil	915.62	140.00	Nil	152.31
3	Bihar	215.16	Nil	925.1	0	Nil	0
4	Chhattisgarh	153.49	Nil	463.8	0	Nil	3.32
5	Gujarat	284.04	Nil	925.1	7.9166	Nil	73.114
6	Haryana	111.08	Nil	654.07	31.865	Nil	50.79
7	Himachal Pradesh	136.8	Nil	463.8	0	Nil	0
8	Jharkhand	0	Nil	399.72	0	Nil	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	221.97	Nil	734.82	34.16	Nil	110.81
10	Karnataka	285.13	Nil	734.83	24.25	Nil	36.60
11	Kerala	167.31	Nil	844.35	4.746	Nil	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	126.69	Nil	844.35	3.305	Nil	0
13	Maharashtra	263.72	Nil	925.1	54.02	Nil	64.17
14	Odisha	121.18	Nil	844.35	16.705	Nil	0
15	Punjab	146.54	Nil	463.8	0	Nil	0
16	Rajasthan	309.51	Nil	1115.38	0	Nil	0
17	Sikkim	100.78	Nil	313.88	70.87	Nil	163.94
18	Tamil Nadu	131.73	Nil	844.35	0	Nil	0
19	Uttarakhand	121.51	Nil	273.53	2.636	Nil	21.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Uttar Pradesh	0	Nil	0	0	2431.25	0
21	West Bengal	157.3	Nil	463.8	1.12	Nil	0
Total		3571.59	Nil	14455.4	391.59	2431.25	676.65

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise Funds released under TCC component of NPCDCS*

Sl. No.	States/UT	2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)	2012-13 (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	480.00	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	480.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	480.00	Nil
4	Kerala	960.00	960.00
5	Maharashtra	Nil	480.00
6	Mizoram	480.00	Nil
7	Punjab	480.00	Nil
8	Sikkim	Nil	480.00
9	Tamil Nadu	480.00	Nil

- No funds were released under TCC component in 2010-11.
- No Utilisation Certificate has been received from the States/Institutes about the utilization of funds under Tertiary Cancer Centre component of NPCDCS.

**Vaccination Campaign against Japanese Encephalitis**

1315. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) the details of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) affected districts in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched any campaign for vaccination of children against JE in the above districts in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of children vaccinated and cases of JE that have come down as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the JE vaccination campaign in the wake of recent spurt in cases of JE in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said campaign is likely to cover more number of JE affected districts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) A total of 19 states and 171 districts have been affected due to JE. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes. JE vaccination in campaign mode was started from 2006. Till 113 districts and a total of 7.78 crores children have been covered. Details are at Statement-II. Year-wise number of JE cases in districts where vaccination was done are at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) No.

**Statement-I***List of 171 JE Endemic districts in 19 States*

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	16
4.	Bihar	24
5.	Delhi	2
6.	Goa	2
7.	Haryana	6
8.	Jharkhand	8
9.	Karnataka	10
10.	Kerala	2
11.	Meghalaya	4
12.	Maharashtra	9
13.	Manipur	8
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Punjab	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	34
17.	Uttarakhand	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	13
19.	West Bengal	10
Total		171

**Statement-II***J.E. Vaccination Coverage During 2006 to 2010*

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Districts covered	Total Vaccinated Children
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	11	4718923
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	7820575
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	44793
4	Bihar	6	5350792
5	Goa	2	162572
6	Haryana	6	1959441
7	Karnataka	8	3456656
8	Kerala	2	647440
9	Maharashtra	8	2807787
10	Manipur	5	410008
11	Nagaland	2	159497
12	Tamil Nadu	10	4345907
13	Uttar Pradesh	36	41599867
14	Uttarakhand	1	422762
15	West Bengal	5	3933622
Total		113	77840642

**Statement-III***JE cases from the state/districts during 2009-10 (up to 26.11.2012) where JE vaccination was done*

Sl. No.	State/UT	JE cases				
		Total No. of Districts	2009	2010	2011	2012(P) 26.11.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	11	0	113	408	390
2	Andhra Pradesh	10	0	5	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0	0
4	Bihar	6	0	0	45	0
5	Goa	2	1	10	1	8
6	Haryana	6	2	1	1	1
7	Karnataka	8	7	3	15	0
8	Kerala	2	6	2	3	0
9	Maharashtra	8	0	0	6	3
10	Manipur	5	44	10	8	2
11	Nagaland	2	0	0	19	0
12	Tamil Nadu	10	0	3	7	7
13	Uttar Pradesh	36	302	325	224	134
14	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0
15	West Bengal	5	0	1	24	7
Total		113	362	474	754	552

[*Translation*]

**Free Medicines to All Patients**

1316. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the number of hospitals/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the

rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made a provision of Rs. 1,300 crore under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Scheme for States on account of purchase of medicines for free distribution;

(c) if so, the funds to be distributed to each State;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism for monitoring the free distribution of medicines and to check the misuse of funds/medicines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government has asked the States to prepare a policy articulation document in essential drugs list, standard treatment protocols and a procurement system to streamline the implementation of NRHM; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) The number of hospitals/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the rural areas as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2011 is enclosed as Statement-I.

In urban areas, as on date there are 1083 Urban Health and Family Welfare Centres and 871 Urban Health Posts supported by Government of India.

(b) and (c) The State/UT-wise allocation of funds is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Public Health is a State subject. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is provided to the States to strengthen their health systems. Each State has a mechanism to monitor the implementation of activities approved under their Programme Implementation Plans including free distribution of drugs. States are also given support under NRHM for monitoring and supervision. Further to assess the implementation of various activities under the Mission including implementation of free distribution of essential medicines,

annual Common Review Mission and Integrated Monitoring visits are undertaken. Besides, the States are required to submit a quarterly report on physical and financial progress against targets and expenditure.

(f) and (g) As mentioned in (d) and (e) above, Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission to strengthen the health system including supply of drugs based on the requirement proposed by the State in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. States are being incentivized up to 5% of their total outlay to prepare policy and establish systems for free distribution of essential drugs including preparation of Essential Drug List (EDL). Standard Treatment Protocols, robust procurement system etc for free distribution of essential medicines in Public Health facilities.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Sub-centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning*

Sl. No.	State	As on March, 2013		
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281
2	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48
3	Assam	4604	938	108
4	Bihar	9696	1863	70
5	Chhattisgarh	5076	741	148
6	Goa	175	19	5
7	Gujarat	7274	1123	305
8	Haryana	2508	444	107
9	Himachal Pradesh	2067	453	76
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	397	83
11	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12	Karnataka <sup>3</sup>	8870	2310	180
13	Kerala	4575	809	224

1	2	3	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333
15	Maharashtra	10580	1809	365
16	Manipur	420	80	16
17	Meghalaya	405	109	29
18	Mizoram	370	57	9
19	Nagaland	396	126	21
20	Odisha <sup>1</sup>	6688	1228	377
21	Punjab	2950	446	129
22	Rajasthan	11487	1517	376
23	Sikkim	146	24	2
24	Tamil Nadu <sup>2</sup>	8706	1204	385
25	Tripura	632	79	11
26	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515
28	West Bengal	10356	909	348
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30	Chandigarh	17	0	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1
32	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33	Delhi	41	8	0
34	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		148124	23887	4809

Note:

1 Total 146 CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs & 29 Area Hospitals.

2 30 PHCs established. To fall within the norms of GOI, Addl. PHCs, PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures as PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block.

3 146 CHCs now shown as Taluk Level Hospitals.



**Statement-II***Allocation of Funds for Drugs in Administrative Approval under NRHM for the Year 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Approved
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	3657.68
3	Arunachal Pradesh	415.49
4	Assam	11617.99
5	Bihar	8408.9
6	Chandigarh	109.4
7	Chhattisgarh	893.02
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66.56
9	Daman and Diu	14.9
10	Delhi	1737.46
11	Goa	196.56
12	Gujarat	2317.08
13	Haryana	2264.57
14	Himachal Pradesh	489.1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	968.46
16	Jharkhand	3548.12
17	Karnataka	5656.91
18	Kerala	3121.92
19	Lakshadweep	2.6
20	Madhya Pradesh	8039.77
21	Maharashtra	19241.1
22	Manipur	409.41
23	Meghalaya	826.07
24	Mizoram	522.66
25	Nagaland	805.82
26	Odisha	5482.31

1	2	3
27	Puducherry	251.82
28	Punjab	4787.87
29	Rajasthan	5067.03
30	Sikkim	224.79
31	Tamil Nadu	7504.2
32	Tripura	633.35
33	Uttar Pradesh	14148.2
34	Uttarakhand	664.88
35	West Bengal	15888.04
Total		130158.05

**Investment Tracking System**

1317. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when Investment Tracking System set up by the Government has been functioning and updated information obtained for the qualified profits as a result thereof since its inception, project-wise;

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any, in the implementation of those projects by the promoters/ respective authorities and the reaction of the Government thereto, project-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decision taken by the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry in its meeting held in December, 2011, the Government has set up in May, 2012, an Investment Tracking System for projects with an investment of Rs.1000 crore and above.

The broad reasons for delay in implementation of projects in the private sector were pending clearance at various levels, availability of fuel/raw material, signing of necessary agreements, financial closures by banks etc.

The pending projects are reviewed at various levels to focus on individual as well as systemic issues for early clearances for the large projects.

#### **Nursing Institutions**

1318. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of shortage of trained nurses and midwives in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present ratio of nurse-patient in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of nursing diploma schools, nursing degree schools and nursing colleges in the country indicating the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to open more such educational institutions to impart nursing

training across the country, location-wise and State/ UT-wise; and

(e) the number of proposals received by the Government for setting up of nursing institutions and those approved and still pending for approval during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Planning Commission's National Taskforce Report there would be a gap of 9.55 lakhs nurses by 2012 of which 2 to 3 lakhs would be in the Government facilities alone. The nurse-patient ratio varies from state to state, district to district and institution to institution. Further, the ratio varies to meet the needs of different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

(c) A Statement-I is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services the Government has released funds for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes in various states, as per state-wise statement showing list of such locations/districts at Statement-II. Opening of Institutes under the said scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

#### **Statement-I**

Name of State/UT	Diploma Institutes as on 31st October, 2012		Degree Institutes as on 31st October, 2012	
	No. of Schools/Instt.	No. of Seats	No. of Schools/Instt.	No. of Seats
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	1	20	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	252	10984	223	11611
Arunachal Pradesh	2	40	0	0
Assam	25	648	8	420
Bihar	15	676	3	120
Chandigarh	0	0	1	60
Chhattisgarh	36	1315	54	2520

1	2	3	4	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	0	0
Delhi	15	625	11	555
Goa	2	70	3	130
Gujarat	92	3695	42	1945
Haryana	59	2410	25	1125
Himachal Pradesh	33	1250	13	580
Jammu and Kashmir	12	495	4	180
Jharkhand	21	745	6	270
Karnataka	548	25431	341	18453
Kerala	219	6835	126	6870
Madhya Pradesh	246	9870	112	5420
Maharashtra	152	4719	89	4005
Manipur	8	230	6	240
Meghalaya	7	195	2	90
Mizoram	5	130	2	65
Nagaland	2	50	0	0
Odisha	55	2240	14	710
Puducherry	5	160	14	955
Punjab	199	9728	88	4260
Rajasthan	183	8680	142	6226
Sikkim	1	60	2	160
Tamil Nadu	206	6030	166	9410
Tripura	5	230	3	150
Uttar Pradesh	193	9000	54	2540
Uttaranchal	14	460	7	320
West Bengal	56	2183	17	855
Total	2670	109224	1578	80245

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Fund released for Districts/Locations for opening ANM/GNM School	1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati 2. Narsapuram 3. Eluru 4. Vijayawada 5. Ongole 6. Kakinada 7. Karimnagar			15. Vaishali 16. Kishanganj 17. Purnia (Kishanganj) 18. Sasaram, Rohtash 19. Madhepura 20. West Champaran 21. Katihar 22. Darbhanga 23. Saharsa
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lohit 2. Tawang 3. U.Subansiri 4. West Siang		4. Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur 2. Dantewada 3. Janjgir-Champa 4. Kanker 5. Kawardha 6. Korba 7. Korea 8. Mahasamund 9. Narayanur
3.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Buxar 4. Jamui 5. Jahnabad 6. Kaimur (Bhabua) 7. Khagaria 8. Lakhisarai 9. Nawada 10. Saran 11. Sheikhpura 12. Sheohar 13. Siwan 14. Supaul		5. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Anand 3. Bhavnagar 4. Jamnagar 5. Kheda 6. Patan 7. Porbandar 8. Valsad 1. Palwal 2. Mewat 3. Kurukshetra
				6. Haryana	

1	2	3	1	2	3
7. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora				9. Shajapur
	2. Budgam				10. Sheopur
	3. Kargil				11. Singrauli
	4. Kishtwar				12. Umaria
	5. Kulgam				13. Mandsaur
	6. Pulwama				14. Dewas
	7. Ramban		10. Maharashtra		1. Gadchiroli-Chimur
	8. Reasi				2. Pusad/Yeotmal
	9. Samba				3. Washim
	10. Shopian				4. Nandurbar
	11. Udhampur				5. Ratnagiri
8. Jharkhand	1. Chatra				6. Sindhudurg
	2. Godda				7. Bhandara
	3. Gumla				8. Amravati
	4. Khunti		11. Meghalaya		1. East Garo Hills
	5. Latehar				2. Ri Bhoi
	6. Ramgarh				3. South Garo Hills
	7. Saraikela				4. West Khasi Hills
	8. Hazaribagh		12. Manipur		1. Bishnupur
	9. Palamu				2. Chandel
	10. Jamtara				3. Senapati
9. Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur				4. Tamenelong
	2. Alirajpur				5. Thoubal
	3. Ashoknagar				6. Ukhruai
	4. Burhanpur		13. Mizoram		1. Champhai
	5. Dindori				2. Kolasib
	6. Harda				3. Lawngtlai
	7. Neemuch				4. Saiha
	8. Rewa				5. Serchhip

1	2	3	1	2	3
14. Nagaland	1. Mon			6. Pithoragarh	
	2. Phek			7. Rudraprayag	
15. Odisha	1. Boudh			8. Tehri Garhwal	
	2. Nabrangpur			9. Uttarkashi	
	3. Subarnapur			10. Pauri Garhwal	
	4. Kalahandi			11. Almorha	
	5. Sundergarh		22. West Bengal	1. Ghatal	
	6. Khandhmal			2. Barasat	
	7. Dhenkanal			3. Maldha	
16. Puducherry	1. Mahe			4. N. Jangipur	
	2. Yanam			5. W. Medinipore	
	3. Karaikal			6. Howrah	
17. Punjab	1. Rupnagar			7. Kolkata N.	
	2. Bhatinda			8. Basirhat	
	3. Gurdaspur				
	4. Sangrur				
	5. Patiala				
18. Rajasthan	1. Baran				
	2. Pratapgarh				
19. Sikkim	1. East Sikkim				
	2. West Sikkim				
20. Tamil Nadu	1. Namakkal				
	2. Shivganga				
	3. Theni				
21. Uttarakhand	1. Bageshwar				
	2. Chamoli				
	3. Champawat				
	4. Haridwar				
	5. Nainital				

[English]

**Shortage of Doctors and  
Paramedical Staff**

1319. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI BOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:  
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether there is huge shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in Government hospitals as well as in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in rural areas despite provision of better salary and other lucrative benefits for the posting of doctors therein;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise detail of shortfall of doctors and paramedical staff in Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is enclosed as Statement-I-IX.

Various reasons attributed for shortage include non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes in certain states and unwillingness on the part of doctors to work in rural areas and in Government health facilities.

(c) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission

[NRHM] to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. Further support is being provided under NRHM for Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists; provision of incentives to serve in rural areas; mainstreaming of AYUSH; improved accommodation arrangements; etc., There is proposal to set up more Medical Colleges, GNM Schools and ANM Schools particularly in deficient States/districts to produce more doctors and paramedics. Norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement of land, faculty, bed strength/bed occupancy and other infrastructure have been relaxed. Establishment of medical college in two pieces of land has been allowed in 8 backward States for a period of five years. During the last 4 years, 66 new medical colleges have been set up.

**Statement-I**

*Health Assistants (Female)/LHV at PHCs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24523	21647	2876	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	395	NA	*
3	Assam	5542	NA	8723	NA	
4	Bihar	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5	Chhattisgarh	5817	6394	5430	964	387
6	Goa	194	260	240	20	*
7	Gujarat	8397	7248	6431	817	1966
8	Haryana	2952	5420	5034	386	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	2520	2213	1685	528	835
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2304	2282	3777	*	*
11	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6372		
12	Karnataka	11180	11180	11433	*	*
13	Kerala	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14	Madhya Pradesh	10025	11904	12516	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Maharashtra	12389	21122	21726	*	*
16	Manipur	500	984	661	323	*
17	Meghalaya	514	667	787	*	*
18	Mizoram	427	388	619	*	*
19	Nagaland	522	NA	907	NA	*
20	Odisha## <sup>1</sup>	7916	7442	7934	*	*
21	Punjab	3396	4044	4096	*	*
22	Rajasthan	13004	14348	17638	*	*
23	Sikkim	170	219	292	*	*
24	Tamil Nadu	9910	9910	9774	136	136
25	Tripura	711	NA	440	NA	271
26	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	*
27	Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
32	Daman and Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33	Delhi##	49	43	54	*	*
34	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

Notes:

## sanctioned data for 2010 used

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

1 Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub centre and PHC

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

3 For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 repeated



**Statement-II***Health Assistants (Female)/LHV at PHCs*

(as on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	1390	1149	241	475
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	938	NA	452	NA	486
4	Bihar##	1863	850	358	492	1505
5	Chhattisgarh	741	1034	749	285	*
6	Goa	19	20	18	2	1
7	Gujarat	1123	1084	875	209	248
8	Haryana	444	484	398	86	46
9	Himachal Pradesh	453	350	245	105	208
10	Jammu and Kashmir	397	375	88	287	309
11	Jharkhand	330	NA	85	NA	245
12	Karnataka	2310	3813	1036	2777	1274
13	Kerala	809	809	795	14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	726	546	180	610
15	Maharashtra	1809	3814	2955	859	*
16	Manipur	80	73	72	1	8
17	Meghalaya	109	85	79	6	30
18	Mizoram##	57	57	12	45	45
19	Nagaland##	126	15	16	*	110
20	Odisha	1228	1162	920	242	308
21	Punjab	446	441	387	54	59
22	Rajasthan	1517	1369	1420	*	97
23	Sikkim	24	24	18	6	6
24	Tamil Nadu	1204	1204	1022	182	182
25	Tripura	79	NA	7	NA	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Uttarakhand	239	141	137	4	102
27	Uttar Pradesh#	3692	3811	2040	1771	1652
28	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	10	9	9
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	7	1	6	5
32	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33	Delhi	8	12	8	4	0
34	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
35	Puducherry	24	12	9	3	15
All India <sup>2</sup>		23887	23182	15908	7170	9036

Notes:

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

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

1 One per each Primary Health Centre

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

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh#	1624	2162	1920	242	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	78	NA	19
3	Assam	938	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Bihar##	1863	649	556	93	1307
5	Chhattisgarh	741	746	153	593	588
6	Goa	19	0	0	0	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat	1123	1084	758	326	365
8	Haryana	444	171	130	41	314
9	Himachal Pradesh	453	413	269	144	184
10	Jammu and Kashmir	397	NA	90	NA	307
11	Jharkhand#	330	NA	570	NA	*
12	Karnataka	2310	2310	823	1487	1487
13	Kerala	809	809	633	176	176
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	305	140	165	1016
15	Maharashtra	1809	4600	2360	2240	*
16	Manipur	80	73	73	0	7
17	Meghalaya	109	102	69	33	40
18	Mizoram##	57	57	9	48	48
19	Nagaland#	126	15	15	0	111
20	Odisha	1228	NA	0	NA	1228
21	Punjab	446	441	236	205	210
22	Rajasthan	1517	252	201	51	1316
23	Sikkim##	24	30	13	17	11
24	Tamil Nadu	1204	2804	1899	905	*
25	Tripura	79	NA	18	NA	61
26	Uttarakhand	239	165	84	81	155
27	Uttar Pradesh#	3692	5757	4518	1239	
28	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	0	0	0	19
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	0	0	6
32	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
33	Delhi##	8	4	0	4	8
34	Lakshadweep##	4	0	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Puducherry	24	13	5	8	19
All India <sup>2</sup>		23887	22964	15622	8098	9935

## Notes:

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

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

1 One per each Primary Health Centre

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

**Statement-IV***Doctors at Primary Health Centres*

(As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required [R] <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2424	2348	76	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3	Assam	938	NA	1557	NA	*
4	Bihar##	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5	Chhattisgarh	741	1482	424	1058	317
6	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7	Gujarat	1123	1123	1778	345	345
8	Haryana	444	651	530	121	*
9	Hirnachal Pradesh	453	582	451	131	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*
11	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13	Kerala	809	1204	1122	82	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342

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

## Notes:

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available

+ Allopathic Doctors

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

1 One per each Primary Health Centre

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

**Statement-V**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4	Bihar##	280	280	151	129	129
5	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6	Goa	20	16	10	6	10
7	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10	Jammu and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13	Kerala#	896	640	774	*	122
14	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24	Tamil Nadu <sup>3</sup>	1540	0	0	0	1540
25	Tripura#	44	NA	0	NA	44
26	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep##	12	0	1	*	11
35	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available

1 Four per each Community Health Centre

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

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

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis

#### **Statement-VI**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	117	138	164
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	NA	9	NA	39
3	Assam	108	NA	61	NA	47
4	Bihar##	70	89	13	76	57
5	Chhattisgarh	148	148	70	78	78
6	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7	Gujarat	305	273	122	151	183
8	Haryana	107	91	73	18	34
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	63	8	13
10	Jammu and Kashmir	83	77	81	*	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand	188	NA	58	NA	130
12	Karnataka	180	NA	172	NA	8
13	Kerala	224	13	10	3	214
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	191	96	142
15	Maharashtra	365	153	130	23	235
16	Manipur	16	13	13	0	3
17	Meghalaya	29	21	22	*	7
18	Mizoram##	9	9	6	3	3
19	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20	Odisha	377	61	42	19	335
21	Punjab	129	114	117	*	12
22	Rajasthan	376	208	260	*	116
23	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24	Tamil Nadu	385	207	139	68	246
25	Tripura	11	NA	7	NA	4
26	Uttarakhand	55	55	13	42	42
27	Uttar Pradesh##	515	269	181	88	334
28	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA	1	NA	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	3	3	5	*	*
35	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	0
All India <sup>2</sup>		4809	2800	2221	957	2511

Notes: ## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Community Health Centre.

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

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



**Statement-VII**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2154	1817	337	88
2	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	56	NA	89
3	Assam	1046	NA	1262	NA	*
4	Bihar#	1933	989	439	550	1494
5	Chhattisgarh	889	1037	548	489	341
6	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7	Gujarat	1428	1433	904	529	524
8	Haryana	551	435	406	29	145
9	Himachal Pradesh	529	614	353	261	176
10	Jammu and Kashmir	480	231	680	*	*
11	Jharkhand#	518	501	344	157	174
12	Karnataka	2490	NA	2417	NA	73
13	Kerala	1033	1033	1013	20	20
14	Madhya Pradesh#	1489	642	331	311	1158
15	Maharashtra	2174	2071	2322	*	*
16	Manipur	96	135	135	0	*
17	Meghalaya	138	149	142	7	*
18	Mizoram##	66	69	33	36	33
19	Nagaland	147	NA	112	NA	35
20	Odisha	1605	1720	1265	455	340
21	Punjab	575	844	939	*	*
22	Rajasthan	1893	362	551	*	1342
23	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24	Tamil Nadu	1589	1619	1465	154	124
25	Tripura	90	NA	116	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	294	331	267	64	27
27	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	27	39	*	*
30	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	8	NA	*
32	Daman and Diu	5	5	4	1	1
33	Delhi	8	3	3	0	5
34	Lakshadweep	7	11	20	*	*
35	Puducherry	27	30	29	1	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		28696	24460	24671	4775	6444

## Notes:

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

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

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

**Statement-VIII**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1793	1476	317	429
2	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	88	NA	57
3	Assam	1046	NA	1211	NA	*
4	Bihar##	1933	683	498	185	1435
5	Chhattisgarh	889	889	277	612	612
6	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7	Gujarat	1428	1426	975	451	453
8	Haryana	551	446	316	130	235
9	Himachal Pradesh	529	387	320	67	209
10	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	630	*	*
11	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12	Karnataka	2490	NA	1058	NA	1432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Kerala	1033	238	268	*	765
14	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	606	210	883
15	Maharashtra	2174	1492	1501	*	673
16	Manipur	96	133	132	1	*
17	Meghalaya	138	146	134	12	4
18	Mizoram ##	66	40	71	*	*
19	Nagaland	147	NA	104	NA	43
20	Odisha	1605	476	330	146	1275
21	Punjab	575	648	497	151	78
22	Rajasthan	1893	1818	2639	*	*
23	Sikkim	26	NA	32	NA	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1589	1406	896	510	693
25	Tripura	90	NA	63	NA	27
26	Uttarakhand	294	89	87	2	207
27	Uttar Pradesh#	4207	1116	995	121	3212
28	West Bengal	1257	984	525	459	732
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	22	1	1
30	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	9	NA	*
32	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33	Delhi	8	3	2	1	6
34	Lakshadweep	7	8	12	*	*
35	Puducherry	27	10	29	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		28696	16153	16208	3525	13611

Note: \* Data for 2010 repealed

## Sanctioned data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

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

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

**Statement-IX***Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs*

(As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	433	NA	293	NA	140
3	Assam	1694	NA	2844	NA	*
4	Bihar##	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5	Chhattisgarh	1777	1085	497	588	1280
6	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7	Gujarat	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8	Haryana*	1193	2478	2003	475	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	985	546	491	55	494
10	Jammu and Kashmir	978	991	841	150	137
11	Jharkhand	1646	1458	872	586	774
12	Karnataka	3570	NA	4722	NA	*
13	Kerala	2377	2099	2014	85	363
14	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2467	1256	1020
15	Maharashtra	4364	10151	8154	1997	*
16	Manipur	192	586	574	12	*
17	Meghalaya	312	441	414	27	*
18	Mizoram	120	NA	262	NA	*
19	Nagaland	273	334	302	32	*
20	Odisha	3867	1230	1046	184	2821
21	Punjab	1349	1715	1952	*	*
22	Rajasthan	4149	5628	11926	*	*
23	Sikkim	38	NA	32	NA	6
24	Tamil Nadu	3899	7646	6653	993	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Tripura	156	NA	393	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	624	240	248	*	376
27	Uttar Pradesh#	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32	Daman and Diu	17	14	11	3	6
33	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5
34	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

## Notes:

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2009 used

NA: Not Available.

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

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

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

**Subsidy on Cooking Gas and CNG**

1320. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the subsidy on cooking gas and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG); and

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

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

on cooking gas. Further, there is no subsidy on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). Representations have been received regarding the annual cap on domestic subsidized cylinders which are being looked into.

[Translation]

**National Urban Health Mission**

1321. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to start National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) for urban poors on the lines of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be started;

(d) whether it is likely to be started simultaneously all over the country or in some parts of the country on pilot basis; 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) to (e) There is a proposal in the 12th Plan draft document to have a scheme for providing primary health care to the urban poor, under an overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM). The details and timelines of the scheme are not yet finalized.

[English]

#### **Cases MDR-TB and XDR-TB**

1322. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report which has stated that India had an estimated 63,000 cases of notified MDR-TB in 2010, the highest in South East Asia;

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

(c) the number of cases of Multi Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR)-TB reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has launched/proposed any comprehensive plan to bring down the number of cases of MDR-TB and XDR-TB in the country; 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): Yes, it is estimated that the prevalence of MDR-TB in new cases is 2-3% and in retreatment cases is 12-17% as per the drug resistance surveillance studies conducted in the country. Based on these rates about 64,000 MDR-TB cases are estimated to be present among the notified patients under RNTCP. The Government is aware of the problem and has incorporated the measures to tackle the same under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).

(c) The number of cases of Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR)-TB Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR)-TB reported under the RNTCP during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, To diagnose and treat, under RNTCP, the cases of MDR-TB and XDR-TB, the programme has rolled out the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) Services in the country since 2007. Currently 540 districts in the country are implementing PMDT services. These are being provided free of cost.

Till date, 45 Culture and Drug Sensitivity Testing Laboratories and 74 Drug Resistant-TB Centres have been established for provision of diagnosis and treatment for MDR-TB patients in the country.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of number of Drug Resistant TB patients registered for treatment under the RNTCP during the last three years and the current year*

State	2009	2010	2011	2012*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	154	246	435	834	1669
Delhi	292	392	555	1302	2541
Gujarat	252	558	696	1296	2802

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana		42	54	82	92	270
Jharkhand			3	20	84	107
Kerala		134	127	128	245	634
Maharashtra		102	203	534	2321	3160
Odisha		3	29	47	100	179
Rajasthan		102	215	274	1486	2077
Tamil Nadu		54	125	181	359	719
West Bengal		39	232	216	488	975
Himachal Pradesh				51	59	110
Uttar Pradesh				45	49	94
Puducherry				6	20	26
Madhya Pradesh				35	216	251
Karnataka				43	60	103
Uttarakhand				16	41	57
Jammu and Kashmir				0	32	32
Andaman and Nicobar				0	5	5
Mizoram				2	25	27
Nagaland				0	16	16
Manipur				0	27	27
Arunachal Pradesh				0	79	79
Punjab				0	167	167
Chandigarh				0	47	47
Chhattisgarh				1	26	27
Assam				0	76	76
Meghalaya				0	52	52
Tripura				2	12	14
Sikkim				0	74	74
Goa				5	16	21
Bihar					73	73
Grand Total		1174	2184	3374	9779	16511

\* Provisional Data.

[*Translation*]**Permission for Nursing Courses**

1323. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI MAHESHWARI HAZARI:

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

(a) whether Indian Nursing Council (INC) permits the nursing courses to be offered in various colleges, on the basis of the report of the Inspection Team sent to these colleges;

(b) if so, the number of such inspections carried out during each of the last three years;

(c) the recognition given or withdrawn to/from various courses during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken note certain instances where the above inspections had been carried out by officials/employees facing corruption charges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed by the Government against the officials/employees holding various posts in the INC for a long time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) No. of B.Sc. (Nursing) Institutes inspected during 01/04/2009 to 31.03.2012

Year	No. of Institution inspected	No. of Institution Permitted	No. of Institution not Permitted
01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	473	321	152
01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	593	488	105
01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	654	476	178

*No. of Post Basic B.Sc. (Nursing) Institutes inspected during 01/04/2009 to 31.03.2012*

Year	No. of Institution inspected	No. of Institution Permitted	No. of Institution not Permitted
01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	278	201	77
01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	341	247	94
01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	410	257	153

*No. of M.Sc. (Nursing) Institutes inspected during 01/04/2009 to 31.03.2012*

Year	No. of Institution inspected	No. of Institution Permitted	No. of Institution not Permitted
01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	264	213	51
01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	224	176	48
01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	228	179	49

(c) A statement indicating the state-wise institutions whose recognition has been withdrawn is annexed.

(d) The inspectors facing corruption charges are debarred from the panel of adhoc inspector.

(e) Does not arise.



**Statement**

*Number of Institution where in recognition has been withdrawn in the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	Programme	
		B.Sc(N)	P.B.BSc(N)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3	Assam	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0
7	Goa	0	0
8	Gujarat	0	0
9	Haryana	1	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
13	Karnataka	3	0
14	Kerala	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
16	Maharashtra	0	0
17	Manipur	0	0
18	Meghalaya	0	0
19	Mizoram	0	0
20	Nagaland	0	0
21	Odisha	0	0
22	Puducherry	0	0
23	Punjab	1	0

1	2	3	4
24	Rajasthan	3	1
25	Sikkim	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	0	0
27	Tripura	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
29	Uttarakhand	0	0
30	West Bengal	0	0
Grand Total		9	2

[English]

**Tax Concession to Industrial Units  
in Tribal Areas**

1324. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to provide exemption from Central Excise, Sales Tax and Service Tax etc. to help the entrepreneurs and the Industrial units of the tribal areas of Maharashtra Region;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The general policy is not to provide any tax exemption to specific areas/districts of particular States. However, exemption from excise duty is available to clearances upto Rs. 1.5 crore in a financial year to small scale industries. Similarly, exemption from service tax is available to taxable services upto a value of Rs. 10 lakhs in a financial year to small service providers. These exemptions are available to all eligible entities.

**Tax Exemption to Sports Boards**

1325. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax exempted by the Government to sports boards during the last three years; and

(b) the amount collected by the Government through Central taxes during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Centralized information is not maintained regarding details of direct tax exempted by the Government to various sports boards across the country. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, full exemption from basic customs duty and additional duty was provided to the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for temporary import of specified sports equipment, medical instruments, photographic, broadcast and office equipment for the purpose of organizing the International Cricket Council World Cup 2011 under notification No. 07/11-Customs dated 9.2.2011. No other general exemption had been granted to sports boards in respect of indirect taxes during the last three years.

(b) Details of central taxes collected by the Government from sports boards, during the last three years, is not separately maintained. However, the details of Central taxes collected by the Union Government during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12*	494799	392273

\*Provisional

#### **Nicotine and Fluoride in Tooth Paste**

1326. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the content of nicotine and fluoride permissible in tooth paste being sold in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of presence of higher than permissible content of nicotine and fluoride in various brands of tooth paste being sold in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the inquiry conducted in this regard;

(d) the number of cases of higher content of nicotine and fluoride in tooth paste reported and action taken against the offenders during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure that the tooth pastes being sold in the country are as per the laid down standards?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 tooth pastes are required to conform to the specifications laid down from time to time by the Bureau of Indian standards. These Rules provide that the fluoride content in tooth paste shall not be more than 1000 parts per million (PPM). Further, the use of the tobacco in tooth paste and tooth powder was prohibited through a Gazette notification G.S.R 444(E) dated 30.04.1992 issued by the Government of India. In this regard, the Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research (DIPSAR) had published a study report on the presence of fluoride and nicotine in certain brands of tooth pastes in the country. As the regulatory control over the manufacture of cosmetics is exercised by the State Drugs Control authorities appointed by the State/UT Governments, the extracts of the report were forwarded to them for necessary action as per the provisions of the law. As per the information made available by some of the State Drug Control authorities, the samples of tooth pastes tested by them did not show the presence of nicotine.

#### **Customs Infrastructure**

1327. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the details of existing customs infrastructure available on the land borders and the extent of shortcoming; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to plug the loopholes, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALAMMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

#### **Tax Accounting Standard**

1328. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes(CBDT) Panel has recommended for introduction of

Tax Accounting Standards as against custom Accounting Standards;

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

(c) the response of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes constituted a Committee in December, 2010 to inter alia suggest Accounting Standard for the purposes of notification under section 145 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Committee has submitted its final report in August, 2012 in which it recommended notification of 14 Tax Accounting standards under section 145 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) The final report of the Committee has been put in public domain on 26th October, 2012 for inviting comments from stake holders and general public.

#### **IRDA Centralised Mechanism**

1329. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for centralized mechanism in Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) for capturing health insurance data is under consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has already established an Insurance Information Bureau (IIB) as its nodal unit for data collection and analysis level data since 2009 in respect of all insurance policies including health insurance from all Life and Non-Life Insurers. IIB analyzes the data and disseminates the information for the use of various stakeholders in the insurance industry. IIB produces both periodical and ad-hoc reports on Health Insurance.

#### **US-India Energy Dialogue**

1330. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 2005 US-India Energy Dialogue was formed to promote trade investment in the energy sector;

(b) if so, whether under the said dialogue working group met recently in Washington to enhance generation of energy from renewable and low carbon resources; and

(c) if so, the issues discussed during the meeting and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The India-US Energy Dialogue was launched on 31st May, 2005 to promote increased trade and investment in the energy sector, through identification of further areas of co-operation and collaboration, while actively working with both the public and private sectors.

(b) The meeting of the Working Group on New Technologies and Renewable Energy was held during 26, September, 2012 in Washington DC.

(c) The Working Group Meeting discussed amongst other issues, matter related to enhancement of generation of energy from renewable and low carbon resources, possibilities of large scale cooperation in integration of renewable with the grid, storage technologies and financing Clean Energy technologies.

#### **Educational Schemes for STs**

1331. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for post metric scholarship, book banks and upgradation of merit of ST students is being implemented in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries therefrom; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship including Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit are applicable to all States/UT Administrations having ST population. As per the guidelines of these Schemes, the Central Assistance is released to the States/UTs based on their submission of proposals complete in all respects. So far the UT Administration of Lakshadweep has not submitted any proposal and hence, no funds have been released to them under these Schemes.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Common Price of Industrial Gas

1332. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce common price for industrial gas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the major consumers of industrial gas in the country vis-a-vis other countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no such proposal for sale of natural gas for industrial purposes at common price.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of (a).

(c) Based on the information provided by GAIL, the details of major consumers of natural gas in India vis-a-vis some of the other countries in the world is as Statement.

#### *Country Gas Usage (in %age)\**

Sector	United States of America	United Kingdom	Italy	Brazil	India
Industrial	27	30	23	37	25
Power	30	34	38	29	40
Fertilizers				10	25
Refineries				19	6.5
Residential	20	36	39		
Commercial	13				
Others	10			5	3.5

\* As provided by GAIL

### Activity in Rural Accounts

1333. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to review the level of activity in rural accounts, opened under the financial inclusion drive;

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

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has advised the Public Sector Banks to review, on an ongoing basis, the progress of financial inclusion initiatives. The number of financial inclusion accounts opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased from 90.42 lakhs in March, 2011 to 3.16 crore by March, 2012. State-wise details of villages covered and banks accounts opened is annexed as Statement.

### Statement

*State-wise-Financial Inclusion Progress of villages with population of over 2000 as on 31.3.2012.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Villages covered	Total No. of FI accounts opened
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	720
2	Andhra Pradesh	6639	2985903
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	45686
4	Assam	2319	428695
5	Bihar	9177	2944040
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1050	241613
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	30615
9	Daman and diu	6	5486
10	Delhi	107	35810
11	Goa	41	6817
12	Gujarat	3502	998903
13	Haryana	1838	737641
14	Himachal Pradesh	48	36184
15	Jammu and Kashmir	726	254749
16	Jharkhand	1541	1554596
17	Karnataka	3395	1704723

1	2	3	4
18	Kerala	120	162421
19	Lakshadweep	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2736	1355462
21	Maharashtra	4292	2212227
22	Manipur	186	48968
23	Meghalaya	39	62381
24	Mizoram	14	4886
25	Nagaland	196	181782
26	Odisha	1875	614090
27	Puducherry	42	33428
28	Punjab	1576	561948
29	Rajasthan	3879	1078613
30	Sikkim	43	18327
31	Tamil Nadu	4445	1888419
32	Tripura	419	442872
33	Uttar Pradesh	16269	7849863
34	Uttarakhand	226	63161
35	West Bengal	7398	3046524
Grand Total		74194	31637553

Source: SLBC Conveners

#### **Strengthening of Laws on Capital Gains in India**

1334. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed any rules and regulations for strengthening India's Tax Laws to prevent Foreign Investors from avoiding paying taxes on capital gains in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of expected tax revenue collected from Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into India during each year of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Vide Finance Act, 2012:

(i) The General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR) provisions have been introduced in the Income-tax Act by way of Chapter X-A to deal with aggressive tax planning arrangements; and

(ii) Clarificatory amendments with retrospective effect have been made in Sections 2, 9 and 195 of the Income-tax Act dealing with the source rule of taxation in order to deal with the avoidance of tax on capital gains arising from indirect transfer of capital assets situated in India.

(c) Foreign Direct Investment per se does not attract any tax liability under the Income Tax Act. Income accruing or arising or deemed to accrue or arise to the enterprises, through which FDI flows in, are taxed in accordance with the extant provisions of Law. However, the details of total revenue collected by the Directorate General of International Taxation and Transfer Pricing, dealing with non-residents, in the past 3 years and current year are as under:

Sl. No.	FY.	Net Collection (Rs. in Cr.)
1.	2009-10	16197.82
2.	2010-11	22484.99
3.	2011-12	27442.50
4.	1.4.12 up to 31.10.12	13712.00

[Translation]

#### **Mines in Forest Areas**

1335. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some areas in the country, particularly some districts of Rajasthan have been included in the forest reserves whereas mining activities were being carried out in these areas earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether discontinuation of production in these mines due to their inclusion in forest reserves has led to unemployment and standstill in the developmental works in these areas;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Mines has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) to (c) Yes Madam. As per available information, the State Government of Rajasthan has declared an area of 5242.76 hectares as protected forest area in Kaman and Deeg tehsil of Bharatpur District. Subsequently, the State Government has ordered premature termination of seven mining leases over an area of 277.85 hectares. It is estimated that this premature termination of mining leases has led to unemployment of 66 workers.

(d) The State Government has taken the decision in terms of provision of Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

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

[English]

#### **National Strategic Plan for TB Control**

1336. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fifth Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) of India and the World Health Organisation (WHO) on the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has endorsed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for TB control for 2012-17;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the said NSP for TB control;

(c) whether the JMM has cautioned that successful implementation of the NSP requires urgent and emphatic expansion in the prioritisation, development, financing and deployment of innovative activities to rapidly detect and correctly treat case, irrespective of care in public or private sectors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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) to (d) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the country with effect from 1997 with the goal of decreasing mortality, morbidity and transmission of

infection until TB cases to be a major public health problem in India.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan the programme achieved its objectives of cure rate of at least 85% among New Sputum Positive (NSP) patients and case detection of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community. For the Twelfth Five Year Plan the aim as per the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for RNTCP for 2012-17 is 'Universal Access to quality TB diagnosis and treatment for all TB patients in the community'.

The fifth Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) was conducted from 21st to 31st August, 2012. The National Strategic plan for RNTCP was also provided to the Mission to seek their inputs.

#### **Non-Utilisation of Funds under ICDS Scheme**

1337. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether some States have not fully utilised the funds under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to sanction and provide funds directly to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) working in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The 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 utilization thereof reported including State share is at Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.



**Statement**

*State-wise (Including State Share) ICDS Scheme (General) during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	43824.92	60028.47
2	Bihar	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	28786.51	45764.14	43433.18
3	Chhattisgarh	14068.71	14051.59	11717.917	15796.62	23488.81	28256.4
4	Goa	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	837.32	740.15
5	Gujarat	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	21697.18	44001.56	44576.06
6	Haryana	7940.7	10813.28	10534.062	11372.95	16230.64	16810.31
7	Himachal Pradesh	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	8587.34	11838.88	13074.42
8	Jammu and Kashmir	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	10596.73	15008.35	12957.54
9	Jharkhand	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	20320.74	14522.87
10	Karnataka	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	44673.4	38834.39
11	Kerala	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	16270.48	29313.72	25983.09
12	Madhya Pradesh	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	37521.99	40262.82	62222.28
13	Maharashtra	31780.8	46795.76	41719.66	47085.43	75825.56	95343.66
14	Odisha	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	35730.75	31837.62
15	Punjab	8779.45	10508.3	11704.9	12443.24	17257.36	20259.25
16	Rajasthan	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	24170.97	32154.17	39111.64
17	Tamil Nadu	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	22009.45	36930.24	22874.17
18	Uttarakhand	3596.44	5171.4	3762.59	5081.57	10422.24	8997.79
19	Uttar Pradesh	50853.63	55257.16	48102	62027.87	89363.81	66505.61
20	West Bengal	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	40324.76	78956.15	66432.0741
21	Delhi	3137.32	2952.4	3584.5	3461.85	4888.66	7292
22	Puducherry	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.39918	302.73827

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Andaman and Nicobar	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	599.93	589.87
24	Chandigarh	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	434.96	434.96
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	129.94	145.33	134.82
26	Daman and Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	82.46842
27	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	96.87	169.83	171.87
28	Arunachal Pradesh	3122.59	3507.97	6321.278	4650.78	6964.29	7610.92
29	Assam	23551.88	18713.1	35901.57	29126.66	38346.18	46035.63
30	Manipur	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	5868.06	5337.12
31	Meghalaya	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	3496.31	3662.53
32	Mizoram	2081.27	1681.91	2293.956	2117.39	2700.24	2553.05
33	Nagaland	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4539.71	5908.53	4532.94
34	Sikkim	660.21	627.69	480.8	710.38	753.7	1037.74
35	Tripura	7362.805	3290.2	8099.635	4266	6458.26	5940.62
Total		429990.35	476325.75	469378.58	521296.11	789734.73	798520.25

*State-wise (Including State Share) under SNP during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	31285.7	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	87975.62
2	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	47508.85
3	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25938.16	14714.72	30150.63
4	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	775.22
5	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.5	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	36682
6	Haryana	6884.01	14571	5211.6	11006.76	6391.63	12275.3
7	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	5638.74
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78		1949.76	9187.94



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	31917.69
10	Karnataka	25325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54587.07	31664.85	58234.82
11	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	6807.06
12	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	89365.76
13	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	109818.25
14	Odisha	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	54602.92
15	Punjab	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	10353.44
16	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	50048.53
17	Tamil Nadu	13268	26558	12395.76	38109	17072.64	24892.23
18	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	268028.07
19	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.6	2960.61	1313.2	3976.34
20	West Bengal	13577.01	55101.17	35274	67097.58	36926.45	66031.39
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	144.8	511.84	106.95	428.98	120.8	497.16
22	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.89	189.23	425.55
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.58	55.3	62.9	84.35	53.1	0
24	Daman and Diu	50.37	179.63	33.58	66.63	32.38	181.14
25	Lakshadweep	42.87		29.69	78.69	29.69	0
26	Delhi	4171.53	6878.7	4004.05	8960.11	2017.3	9140
27	Puducherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	484.81
28	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.26	2760.74	1904.1
29	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4
30	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	5249.6	2248.3	2248.3
31	Meghalaya	5301	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	6585.16
32	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	2502.08
33	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.6	4150.19
34	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	907.42
35	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.4	4089.09	6746.08	7167.66
Total		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018602.55	630250.79	1078099.77

*State-wise Unspent Balance under ICDS (Training) during last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States (including State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.6	763.06	1205.58
2	Bihar	799.07	774.04	804.25	863.89	692.09	742.93
3	Chhattisgarh	325.2	329.56	346.73	436.4	298.72	270.55
4	Goa	22.54	0	0	0	9.2	9.1
5	Gujarat	355.39	229.45	390.3	552.51	274.48	468.1
6	Haryana	235.86	205.6	283.78	300.93	130.29	237.15
7	Himachal Pradesh	85.98	161.78	57.42	114.85	65.07	137.31
8	Jammu and Kashmir	46.74	0	280.88	0	0	186.92
9	Jharkhand	194.26	150	288.38	381.5	180.91	318.68
10	Karnataka	456.99	385.32	349.1	475.91	428.74	448.25
11	Kerala	250	249.95	156.41	311.42	302.04	286.52
12	Madhya Pradesh	545.04	470.08	742.65	689.44	291.74	877.87
13	Maharashtra	457.58	637.11	783.7	573.92	400.23	591.09
14	Odisha	477.81	428.78	447.27	519.05	308.22	427.42
15	Punjab	481.51	74.69	127.48	159.53	0	119.43
16	Rajasthan	295.08	214.11	210.71	329.36	352.16	346
17	Tamil Nadu	313.56	157.68	354.57	173.75	280.44	223.44
18	Uttarakhand	121.29	109.92	95.2	160.5	79.85	168.88
19	Uttar Pradesh	689.3	692.88	529.35	772.9	800.69	702.96
20	West Bengal	276.71	620.41	297.68	574.72	279.44	597.45
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 and Nicobar	2.97	0	2.41	2.4	0	0
24	Chandigarh	2.21	0	3.58	3.58	3.31	3.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13	51.67	132.9
29	Assam	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34	316.84	102.48
30	Manipur	80.08	0	126.6	63.3	56	56
31	Meghalaya	54.99	54.82	39.83	47.63	40.42	31.62
32	Mizoram	7.96	11.66	22	14.31	14.18	14.18
33	Nagaland	31.09	31.09	38.63	38.63	21.73	22.17
34	Sikkim	23.32	19.91	22.49	14.24	18.57	23.59
35	Tripura	35.39	39.22	32.57	40.4	31.02	40.46
Total		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.39	6521.09	8856.82

#### **Penetration of Insurance Policy**

1338. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether penetration of insurance policy to the masses in the country is among the lowest in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide more tax incentives for investment in insurance and mutual funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the estimated revenue likely to be mopped up through investment in insurance policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that penetration of insurance (including life and non life) for India for the years 2010 and 2011 was 5.10 and 4.10 respectively. Life insurance penetration in India was higher than the world's average in 2010 and the combined average is higher than Brazil and Russia and most of other countries of Asia including Bangladesh, Pakistan, China and Sri Lanka.

(c) to (e) The Government periodically receives proposals for providing tax incentives, *inter-alia*, for investments in insurance and mutual funds and examination of such proposals is a part of an on-going process.

#### **Profits and Losses of RRBS**

1339. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profits/losses of each of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether most of the RRBs are running losses;

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

(d) whether recovery of loans advanced by the RRBs is satisfactory; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure effective recovery of loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Profit and Loss of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) As on 31st March, 2012, only 3 RRBs have incurred losses. Number of loss making RRBs has come down from 7 in 2010-11 to 3 in 2011-12.

(d) and (e) Overall recovery position of RRBs has improved to 81.60 percent as on 30 June, 2011 from 80.16 percent as on 30 June, 2010.

**Statement**

*RRB-wise Details of Profit/Loss during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of RRB	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Net Profit	Loss Amount	Net Profit	Loss Amount	Net Profit	Loss Amount
1	2	5	6	8	10	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	10284.07	0.00	10812.92	0.00	12010.30	0.00
2	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	10668.79	0.00	13012.89	0.00	15043.64	0.00
3	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	681.89	0.00	866.38	0.00	1031.98	0.00
4	Deccan Grameena Bank	3621.10	0.00	4510.54	0.00	3624.10	0.00
5	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	1804.57	0.00	2652.72	0.00	3812.13	0.00
6	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	22.78	0.00	0.00	211.57	58.72	0.00
7	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	2588.04	0.00	3537.62	0.00	5401.15	0.00
8	Langpi Dehangi Gramin Bank	459.49	0.00	545.16	0.00	663.51	0.00
9	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	2261.46	0.00	1582.35	0.00	1790.89	0.00
10	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	4203.34	0.00	5109.47	0.00	4173.86	0.00
11	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1118.36	0.00	476.36	0.00	569.87	0.00
12	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	18025.81	0.00	13048.36	0.00	12559.02	0.00
13	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	886.05	0.00	1060.91	0.00	1423.15	0.00
14	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1976.71	0.00	1665.23	0.00	1680.82	0.00
15	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	4831.49	0.00	3711.17	0.00	3535.51	0.00
16	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	1354.95	0.00	855.30	0.00	402.84	0.00
17	Oena Gujarat Gramin Bank	1587.90	0.00	1259.62	0.00	1313.47	0.00
18	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	930.90	0.00	537.68	0.00	1490.00	0.00
19	Gurgoan Gramin Bank	7337.02	0.00	7426.76	0.00	7786.84	0.00
20	Haryana Gramin Bank	4210.50	0.00	5271.62	0.00	6000.29	0.00

1	2	5	6	8	10	12	13
21	Himachal Gramin Bank	126.12	0.00	470.58	0.00	498.40	0.00
22	Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba	235.57	0.00	190.49	0.00	272.25	0.00
23	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	23.41	0.00	0.00	647.21	215.58	0.00
24	Jammu and Kashmir Grameen Bank	663.96	0.00	622.06	0.00	1016.61	0.00
25	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	2208.38	0.00	1642.71	0.00	2098.37	0.00
26	Vananchal Gramin Bank	1604.39	0.00	170.18	0.00	1621.42	0.00
27	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	1585.86	0.00	1918.10	0.00	2007.75	0.00
28	Chikmangalur Kodagu Gramin Bank	74.52	0.00	60.51	0.00	145.78	0.00
29	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	6322.73	0.00	9517.38	0.00	12764.08	0.00
30	Krishna Grameena Bank	1788.09	0.00	2188.33	0.00	1214.85	0.00
31	Pragathi Gramin Bank	5495.49	0.00	5286.84	0.00	1260.78	0.00
32	Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank	335.48	0.00	270.72	0.00	327.49	0.00
33	North Malabar Gramin Bank	1140.53	0.00	1473.84	0.00	1914.26	0.00
34	South Malabar Gramin Bank	1477.07	0.00	1232.58	0.00	870.99	0.00
35	Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1306.12	0.00	227.87	0.00	671.32	0.00
36	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	2561.10	0.00	191.32	0.00	949.27	0.00
37	Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	244.50	0.00	49.58	0.00	539.59
38	Narmada Maiwa Gramin Bank	3258.46	0.00	3911.84	0.00	2659.42	0.00
39	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	624.75	0.00	405.63	0.00	463.94	0.00
40	Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	3210.92	0.00	0.00	1352.25	337.46	0.00
41	Sharda Gramin Bank	736.72	0.00	901.55	0.00	976.85	0.00
42	Vidisha Bhopal KGB	240.97	0.00	359.15	0.00	421.61	0.00
43	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	2035.98	0.00	1220.90	0.00	1693.15	0.00
44	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	418.74	0.00	99.09	0.00	138.72	0.00
45	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	382.69	0.00	80.97	0.00	760.04	0.00
46	Manipur Rural Bank	0.00	298.20	0.00	542.20	0.00	411.72
47	Meghalaya Rural Bank	733.87	0.00	789.17	0.00	938.40	0.00

1	2	5	6	8	10	12	13
48	Mizoram Rural Bank	562.93	0.00	334.93	0.00	539.47	0.00
49	Nagaland Rural Bank	5.02	0.00	0.00	91.81	11.77	0.00
50	Baitarani Gramya Bank	309.30	0.00	29.03	0.00	222.30	0.00
51	Kalinga Gramya Bank	204.00	0.00	671.00	0.00	1120.00	0.00
52	Neelachal Gramaya Bank	852.26	0.00	2634.04	0.00	2043.70	0.00
53	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	188.51	0.00	364.67	0.00	401.11	0.00
54	Utkal Gramya Bank	1344.42	0.00	959.90	0.00	3667.12	0.00
55	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	0.00	22.08	74.75	0.00	206.18	0.00
56	Malwa Gramin Bank	886.00	0.00	935.35	0.00	983.20	0.00
57	Punjab Gramin Bank	3878.66	0.00	4180.60	0.00	2118.91	0.00
58	Sutlej Gramin Bank	163.56	0.00	167.56	0.00	262.02	0.00
59	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	210.03	0.00	108.98	0.00	202.78	0.00
60	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	2378.53	0.00	2813.80	0.00	2936.70	0.00
61	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	718.47	0.00	303.43	0.00	681.96	0.00
62	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	769.38	0.00	1436.06	0.00	75.79	0.00
63	MGBGB	1638.36	0.00	2442.08	0.00	2785.73	0.00
64	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	2197.13	0.00	2728.07	0.00	3537.45	0.00
65	Pallavan Grama Bank	994.42	0.00	1207.43	0.00	1490.58	0.00
66	Pandyan Grama Bank	2554.12	0.00	4507.00	0.00	3640.44	0.00
67	Tripura Gramin Bank	3535.16	0.00	1742.86	0.00	5009.99	0.00
68	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	7047.41	0.00	7019.81	0.00	4366.30	0.00
69	Aryavart Gramin Bank	8137.74	0.00	8482.25	0.00	3278.62	0.00
70	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	392.27	0.00	129.32	0.00	1153.38	0.00
71	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	6142.96	0.00	7285.60	0.00	7263.39	0.00
72	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	4009.53	0.00	1136.10	0.00	674.02	0.00
73	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri	192.11	0.00	452.34	0.00	61.65	0.00
74	Prathama Gramin Bank	5050.79	0.00	4460.19	0.00	7801.58	0.00
75	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	5083.12	0.00	2528.66	0.00	3859.04	0.00
76	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	2647.41	0.00	2389.28	0.00	1727.95	0.00

1	2	5	6	8	10	12	13
77	Shreyas Gramin Bank	3828.20	0.00	2801.56	0.00	1435.35	0.00
78	Nainatal Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	709.89	0.00	471.35	0.00	731.34	0.00
79	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	969.02	0.00	560.59	0.00	675.13	0.00
80	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	2061.42	0.00	1833.73	0.00	1991.82	0.00
81	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	243.85	0.00	0.00	4237.42	0.00	1935.34
82	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1604.86	0.00	219.37	0.00	1047.82	0.00
All India Total		188957.98	564.78	178586.56	7132.04	188615.46	2886.65

Source - NABARD

#### Ready to Eat Meals

1340. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide ready to eat meals to children under the supplementary nutrition programme of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of expenditure involved therein and the steps taken/being taken by the State Governments as well as the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have a pilot project to assess the efficacy of the hot cooked food; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The provision of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Programme prescribes feeding norms for various categories of beneficiaries. For children in age group of 0-6months, exclusive breastfeeding has been recommended. For children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers, Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense food marked as 'ICDS

Food Supplement' has been provided. For children in the age group of 3-6 years, there is provision of morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits/Micronutrient Fortified Food etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal.

The cost norms of SNP for children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years are Rs. 4.00 per beneficiary/per day and for P&L mothers, the norm is Rs. 5.00 per beneficiary/per day. Further, under the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS, these have been revised to Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 7.00 per beneficiary/ per day, for children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years and for P&L mothers, respectively. The revised rates would follow the phased implementation over the 3 years of the Strengthened and Restructured ICDS on the existing cost sharing ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the States other than NER where it will continue to be on 90:10 basis.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Buffer Zone

1341. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared a legislation that provides for stringent punishment including imprisonment over the exploitation of tribal communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the law incorporate stringent penal provisions to deter unauthorised entry, photography, videography, hunting, use of alcohol, inflammable material or even putting to attract tourists in the buffer zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 (PAT), amended vide "the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Amendment Regulation, 2012 and notified in the Gazette of India on 2-7-2012 and further notified in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette was brought into force w.e.f. 9.7.2012, making provisions for stringent punishment including imprisonment for exploitation of tribal communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Under Section 8 of the principal Regulation, stringent penal provisions has been included for violations: (i) 3 years imprisonment and fine in the event of taking photograph/videos of aboriginal tribes; encroaching, hunting and poaching in reserve area; promoting tourism through advertisement on aboriginal tribes; setting up of commercial/tourist establishment in the Buffer Zone, (ii) 7 years imprisonment and fine in the event of introducing of any form of Alcohol/intoxication and any inflammable or explosive substances to aboriginal tribes.

[*Translation*]

#### **HIV/AIDS Related Research**

1342. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV) has been going a process of evolution in the country since the past decade;

(b) if so, the details and implications thereof along with the steps aken/proposed by the Government to combat this threat;

(c) the details of the HIV/AIDS related research projects undertaken and the financial aid provided to the

concerned institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) has developed and conducted clinical trials of AIDS vaccination in certain States;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof indicating the financial and technical assistance received from the international agencies for developing the said vaccination; and

(f) the time by which the vaccination is likely to be ready for mass use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per inputs given by the Department of Health Research; there is no definite evidence available as yet that HIV virus has been evolving in the country since decade. But a recent article published in the Journal of Biological Chemistry reports increase in HIV strains with additional NFkB sites in the promoter region. (Source: Bachu et al, Multiple NF-kB sites in HIV-1 subtype C LTR confer superior magnitude of transcription and thereby the enhanced viral predominance, J. Biol. Chem. jbc.MI 12.397158. First Published on November 6, 2012. In press.)

(b) As per inputs given by the Department of Health Research; There is no evidence at this point of time that the evolution of HIV strains within the country would pose any additional threat.

(c) National AIDS Control Organisation has given a strong emphasis to strengthening of research activities under the programme. Research is a vital component of Strategic Information Management Unit under National AIDS Control Programme. Research in FIIV/AIDS is promoted and coordinated by National AIDS Control Organisation in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). National AIDS Control Organisation focuses on ensuring translation of research outputs into programmatic action and policy formulation.

The amount spent on research and development by National AIDS Control Organisation on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years is as follows:



Year	Amount spent (In Rs.)
2009-10	Rs. 2,00,76,137
2010-11	Rs. 86,67,193
2011-12	Rs. 79,42,024
2012-13 till date	Rs 1,54,62,124
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 5,21,47,478</b>

The same information pertaining to different institutes-State and UT -wise is provided in Statement-I.

As per inputs provided by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) under Ministry of Science and Technology, the amount spent on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount spent (In Rs.)
2009-10	Rs 3,75,85,000
2010-11	Rs 4,72,34,200
2011-12	Rs 46,44,94,600
2012-13 till date	Rs 13,82,15,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 68,75,29,000</b>

The same information pertaining to different institutes-State and UT -wise is provided in Statement-II.

As per inputs provided by the Department of Health Research (DHR), the amount spent on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount spent (In Rs.)
2009-10	Rs 7,43,89,389
2010-11	Rs 8,62,28,019
2011-12	Rs 1,28,932,243
2012-13 till date	Rs 8,58,88,685
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs 37,54,38,336</b>

The details pertaining to different institutes - State and UT-wise is provided in Statement-III.

(d) and (e) As per inputs given by the Department of Health Research; Yes, National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) has conducted two HIV vaccine trials in Pune.

These trials were conducted by National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), in collaboration with International AIDS Vaccine Initiative under a tripartite agreement between National AIDS Control Organisation-Indian Council of Medical Research and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) received a total grant of Rs. 6,60,81,568/- for this.

*Details and outcomes of these vaccine trials:*

1. AAV based Vaccine [A001]

This trial involved 24 volunteers who received vaccine and 6 as placebo. The vaccine was found to be safe and there were no adverse events associated with vaccine. However, the vaccine had poor immunogenicity and very low level of immune response was detected in small percentage of vaccine recipients. The vaccine could not be taken forward.

2. Prime and Boost Trial [P001] with DNA vaccine for priming and MAV for boost

This trial had two arms - one receiving DNA vaccine for priming and MVA for boost in comparison with other arm where recipients received MVA both for prime as well as boost. The vaccine was found to be safe and there were no significant side effects. The vaccine induced good antibody response and cytotoxic T cell response. DNA-MVA arm showed better response than MVA alone arm. The issue related stability of MVA vaccine needs to be resolved before considering taking this vaccine forward.

(f) According to the Department of Health Research; It is not possible at this point to predict when vaccination is likely to be ready for mass use.

**Statement-I**

*The amount spent on research and development by National AIDS Control Organisation on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years - State and UT-wise:*

State/UT	2009-10 (In Rs.)	2010-11 (In Rs.)	2011-12 (In Rs.)	2012-13 till date (In Rs.)	Total (In Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	6,14,000	5,24,000	0	4,74,125	16,12,125
Chandigarh	26,58,665	0	0	0	26,58,665
Delhi	79,11,602	31,27,080	68,81,235	1,13,87,331	2,93,07,248
Gujarat.	4,20,000	3,00,000	0	1,98,232	9,18,232
Karnataka	5,24,000	5,24,000	0	3,18,161	13,66,161
Maharashtra	48,74,970	26,88,113	10,60,789	15,82,084	1,02,05,956
Manipur	3,00,000	3,00,000	0	4,64,000	10,64,000
Tamil Nadu	6,04,000	6,04,000	0	0	12,08,000
Uttar Pradesh	3,30,000	3,00,000	0	6,12,500	12,42,500
West Bengal	18,38,900	3,00,000	0	4,25,691	25,64,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,00,76,137</b>	<b>86,67,193</b>	<b>79,42,024</b>	<b>1,54,62,124</b>	<b>5,21,47,478</b>

**Statement-II**

*The amount spent on research and development by Department of Biotechnology on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years-State and UT-wise:*

State/UT	2009-10 (In Rs.)	2010-11 (In Rs.)	2011-12 (In Rs.)	2012-13 till date (In Rs.)	Total (In Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1,44,58,000	1,44,58,000
Chandigarh	0	0	0	1,43,03,000	1,43,03,000
Delhi	1,42,53,000	49,08,000	1,18,57,300	2,87,47,000	5,97,65,300
Haryana	0	0	40,07,80,000	0	40,07,80,000
Karnataka	0	1,19,90,000	0	3,66,06,000	4,85,96,000
Maharashtra	90,79,000	1,34,38,200	5,18,57,300	1,55,33,400	8,99,07,900
Punjab	0	0	0	1,54,61,000	1,54,61,000
Tamil Nadu	0	1,19,90,000	0	80,09,800	1,99,99,800
Uttar Pradesh	0	49,08,000	0	0	49,08,000
West Bengal	1/12,53,000	0	0	50,97,000	1,93,50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,75,85,000</b>	<b>4,72,34,200</b>	<b>46,44,94,600</b>	<b>13,82,15,200</b>	<b>68,75,29,000</b>

**Statement-III**

*The amount spent on research and development by Department of Health Research on research projects undertaken and financial aid provided during the last three years-State and UT-wise:*

State/UT	2009-10 (In Rs.)	2010-11 (In Rs.)	2011-12 (In Rs.)	2012-13 till date (In Rs.)	Total (In Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	11,50,277	14,34,763	28,61,828	2,36,517	56,83,385
Chandigarh	5,59,797	39,19,106	1,48,41,769	24,10,594	2,17,31,266
Delhi	30,15,139	43,67,014	57,88,537	57,37,706	1,89,08,396
Haryana	0	0	5,44,268	5,44,268	10,88,536
Karnataka	0	21,92,101	1,67,42,386	47,37,959	2,36,72,446
Maharashtra	5,71,95,309	5,98,32,120	7,01,56,654	6,11,05,192	24,82,89,275
Manipur	0	11,65,592	11,65,591	12,71,723	36,02,906
Tamil Nadu	1,03,10,967	77,77,082	1,14,36,653	53,39,887	3,48,64,589
Uttar Pradesh	13,31,200	10,11,391	10,68,179	14,10,400	53,21,170
Uttarakhand	0	10,84,300	3,74,300	5,90,976	20,49,576
West Bengal	3,26,700	34,44,550	39,52,078	25,03,463	1,02,26,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,43,89,389</b>	<b>8,62,28,019</b>	<b>12,89,32,243</b>	<b>8,58,88,685</b>	<b>37,54,38,336</b>

[English]

**Source of Income of  
Oil Companies**

1343. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Oil Companies have any other source of income besides the profit earned from sale of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the average annual income from each of these sources during the last three years; and

(c) the additional capital lying with each oil company till September 2012 which was not utilized in business

and deposited in banks etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Six major oil Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Gas Authority India Limited (GAIL) have informed that their income from sources other than their principal business is mainly by way of dividend and interest and also from other miscellaneous sources. The details are summarized below:

Name of the company	Sources of Income	Amount (Rs. Crore)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
ONGC	Dividend	326	553	527
	Interest	1826	1968	3111
	Misc.	2034	3380	1573
OIL	Dividend and Interest	681.21	802.47	1360.27
	Misc. (Transportation)	156.99	243.51	460.38
IOCL	Dividend and Interest	2602	2614	2648
HPCL	Dividend	46.25	82.07	95.87
	Interest	807.42	683.95	712.23
	Misc.	792.49	577.52	414.08
BPCL	Dividend	108.27	120.04	135.59
	Interest	1156.23	852.56	718.82
	Misc.	490.47	648.76	847.37
GAIL	Income from non-petroleum products (Profit Before Tax)	1123	1153	1344

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Empowerment of Adolescent Girls**

1344. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received/sanctioned and pending under the Kishori Shakti Yojana and the Sabla Yojana from various States including Chhattisgarh and West Bengal during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments during the said period, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the allocated funds are sufficient for the implementation of the schemes;

(d) if not, the reasons for not releasing the remaining funds even after receipt of utilisation certificate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - **Sabla** both are centrally sponsored schemes implemented by States/UTs. The funds under the schemes are released in four instalments taking into consideration of the demand for funds received and utilisation reported by the States/UTs. No proposal from States/UTs including Chhattisgarh and West Bengal is pending with the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2012-13.

(b) Details of funds released and utilised by the States/UTs during the last two years and the current year under KSY and **Sabla** is at Statement-I and II.

(c) to (e) Adequate budgetary provisions exists for the implementation of both the schemes in the year 2012-

13. Funds are allocated to the States/UTs, as and when the Statement of Expenditure (SoE) and Utilisation

Certificate (UCs) are received, after making necessary adjustments of the unspent amount lying with States and UTs.

**Statement-I**

*States of funds released/utilised under KSY during last three years and the current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	206.8	206.8	148.5	206.8	*	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43.5	43.45	30.25	30.25	30.25	NR
3	Assam	120.5	NR	84.15	NR	*	NR
4	Bihar	295.9	NR	143	NR	*	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	86.9	84.82	50.6	100.47	94.63	0
6	Goa	6.1	5.82	KSY ceased to operate as all the projects are covered under Sabla			
7	Gujarat	143.0	222.2	305.25	222.2	114.95	55.55
8	Haryana	70.40	57.28	47.85	47.82	*	NR
9	Himachal Pradesh	41.8	6.33	108	42.6	*	14.46
10	Jammu and Kashmir	77.0	61.18	49.5	NR	*	NR
11	Jharkhand	112.2	67.37	67.65	NR	*	NR
12	Karnataka	101.8	104.14	78.38	96.61	70.94	27.62
13	Kerala	89.65	0	162.17	191.4	*	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	201.9	468.24	569.74	314.96	392.37	93.02
15	Maharashtra	228.8	247.83	136.4	172.69	147.23	0
16	Manipur	18.7	18.7	24.2	12.1	*	NR
17	Meghalaya	21.5	42.34	20.81	20.79	10.43	NR
18	Mizoram	12.7	12.65	13.15	13.15	6.6	NR
19	Nagaland	30.8	30.8	22	22	*	NR
20	Odisha	179.3	0	109.45	72.72	*	NR
21	Punjab	81.4	16.64	55	10.86	*	1
22	Rajasthan	150.7	0.35	104.5	143.84	*	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	6.05	0	2.75	8.36	*	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	238.7	265	162.25	NR	264.97	NR
25	Tripura	28.1	27.5	15.4	15.4	*	NR
26	Uttar Pradesh	459.3	449.84	553.27	330.69	*	NR
27	Uttarakhand	54.5	77	50.6	50.6	45.54	NR
28	West Bengal	228.8	NR	227.7	NR	*	NR
29	Andaman and Nicobar	2.8	2.18	0.55	0.34	*	NR
30	Chandigarh	1.7	NR	KSY ceased to operate as all the projects are covered under Sabla			
31	Delhi	18.7	19.439	10.45	18.58	*	NR
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	0.6	KSY ceased to operate as all the projects are covered under Sabla			
33	Daman and Diu	1.1	1.1				
34	Lakshdweep	0.6	NR				
35	Puducherry	2.8	0	2.2	NR	*	NR
Total		3365.6	2539.6	3355.72	2145.23	1177.91	191.65

NR Not reported

NA Not applicable

\* Not released due to savings/non reporting

**Statement-II***State-wise funds released/utilised under Sabla in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Funds Utilised as reported by States/UTs (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1963.3		3259.7	908.9	*	NR
2	Arunachal Pradesh	119.58	13.18	79.56	106.4	28.86	NR
3	Assam	1018.79	0	1592.98	2611.56	1592.77	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	2773.77	0	5081.73	2953.48	1442.76	1209.73
5	Chhattisgarh	938.71	0	1472.72	298.05	*	68.97
6	Goa	79.81	0	207.98	221.5	50.39	40.1
7	Gujarat	1357.68		2647.22	2595.84	*	NR
8	Haryana	405.22	3.99	701.44	534.29	114.32	234.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	307.18	168.78	550.34	436.27	181.18	291.47
10	Jammu and Kashmir	290.55		453.64	467.65	17.99	0.95
11	Jharkhand	754.27		1493.32	1230.71	1244.03	0
12	Karnataka	711.68	33.89	3053.55	3578.42	1509.46	586.75
13	Kerala	881.73	512.55	1284.66	1348.16	*	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2470.64	497.72	4069.18	5560.8	3608.3	2574.24
15	Maharashtra	2568.49		3957.22	1549.28	*	NR
16	Manipur	116.29		152.76	142.88	26.6	NR
17	Meghalaya	142.48	113.04	306.76	247.88	135	NR
18	Mizoram	73.32	73.32	78.24	75.92	63.3	0
19	Nagaland	87.05	87.05	147.49	147.49	110.36	73.23
20	Odisha	1553.44		2382.98	2521.68	*	0
21	Punjab	591.3	190	874.8	456.77	240.28	85
22	Rajasthan	1777.37	982.78	3369.05	4283.85	3322.07	736.2
23	Sikkim	41.8	1.12	66.05	68.58	19.99	NR
24	Tamil Nadu	1271.8	371.8	2686.32	3236.78	608.94	NR
25	Tripura	240.35		455.06	688.23	447.88	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	4689.86	1347.04	11749.87	14212.19	7375.83	5722.79
27	Uttarakhand	355.49		511.48	192.94	*	0
28	West Bengal	1647.06		2758.74	4057.93	2277.85	363.55
29	Andaman and Nicobar	31.76	26.32	51.99	40	24.06	0
30	Chandigarh	32.94	6.12	48.78	22.92	*	2.36
31	Daman and Diu	12.66		16.44	10.14	*	0.
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18.19	0	24.98	NR	*	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Delhi	333.68		496.36	561.73	579.77	8.17
34	Lakshdweep	6.61		8.94	NR	*	NR
35	Puducherry	8.56	0	19.02	27.14	20.88	9.48
Total		29673.41	4428.7	56111.35	55396.36	25042.87	12007.15

NR Note reported

\* Not released due to non receipt of UC/savings available with States/UTs

[*Translation*]

### **Rural Tourism**

1345. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details and objectives of Rural Tourism Scheme being implemented by the Government along with the criteria adopted for providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) thereunder for development of rural sites;

(b) the details of rural tourism projects sanctioned out of proposals received along with the funds sanctioned and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the present status of completion/commission of sanctioned projects along with the utilisation of funds thereunder, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of coordination and cooperation between the Union and State Governments in the development and promotion of rural tourism in the country; and

(e) the measures taken for the development/beautification and connectivity to rural tourist sites and to remove the obstacles being faced in execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Ministry of Tourism is implementing its Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. Under this scheme, Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is provided

upto Rs. 50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs. 20.00 lakh for capacity building of the local villagers at each identified site.

(b) CFA is sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority. The state-wise details of the amount sanctioned and released to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for rural tourism projects during each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I.

(c) Out of rural tourism projects sanctioned at 186 villages since the inception of the scheme in 2002, projects at 87 villages have been completed by the State Governments/ UT Administrations, so far. State-wise details of completion of projects and utilisation of funds are given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Development and promotion of tourism, as well as execution of tourism projects, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/ UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, besides providing CFA for rural tourism projects to States/UTs, promotes rural tourism at various national and international tourism fairs/marts such as World Travel Mart (WTM) London, International Travel Bourse (ITB) Berlin, Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Mart, etc. Ministry of Tourism also facilitates participation of artisans from rural tourism sites in various national and international tourism events to enable the artisans to showcase their crafts and products. Landscaping and improvement of roads within the Panchayat limits are some of the components of the Rural Tourism Scheme for which CFA is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations.



**Statement-I**

*Amount of funds sanctioned and released for Rural Tourism projects sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (till 30.9.12).*

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.State/UT		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 30.9.12)	
		Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released	Amt. sanctd.	Amt. released	Amt. sanctd.	Amt. released	Amt. sanctd.	Amt. released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	220.37	165.92	109.8	87.84	62.54	50.40	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64.66	51.73	17.0	13.60	85.88	68.71	20.00	16.00
3	Jammu and Kashmir	374.82	236.8	136.74	109.39	266.19	212.95	51.00	40.8
4	Kerala	18	14.40	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	17.29	13.83	49.08	39.26
6	Manipur	16.33	13.06	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Meghalaya	20	16.00	0	0	0	0	50.00	40.00
8	Mizoram	0	0	20	16.00	50	40.00	62.7	50.16
9	Nagaland	205.1	175.10	0	0	268.44	214.75	0	0
10	Odisha	0	0	0	0	20	16.00	0	0
11	Punjab	0	0	15.5	12.40	15.93	12.74	0	0
12	Sikkim	146.76	117.41	181.27	145.02	0	0	0	0
13	Tamil Nadu	86.45	61.96	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Tripura	163.22	130.57	164.9	131.92	0	0	0	0
15	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	17	13.60	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	40.51	32.41	0	0	0	0
17	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	70	56.00	0	0
18	Puducherry	50	40.00	15.17	12.13	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1365.71</b>	<b>1022.95</b>	<b>700.89</b>	<b>560.71</b>	<b>873.27</b>	<b>698.98</b>	<b>232.78</b>	<b>186.22</b>

**Statement-II***State-wise details of amount utilized and number of Rural Tourism Sites completed*

(As on 31.10.12)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amt. Released (Rs lakh)	Amt. utilized (Rs lakh)	No. of Rural Tourism Sites sanctioned	No. of Rural Tourism Sites completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	593.10	335.79	11	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	316.26	161.62	6	3
3	Assam	200.91	126.44	4	1
4	Bihar	60.00	16	1	0
5	Chhattisgarh	369.0	294.83	7	1
6	Gujarat	271.55	196	5	3
7	Haryana	60	55.98	1	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	170	150	3	3
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1570.13	1454.05	29	20
10	Jharkhand	107.81	29.38	2	0
11	Karnataka	2989	283.70	5	5
12	Kerala	338.64	135.24	6	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	411.80	360.79	7	5
14	Maharashtra	143.83	130.34	13	1
15	Manipur	129.90	95.73	4	0
16	Meghalaya	127.59	99.57	3	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	2	0
18	Nagaland	1010.10	803.15	16	11
19	Odisha	495.10	168.13	8	1
20	Punjab	216.83	160.20	5	2
21	Rajasthan	184.91	117.56	3	1
22	Sikkim	606.60	414.76	11	3
23	Tamil Nadu	565.79	494.16	10	8
24	Tripura	530.67	156.36	10	2
25	Uttar Pradesh	197.42	90.28	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttarakhand	603.82	595.69	11	9
27	West Bengal	347.88	492.29	6	3
28	Delhi	46.08	0	2	0
29	Puducherry	52.13	0	1	0
Total		12595.75	7418.04	186	87

[English]

#### Leakage in Collection of Service Tax

1346. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any leakage has been detected by the Directorate General of Service Tax in tax collection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being initiated by the DGST to recover tax of over Rs. 1,19,000 crores and penalty and interest accrued on the said tax; and

(d) the reaction of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

#### Foreign Holdings in Banks

1347. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign holdings in banks have been reduced by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage by which it has been reduced and the reasons therefor;

(c) the likely impact of such reduction on the establishment of domestic banking bodies; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Recently, the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have not issued any instructions/guidelines reducing foreign holding in the banks. However, in its draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector, RBI has stated that the aggregate non-resident shareholding from FDI, NRIs and FIs in the new private sector banks shall not exceed 49% for the first 5 years from the date of licensing of the bank. No non-resident shareholder, directly or indirectly, individually or in groups, will be permitted to hold 5% or more of the paid up capital of the bank. After the expiry of 5 years from the date of licensing of the bank, the foreign shareholding would be as per the extant policy. Currently, foreign shareholding in private sector banks is allowed up to a ceiling of 74% of the paid up capital.

[English]

#### Vacant Posts

1348. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various posts in Income Tax, Central Excise, Customs and Other Central Government offices are lying vacant and if so, the details thereof and effects of the same in the organisation;

(b) the reasons for not filling these posts; and

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

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.

**DULARI**

1349. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced and implemented a transparent and comprehensive scheme "DULARI" in Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands;

(b) if so, the details of particulars of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) As per information received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Government has not introduced DULARI scheme in Andaman and Nicobar Island.

(c) Does not arise.

**Resolution of Mental Disorders**

1350. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently pushed through a resolution on mental health in the World Health Assembly;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the said resolution;

(c) the manner in which the said resolution is likely to benefit patients suffering from mental disorders in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include mental disorders in the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) India had moved a resolution on the "Global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level" at the 65th World Health Assembly (WHA) for adoption of the resolution. The 65th WHA in its meeting held during 21-26 May, 2012, adopted the above resolution. The resolution, which was co-sponsored by Switzerland and the USA, was adopted by the 65th WHA. A copy of the resolution is enclosed as Statement.

The resolution urges the Member States to develop and strengthen comprehensive policies and strategies that address the promotion of mental health, prevention of mental disorders, and early identification, care, support, treatment and recovery of persons with mental disorders. It further requests the Director-General, WHO to strengthen advocacy, and develop a comprehensive mental health action plan with measurable outcomes, based on an assessment of vulnerabilities and risks, in consultation with and for consideration by Member States.

(d) and (e) India recognizes mental disorders as a part of the Non-Communicable Diseases. To address the huge burden of mental disorders and acute shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
  - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme-A)
  - (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme-B)
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

**Statement**

Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly

WHA65.4

25 May, 2012

Agenda item 13.2

*The global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive, coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level*

The Sixty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on the global burden of mental disorders and the need for a comprehensive,

coordinated response from health and social sectors at the country level;<sup>1</sup>

Recalling resolution WHA55.10, which, *inter-alia*, urged Member States to increase investments in mental health, both within countries and in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as an integral component of the well-being of populations;

Recalling further United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/95, which recognized that mental health problems are of major importance to all societies and are significant contributors to the burden of disease and the loss of quality of life, and have huge economic and social costs, and which also welcomed the WHO report on mental health and development that highlighted the lack of appropriate attention to mental health and made the case for governments and development actors to reach out to people with mental disorders in the design of strategies and programmes that include those people in education, employment, health, social protection and poverty reduction policies;

Noting the High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (New York, 19 and 20 September, 2011), at which it was recognized that mental and neurological disorders, including Alzheimer's disease, are an important cause of morbidity and contribute to the global noncommunicable disease burden, necessitating provision of equitable access to effective programmes and health-care interventions;

Recognizing that mental disorders can lead to disabilities, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which also notes that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, and that the World report on disability 2011 charts the steps that are required to improve the participation and inclusion of people with disabilities, including those with mental disabilities;

Recognizing also that mental disorders fall within a wider spectrum that includes neurological and substance-use disorders, which also cause substantial disability and require a coordinated response from health and social sectors;

Concerned that millions of people worldwide, are affected by mental disorders, and that in 2004, mental disorders accounted for 13% of the global burden of disease, defined as premature death combined with years lived with disability, and also that, when taking into consideration only the disability component of the burden of disease calculation, mental disorders accounted for 25.3% and 33.5% of all years lived with a disability in low and middle-income countries, respectively;

Concerned also that exposure to humanitarian emergencies is a potent risk factor for mental health problems and psychological trauma and that social structures, and ongoing formal and informal care of persons with severe, pre-existing, mental disorders are disrupted;

Recognizing further that the treatment gap for mental disorders is large all over the world, that between 76% and 85% of people with severe mental disorders in low and middle-income countries receive no treatment for their mental health conditions, and that the corresponding figures for high-income countries are also high - between 35% and 50%;

Recognizing in addition that a number of mental disorders can be prevented and that mental health can be promoted in the health sector and in sectors outside health;

Concerned that persons with mental disorders are often stigmatized, and underlining the need for health authorities to work with relevant groups to change attitudes to mental disorders;

Noting also that there is increasing evidence on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions to promote mental health and prevent mental disorders, particularly in children and adolescents;

Noting further that mental disorders are often associated with noncommunicable diseases and a range of other priority health issues, including HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, and violence and injuries, and that mental disorders often coexist with other medical and social factors, such as poverty, substance abuse and the harmful use of alcohol, and, in the case of women and children, greater exposure to domestic violence and abuse;

Recognizing that certain populations live in a situation that makes them particularly vulnerable to developing mental disorders, and the consequences thereof;

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<sup>1</sup> Document A65/10.

Recognising also that the social and economic impact of mental disorders, including mental disabilities, is diverse and far-reaching;

Taking into account the work already carried out by WHO on mental health, particularly through its Mental Health Gap Action Programme,

1. URGES Member States:

- (1) according to national priorities and within their specific contexts, to develop and strengthen comprehensive policies and strategies that address the promotion of mental health, prevention of mental disorders, and early identification, care, support, treatment and recovery of persons with mental disorders;
- (2) to include in policy and strategy development the need to promote human rights, tackle stigma, empower service users, families and communities, address poverty and homelessness, tackle major modifiable risks, and as appropriate, promote public awareness, create opportunities for generating income, provide housing and education, provide health-care Services and community-based interventions, including de-institutionalized care;
- (3) to develop, as appropriate, surveillance frameworks that include risk factors as well as social determinants of health to analyse and evaluate trends regarding mental disorders;
- (4) to give appropriate priority to and to streamline mental health, including the promotion of mental health the prevention of mental disorders, and the provision of care, support and treatment in programmes addressing health and development, and to allocate appropriate resources in this regard;
- (5) to collaborate with the Secretariat in the development of a comprehensive mental health action plan;

2. REQUESTS the Director-General:

- (1) to strengthen advocacy, and develop a comprehensive mental health action plan with measurable outcomes, based on an assessment of vulnerabilities and risks, in consultation with and for consideration by Member States, covering services, policies, legislation, plans,

strategies and programmes to provide treatment, facilitate recovery and prevent mental disorders, promote mental health and empower persons with mental disorders to live a full and productive life in the community;

(2) to include, in the comprehensive mental health action plan, provisions to address:

- (a) assessment of vulnerabilities and risks as a basis for developing the mental health action plan;
- (b) protection, promotion and respect for the rights of persons with mental disorders including the need to avoid somatization of persons with mental disorders;
- (c) equitable access to affordable, quality and comprehensive health services that integrate mental health into all levels of the health-care system,
- (d) development of competent, sensitive, adequate human resources to provide mental health services equitably;
- (e) promotion of equitable access to quality health care including psychosocial interventions and medication and addressing physical health-care needs;
- (f) enhancement of initiatives, including in policy, to promote mental health and prevent mental disorders;
- (g) access to educational and social services, including health care, schooling, housing, secure employment and participation in income-generation programmes;
- (h) involvement of civil society organizations, persons with mental disorders, families and caregivers in voicing their opinions and contributing to decision-making processes;
- (i) design and provision of mental health and psychosocial support systems that will enable community resilience and will help people to cope during humanitarian emergencies;

- (j) participation of people with mental disorders in family and community life and civic affairs;
  - (k) design of mechanisms to involve the education, employment and other relevant sectors in Member States in the implementation of the mental health action plan;
  - (l) building upon the work already done and avoidance of duplication of action;
- (3) to collaborate with Member States and, as appropriate, with international, regional and national nongovernmental organizations, international development partners and technical agency partners in the development of the mental health action plan;
- (4) to work with Member States and technical agencies to promote academic exchange, through which to contribute to policy-making in mental health;
- (5) to submit the comprehensive mental health action plan, through the Executive Board at its 132nd session, for consideration by the Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly.

Ninth plenary meeting, 25 May, 2012

A65/VR/9

#### **Earn While You Learn Scheme**

1351. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched the 'Earn While You Learn' scheme to train students as tourism volunteers;
- (b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;
- (c) the details of institutions authorized to conduct the said programme, location-wise; and
- (d) the progress made under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tourism has launched a Scheme titled 'Earn While You Learn' with a view to inculcate appropriate tourism travel traits and knowledge amongst trainees to enable them to work as 'student volunteers'.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme are:

- i. College-going students pursuing graduation courses or graduates in the age group of 18 to 25 years will be eligible for the training programme.
- ii. The candidates are selected by following a transparent procedure.
- iii. The duration of each programme is 21 working days.
- iv. The course contents is finalized by the Ministry of Tourism/ implementing Institutes in consultation with stakeholders.

(c) The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), had been authorized to conduct the training programmes at its Centres in Gwalior, Delhi and Bhubaneswar, and one in the city of Hyderabad. Besides, the Jamia Milia Islamia University was also authorized to conduct a training programme at its campus in Delhi.

(d) So far a total number of 3806 candidates have been trained under the scheme.

#### **NDPS Act**

1352. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to bring more chemicals under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is mandatory for the traders and manufacturers to register with the Narcotic Control Bureau; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Apart from narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 also covers certain precursor chemicals, called 'controlled substances' under the Act, which are used to manufacture certain narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Presently, only five precursor chemicals have been declared as 'controlled substance' under the NDPS Act, 1985, while the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, to which India is a party, lists 23 such chemicals. Accordingly, the regulation covering such precursor



chemicals is presently under review, to examine the feasibility of extending its scope to more such chemicals, with varying degrees of control.

(c) and (d) Presently, it is not mandatory for traders and manufacturers to register with the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). However, in the review of the regulation pertaining to precursor chemicals, it is proposed to bring about varying degrees of control measures, *inter-alia* including, license for manufacture and trading of a limited number of controlled substances to be given by the NCB. The proposed amendments are being explored to ensure balance between the interests of user industry and effective measures to prevent diversion for illicit use.

[*Translation*]

#### **Leakage of Gas from BORL**

1353. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of persons falling ill in the villages near vicinity of Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) at Bina in Madhya Pradesh due to leakage of harmful gases therefrom have come into light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether requests for enquiry in this regard have been received by the Government from the public representatives;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(e) the remedial 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) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) has informed that during May, 2012 Officers of Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPCCB) had visited Bharat Oman Refinery Limited (BORL) and confirmed from Primary Health Centre and Civil Hospital, BINA that reported illness as seen in the vicinity of the refinery could not be attributed to the refinery operations.

(c) to (e) The representations received from public representative about ill effects of functioning of Bina Refinery on the surrounding environment were taken up with BPCL. BPCL have reported that all the process units in the BORL refinery are based on know-how from the world renowned

licensors and built to international standards to limit emissions within the stipulated norms. Emissions from the refinery are continuously monitored through four Ambient Air Monitoring Stations installed in the refinery and air quality data is displayed at the refinery gate for public information. The emissions and air quality observed are within the prescribed standards. The same is also monitored by State Pollution Control Board.

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

It has also been reported by BPCL that the ambient air quality and stack gas emissions are analysed on a regular basis by an external agency approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&F) and the emissions are reported to be within prescribed limits.

[*English*]

#### **Pilot Project on Cash Transfer of Subsidies**

1354. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement a pilot project for replacing subsidies with cash transfer for cooking gas, PDS commodities etc. to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details and its likely benefits thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. To ensure greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and better delivery for kerosene, Domestic LPG and fertilisers, the Government has decided to move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner. The Government has launched pilot projects in Alwar, Rajasthan and Mysore, Karnataka in respect of direct transfer of cash subsidy for Kerosene and Domestic LPG, respectively.

[*Translation*]

#### **Complaints Against NBFCs**

1355. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding Gold Loans from Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any working group/committee to investigate into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the working group has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the said report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that taking into account the systemic concerns arising out of large borrowing of public funds by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold, 'Concentration Risk' they are exposed to, as also complaints received against such NBFCs that proper documentation process and Fair Practices code prescribed to them were not being adhered to by them, RBI has constituted an internal Working Group to study the practices and issues arising in lending against gold by NBFCs in India. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the internal Working Group also include examining the current practices of NBFCs involved in lending against the collateral of gold; to review the extant regulatory norms relating to gold loans and recommend any modifications, if necessary; and to assess whether NBFCs adhere to fair practices code including the Know Your Customer (KYC) norms in extending gold loans.

The Working Group has not submitted its report.

#### **Development/Promotion of Homoeopathy**

1356. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote and popularise homoeopathic treatment and medicines in the country during the Eleventh Five Year plan period;

(b) the details of research and development projects relating to homoeopathic treatment and medicines

undertaken and achievements made as a result thereof during the said period;

(c) the funds allocated and spent for the above purpose during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any targets and proposed any special scheme for the development and promotion of homoeopathic treatment and medicines for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) During the 11th Five Year Plan Period, the Government has taken following important steps to promote and popularise homoeopathic treatment and medicines:

- The Homoeopathic system has been supported through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes of the Department of AYUSH.
- The Cabinet has approved for establishing of a North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at shillong, Meghalaya at a cost of Rs.71.81 crores.
- Under Graduate (UG) and post Graduate (PG) seats at National Institute of Homoeopathy (Kolkata) have been increased from 50 to 93; and 18 to 36 respectively. In addition PG specialization in three more subjects have been added.
- Homoeopathic Units have been established in Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- National campaign on Mother and Child Health has been launched and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is done through the print and electronic media under Information, Education and Communication Programme and through AROGYA Melas.

(b) Important achievements regarding research and developments in the Homoeopathy have been as follows:

#### **A. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)**

- (i) CCRH has undertaken 23 Clinical Research studies on diseases like rhinitis, acute otitis

media, chronic sinusitis, diarrhea, Urolithiasis, Vitiligo etc. The results have been published in various international and national journals.

- (ii) Verification studies of 34 drugs have been completed. Clinical Verified data of 52 drugs, out of which 24 drugs of indigenous origin has been published.
- (iii) Drug Proving on 23 drugs completed, out of which four are new drugs and data of 14 drugs published.
- (iv) Pharmacopoeial standards of 40 drugs have been worked out for inclusion in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. 12 fundamental research studies with Institutes of excellence have been completed and 11 research articles published.

#### **B. Collaborative Research of CCRH**

Studies under Collaboration with Institutes of Excellence have shown evidence of biological activity of Homoeopathic medicine in in-vitro and animal model in the clinical conditions of Japanese Encephalitis (School of Tropical Medicine), Cancer

(Bose Institute), Kidney stone (University of Madras) and diabetes (University of Madras) and result have been published in Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy (IJKH) and International journals.

#### **C. Extra Mural Research**

Studies conducted in Extra Mural Research have resulted in generation of evidence-based support in favour of efficacy of homoeopathic drugs in diseases like autoimmune thyroiditis. Diarrhea, Learning disabilities, Leprosy, ovarian cyst, Uterine Fibroid, scabies etc. Studies undertaken to investigate the anti-oxidant effect, anti-cancer potential, neuro-protective effects and effects on cardiac neuropathy of the homeopathic drugs in animal models have yielded positive results.

(c) Details of funds allocated and spent are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes. During the 12th Five Year Plan, the Government has planned to set-up an All India Institute of Homoeopathy, Homoeopathic Manufacturing Public Sector undertaking etc. However, the 12th Plan is yet to be approved by the competent authority.

#### **Statement**

*11th Plan (2007-2012) Allocation and Expenditure under Homoeopathy in the Department of AYUSH*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			
		BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	CCRH	11.55	11.55	11.41	13.43	2075	20.75	30.87	30.87	29.85	30.87	33.17	33.92	32.00	32.20	32.20	
2	NIH	19.00	19.00	16.98	17.00	18	74	18.74	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	32.00	32.00	22.00	22.00	21.37
3	HPL	1.50	3.89	0.73	0.50	1.16	1.06	1.07	0.94	0.90	1.07	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.77	
4	CCH	0.05	3.05	0.05	3.05	0.07	0.07	3.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.09	0.15	3.09	3.29	0.14	
Total		32.10	31.49	29.17	30.98	40.72	40.62	52.03	51.90	50.84	52.03	66.19	66.98	55.03	55.40	54.48	

Note CCRH = Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, NIH = National Institute of Homoeopathy

HPL = Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory. CCH = Central Council for Homoeopathy, BE = Budget Estimate

RE = Revised Estimate, AE = Actual Expenditure

### **Excise Exemption for Rajasthan**

1357. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Rajasthan to provide 50 percent excise exemption for the proposed refinery in Barmer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) In February 2011, a request was received from the Government of Rajasthan, seeking 50% exemption from excise duty to the proposed refinery in Barmer for the first 5 years. The request was examined by the Government, but it was not found feasible to accede to the same.

### **Foreign Companies in Insurance Sector**

1358. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the foreign companies presently functioning in the insurance sector of the country;

(b) the amount collected by the said companies in form of insurance money; and

(c) the manner and the extent to which these foreign insurance companies are likely to have an impact on the insurance sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that no foreign company is presently functioning in India. However, foreign companies are allowed as joint venture partners in the Indian insurance industry with a Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) cap of 26 per cent and at present 38 private insurance companies are functioning in India along with their joint venture partners.

[English]

### **Child Marriage**

1359. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has held national level consultation to prevent child marriage in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues deliberated during the said consultations by various participants; and

(c) the details of issues on which participants have arrived at a consensus to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, a National Consultation on Prevention of Child Marriage was organized by the Ministry on 25th May, 2012 in New Delhi, where representatives from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Officers of District Administrations, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other institutions participated and deliberated on various issues concerning child marriage. The discussions were predominantly on legislative and implementation aspects of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 and other related laws. Various initiatives taken by the State Governments and NGOs to prevent child marriage were also discussed.

(c) It was agreed in the consultation that Information, Education and Communication (IEC) measures and advocacy particularly in the vulnerable areas as could be identified through a mapping process was the way forward for addressing social attitude. Convergence between various Central Departments and Ministries on the importance of coordinated inter-Departmental action for effective implementation of the relevant schemes and programmes of the Centre and State Government on child marriage was also emphasized. With regard to the legal aspect, the need to strengthen the implementation framework and the machinery of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, was emphasized.

[Translation]

### **Import of Gold**

1360. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gold imports in the country has constantly been increasing recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the gold imports has recorded increase due to fall in gold prices in the international market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of gold imported by both public and private sectors during the first half of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to DGCI&S data, gold imports (in US\$ terms) grew significantly in the last four years (2008-09 to 2011-12). However, the same declined by 30.3 per cent in April-September, 2012 as against an increase of 66.0 per cent in April-September 2011.

(b) Trend in gold imports and international prices of gold during last five years is provided in the following Table.

*Table: Gold Imports and International Gold Prices*

Year	Gold Imports (US \$ Billion)	Average Gold Price (in US\$ Per Troy Ounce)
2007-08	16.7	775.2
2008-09	20.7	877.1
2009-10	28.6	1024.1
2010-11	40.5	1305.5
2011-12	56.2	1651.3
Apr.,-Sep., 2011-12	29.0	1606.4
Apr.,-Sep., 2012-13	20.2	1642.4

(c) It may be noted that the international gold prices have also increased significantly in recent years. Such behavior of gold prices assumes importance for building up of positive expectations of gold investors and hence might have partly contributed to the increase in gold imports in India. However, notwithstanding the increase in international gold prices in 2012-13 (April-September), gold imports have shown significant decline. Decline may have occurred due to increase in customs duty on gold imports by the government in January, 2012 and March, 2012.

(d) During the current year 2012-13 (Apr.-Sep.) the value of gold imported by Government and Public sector is Rs. 18026 crore and of private sector is Rs. 92,501 crore.

### **Diversion of Funds under TSP**

1361. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions/request from public representatives social organizations that the funds allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) be allocated proportionally in accordance with the tribal population utilised properly and not diverted;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines to the Union Ministries and the State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission had set up a Task Force in June, 2010, which after considering suggestions/requests from various quarters, submitted its recommendation identifying 28 Central Ministries/Departments to earmark funds in varying proportion under Tribal Sub-Plan. The Planning Commission had already issued guidelines for formulation, implementation, and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes to all State Governments and UT Administrations in 2005. The basic objectives of the Guidelines is to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Plan of States and Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. The Guidelines inter alia also include that such funds should be non-divertible and non-lapsable. This Ministry and the Planning Commission are constantly pursuing with the State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments concerned for implementation of TSP in letter and spirit.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) to (e) above.

**Harmful Food Ingredient**

1362. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the famous toffees which are popular among the children and produced in the country are harmful to children's health;

(b) if so, the total number of such toffee brands and companies which produce and sell toffees for children in the country;

(c) the name of the harmful food ingredient found in these toffees, brand-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(e) the action taken by the Government against these producers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (f) No such cases have been reported to the Government. The Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011, prescribes the standards for confectionaries. Food Samples are drawn regularly by State / U.T. Governments and action is taken against the offenders in cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules & Regulations made thereunder.

[English]

**Food Safety and Standard Authority**

1363. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) to

carry out the purpose of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details of works undertaken by said Authority so far;

(c) the extent of achievement made by this Authority to regulate the food safety standards, uniform licensing etc. in the country;

(d) whether the FSSAI has conducted any inspection on the quality of food served by Indian Railways; and

(e) if so, details of inspection conducted 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) and (b) Yes. In terms of Section 4 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act. The Food Safety and Standards Rules and Regulations, have been notified in 2011. Simultaneously, the enactments and orders mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Act (including the prevention of Food Adulteration Act) and the Milk and Milk products Regulations, 1992 have been repealed w. e. f. 5.8.2011. FSS Act has been made operational from 5.8.2011. Eight Scientific Panels and one Scientific Committee have been established. Eight Central Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings and eleven Food Authority meetings have been held till date.

(c) The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulation, 2011 is being implemented by both the Food Authority (Central Licensing) and State/UT's (State Licensing / Registration) Government. The work of Registration and issuing licences to the Food Business Operators (FBOs) is an ongoing process.

(d) and (e) Food Safety Officers and Designated Officers of Railways monitor and inspect the quality of food served by the Indian Railways.

**Alternative Source of Energy**

1364. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether Government has given highest priority to supply electricity at least from public sector companies and other entities funded under National Solar Mission;



(b) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to provide alternative source of energy of rural households to light their houses; and

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under the schemes of off-grid solar applications of JNNM, the Ministry has been implementing off-grid SPV power plants through Central Public Sector Undertakings such as Central Electronics Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd., M/s. PEC Ltd. The Ministry is providing a subsidy of 30% of the cost of the system limited to Rs. 81 per Wp for solar lanterns and home lights through State Renewable Development Agencies. The Ministry is also extending a subsidy of 40% of the cost of system limited to Rs. 108 per Wp for solar lanterns and home lights through NABARD and other regional rural banks/commercial banks.

(c) The Ministry has been engaging Consultants and Renewable Energy Development Agencies for monitoring the installation of the systems in the field. Regular site visits are undertaken by the Officers of the Ministry. Meetings are held to review the progress of the sanctioned projects.

#### **Solar Power Generation**

1365. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a multi-benefit solar power generation project of Gujarat in which solar panels have been installed atop a canal of Narmada river carrying water to arid areas, producing clear energy, saving huge quantity of water from evaporation and also sparing enormous amount of land otherwise required for solar power project;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to adopt similar methods for setting-up of solar power projects in other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken note of the canal top solar

photovoltaic power plant of 1 MW capacity that has been set up over a 750-metres stretch of canal in Mehsana district of Gujarat in February this year.

(b) The Government has not put any restrictions with regard to selection of sites for solar power plants and the developers are free to put up plants over canals.

(c) The solar power plants are being set up in the country under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in mainly private sector, with entirely private investment, and not by the Government.

(d) It is for the developers to make their own assessment of techno-economic attractiveness of different sites allowed under concerned State Policy. While there is saving in land, there is an extra cost due to structures required to be built on the canal.

[*Translation*]

#### **Action Against Officials of Oil PSUs**

1366. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether certain officials of the various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been found to be errant in their duties and indulging in illegal activities during each of the last three years and the current year, OMC-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken against such officials of the OMCs along with the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such illegal practices?

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

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by OMCs, 30 officials have been dismissed, 301 officials have been awarded other penalties (including caution/warning/sanction for prosecution etc.) and 67 officials have been suspended. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, OMCs have taken various steps, such as, inspecting Retail Outlets, LPG Distributorships, scrutiny of

tender files etc; periodic reviews of policies, systems to improve the function of OMCs; implementing various e-initiatives to prevent illegal practices.

**Table-I**

*Name of OMC: Indian Oil Corporation Limited*

Year	No. of officials found	Specific disciplinary action taken against such officials			
		No. of cases in which			
	errant in their duties & indulging in illegal practices	Dis-missed	Other* punishment awarded	Offi-cial(s) sus-pended	Enquiry under progress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009	92	6	37	1	48
2010	56	9	43	1	03
2011	68	5	35	0	18
2012	48	0	25	2	21
Total	264	20	140	4	90

\* including caution/warning etc.

**Table-II**

*Name of OMC: Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited*

Year	No. of officials found	Specific disciplinary action taken against such officials			
		No. of cases in which			
	errant in their duties & indulging in illegal practices	Dis-missed	Other* punishment awarded	Offi-cial(s) sus-pended	Enquiry under progress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009	01	0	0	0	01
2010	20	0	5**	0	15
2011	03	0	1**	1	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2012	01	0	0	0	01
Total	25	0	6	1	18

\*\* Sanction for Prosecution

**Table-III**

*Name of OMC: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited*

Year	No. of officials found	Specific disciplinary action taken against such officials			
		No. of cases in which			
	errant in their duties & indulging in illegal practices	Dis-missed	Other^ punishment awarded	Offi-cial(s) sus-pended	Enquiry under progress^^
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2009	42	1	33	15	34
2010	47	2	39	17	36
2011	51	2	45	14	49
2012	41	5	38	16	43
Total	181	10	155	62	162

^ in case of suspended officials, the suspension was revoked subsequently and punishment awarded in majority of cases

^^ Some of the enquiries are continuing beyond 1 year.

### **Subsidy for Promotion of Renewable Energy**

1367. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh to provide financial assistance for rural electrification projects under various renewable energy schemes; and

(b) if so, the details of subsidy provided to the States during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVF.) Programme, which was approved up to 31st March, 2012, proposals were received from the State identified implementing agencies including Madhya Pradesh for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Such proposals were sanctioned once they were complete in all respects and were in conformity with the provisions of the RVE programme. Support had been provided for coverage of 623 remote villages in Madhya Pradesh under the programme.

(b) Under the Programme, Central Financial Assistance of up to 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, was provided for approved projects to the states. State-wise details of funds released to various states under the programme during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The programme was approved up to 31st March, 2012.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Details of funds released under Remote Village Electrification Programme during last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.53
2.	Assam	2062.30
3.	Chhattisgarh	510.83
4.	Delhi	24.96
5.	Goa	9.74
6.	Gujarat	35.30
7.	Haryana	12.86
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4263.58
9.	Jharkhand	1972.08
10.	Karnataka	9.82
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2194.96

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	501.257
13.	Meghalaya	117.86
14.	Nagaland	76.047
15.	Odisha	4654.70
16.	Rajasthan	1291.74
17.	Sikkim	8.04
18.	Tamil Nadu	66.76
19.	Tripura	1033.49
20.	Uttarakhand	252.485
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1969.19
22.	West Bengal	2785.24

[English]

#### **Investment of PSUs, Surplus in MFs**

1368. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering proposals to lift the ban on public sector undertakings (PSUs) to invest their surplus cash into private sector managed Mutual Funds (MFs) instead of public sector managed funds;

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

(c) the details of suggestions received from various quarters in this regard and points incorporated therein; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to put in place the mechanisms for the protection of public money invested in private ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per vide DPE OM No.DPE/11/47/2006 - Fin dated 31st August, 2007, the Government issued guidelines, *inter-alia*, permitting Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to invest up to 30% of the available surplus funds in SEBI regulated public sector mutual funds. In January, 2009, Government reviewed the position and decided to continue the scheme till further orders.



A suggestion that Government may review the existing guideline issued by Department of Public Enterprises dated 31st August, 2007 under which Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs are permitted to invest in SEBI regulated Public Sector Mutual Funds and enable investment of surplus funds by such CPSEs in all Mutual Funds and not just in Public Sector Mutual Funds has been made to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Government.

The instructions dated 31st August, 2007 remain in force at present,

(d) Not applicable, in view of the reply (a, b and c) above.

#### **Water-Borne Diseases**

1369. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has; taken note of high prevalence of water-borne diseases in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check such diseases in the country, particularly in rural areas along with the achievements made as a result thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated to various States to control and create awareness about water-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Prevalence of

water-borne diseases varies from region to region. Major water-borne diseases reported in the country are Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis and Cholera. The number of cases and deaths reported due to these diseases during the years 2009-2011 and the current year so far, State/UT-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I-IV.

(c) and (d) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control spread of water-borne diseases. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water facilities like hand-pumps, piped water supply schemes etc. in rural areas. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made under the NRDWP during 2012-13. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. In addition, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100% central assistance basis to states for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of trained manpower for the laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Under NRDWP-Support component for which 5% funds are allocated, States can *inter-alia*, take up awareness generation campaigns on prevention of water borne diseases by keeping drinking water sources free from contamination, ensuring safe storage and handling of drinking water and maintaining safe sanitation and hygiene.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2009		2010		2011		2012 (provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2322963	111	2291375	214	2235614	107	1171870	49
2	Arunachal Pradesh	26909	7	19104	3	32228	11	NR	NR
3	Assam	190070	0	75681	0	96816	16	11213	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	130276	0	369399	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	Chhattisgarh	125069	11	51480	2	64575	5	39533	1
6	Goa	20103	0	16417	5	15146	2	9756	1
7	Gujarat	337608	3	357922	3	367450	0	291471	5
8	Haryana	240017	33	215717	43	224223	21	114300	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	334699	24	284548	28	310227	51	224800	36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	518678	5	494138	55	544711	0	427923	13
11	Jharkhand	64817	5	58767	0	98258	1	28053	4
12	Karnataka	787179	81	583103	62	591989	49	277901	23
13	Kerala	371714	4	373945	2	260938	0	250169	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	565568	134	305438	107	290705	92	255818	90
15	Maharashtra	640056	39	813445	12	507046	4	222335	1
16	Manipur	20614	9	13869	12	17605	39	18444	35
17	Meghalaya	174769	24	181411	16	148801	20	141692	18
18	Mizoram	21841	17	15148	12	16192	11	13652	5
19	Nagaland	33970	0	36535	0	30458	1	15654	0
20	Odisha	663651	91	681659	104	632493	143	436052	90
21	Punjab	190473	51	204936	39	190022	15	135715	9
22	Rajasthan	244836	27	223106	11	227571	7	303929	6
23	Sikkim	46629	6	55223	2	44094	2	37640	0
24	Tamil Nadu	517896	18	455668	49	210074	24	141228	20
25	Tripura	147400	33	119945	88	109777	83	51784	15
26	Uttarakhand	111240	70	100065	42	79643	26	65253	18
27	Uttar Pradesh	453863	159	431893	164	554770	185	413222	128
28	West Bengal	2443284	725	1970448	398	1854651	288	859489	123
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30416	0	28028	8	19679	0	22553	2
30	Chandigarh	10468	7	NR	NR	42615	0	10523	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	94537	0	69265	1	81322	1	60562	0
32	Daman and Diu	6849	0	8169	0	12638	0	10448	0
33	Delhi	145171	107	115478	89	102983	62	66714	49
34	Lakshadweep	4590	1	6742	0	4693	0	3997	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	Puducherry	76543	16	82659	5	80766	3	56631	15
Total		11984490	1818	10742327	1526	10231049	1269	6559723	774

Source: National Health Profile issued by CBHI, Dte. GHS.

NR - Not Reported.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever reported during 2009 - 2012*

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2009		2010		2011		2012 (provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	136585	8	170763	5	180297	6	101749	23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3739	23	5715	10	7885	9	NR	NR
3	Assam	4422	0	4140	0	4541	5	464	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	14787	0	90919	2
5	Chhattisgarh	53291	5	38532	0	42115	1	44350	0
6	Goa	623	0	431	0	285	0	164	0
7	Gujarat	7156	1	9778	0	14371	0	12248	0
8	Haryana	21183	31	22361	2	25469	1	16743	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	20252	4	24417	3	28074	2	23477	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	93953	0	90847	1	82347	0	55348	0
11	Jharkhand	34172	10	35872	0	27009	3	9980	3
12	Karnataka	50434	11	34296	6	38727	2	27480	1
13	Kerala	4331	2	4621	1	3322	0	3444	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	57883	39	33792	25	32490	20	34142	26
15	Maharashtra	79162	12	94363	0	50095	1	24733	1
16	Manipur	5247	3	3859	0	5498	7	8767	1
17	Meghalaya	10066	0	8169	1	9235	2	3844	10
18	Mizoram	1163	4	1115	0	2270	1	1776	1
19	Nagaland	15569	0	19014	0	14962	2	7403	0
20	Odisha	50341	33	45692	29	59903	104	41438	15
21	Punjab	22444	1	28248	6	36263	9	28708	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Rajasthan	11469	0	10575	0	7902	0	10940	2
23	Sikkim	218	0	689	0	551	0	208	0
24	Tamil Nadu	143948	1	112875	51	50185	0	21004	0
25	Tripura	2025	1	2068	5	3553	0	1973	3
26	Uttarakhand	23009	49	16489	2	13760	1	15658	4
27	Uttar Pradesh	65096	72	71037	158	117537	80	69525	50
28	West Bengal	133095	78	146428	74	127180	34	53244	8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2608	0	1266	1	1343	1	909	1
30	Chandigarh	498	0	NR	NR	3190	0	955	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2653	0	2221	0	2269	0	2029	0
32	Daman and Diu	920	0	1652	0	964	0	890	0
33	Delhi	40646	47	32542	60	42976	55	25079	34
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	13	0	14	0	5	0
35	Puducherry	1126	1	11001	0	11077	0	1676	0
Total		1099331	436	1084885	440	1062446	346	741272	189

Source: National Health Profile issued by CBHI, Dte. GHS.

NR - Not Reported

### **Statement-III**

#### *State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2009		2010		2011		2012 (provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	9457	53	9949	60	11050	61	3752	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	153	2	219	6	636	4	NR	NR
3	Assam	7770	0	312	0	2557	25	0	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	202	0	2180	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1835	13	287	4	139	1	1030	0
6	Goa	96	0	71	0	118	0	53	0
7	Gujarat	3068	99	3190	0	4328	0	1738	0
8	Haryana	2011	4	1583	4	2557	2	2027	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	2979	5	2566	13	1248	10	755	14
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6190	0	3990	0	5129	2	4367	0
11	Jharkhand	340	4	358	0	384	2	381	0
12	Karnataka	11029	19	8872	16	6049	8	5457	8
13	Kerala	7810	13	5353	6	5336	7	5786	16
14	Madhya Pradesh	7381	17	5168	15	3851	12	4083	2
15	Maharashtra	7488	30	5446	36	5994	30	4110	14
16	Manipur	1764	0	320	0	229	0	128	0
17	Meghalaya	205	2	438	1	87	3	152	0
18	Mizoram	476	7	571	12	812	14	806	12
19	Nagaland	542	0	119	0	64	0	259	0
20	Odisha	5610	82	3328	62	3272	89	3607	51
21	Punjab	5750	7	6546	21	5041	12	2388	0
22	Rajasthan	981	2	1356	1	967	0	1051	1
23	Sikkim	364	3	1180	2	484	0	380	2
24	Tamil Nadu	3978	1	5732	3	5940	0	6165	0
25	Tripura	987	3	717	8	404	0	154	1
26	Uttarakhand	20132	17	6645	12	3143	19	3238	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	1988	19	2203	9	7749	28	4237	9
28	West Bengal	4525	121	4779	68	5480	105	1272	41
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243	2	255	6	208	5	95	5
30	Chandigarh	390	2	NR	NR	1309	0	433	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	277	0	314	2	269	0	146	0
32	Daman and Diu	62	0	103	0	484	0	120	0
33	Delhi	7657	40	6510	61	8347	68	3516	42
34	Lakshadweep	30	0	20	0	15	1	10	0
35	Puducherry	517	33	650	2	520	12	383	11
Total		124085	600	89150	430	94402	520	64259	273

Source: National Health Profile issued by CBHI, Dte.GHS.

NR - Not Reported

**Statement-IV***State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2009		2010		2011		2012 (provisional)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	308	4	178	0	227	0	82	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
3	Assam	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	0	1	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	309	0	132	1	79	0	57	0
8	Haryana	17	1	105	0	1	0	6	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2976	3	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	143	0	301	3	166	0	84	0
13	Kerala	62	2	2	0	19	1	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	0	0	0	3	0
15	Maharashtra	183	1	384	1	210	2	211	0
16	Manipur	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	19	0	43	1	9	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	Rajasthan	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	818	0	156	0	580	0	348	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	20	0	9	0	3	0
28	West Bengal	486	0	570	0	652	0	61	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	35	0	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	8	0	29	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1066	NR	77	0	380	7	219	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total		3487	12	5004	9	2341	10	1115	1

Source: National Health Profile issued by CBHI, Dte.GHS.

Notes: NR implies "Not Reported".

### National Family Health Surveys

1370. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National surveys on family health conducted by the Government during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the major findings of these surveys, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether a number of States were not covered by some of these surveys during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No National Surveys on Family Health was conducted by Government of India in last three years. However, the first round of Annual Health Survey (AHS) was completed during 2010-11 in nine States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) From the first round of AHS conducted during 2010-11, some of the key indicators State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the decision of the Government, the AHS was conducted in the above-cited nine States having poor health indicators in order to prepare annual District Health Profile for these States.

**Statement***Key Indicators from Annual Health Survey (AHS) - 2010-11*

States	Current usage (%) of family planning (Any Modern Method)	Institutional Delivery *(%)	Full Immunization *(%)	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)*	Sex Ratio (0-4 Years)	Persons having any kind of Symptoms of Chronic Illness (Per 100,000 Population)	Persons having any kind of Symptoms of Chronic Illness and sought Medical Care (%)
Assam	35.7	57.7	59.0	925	956	11261	90.7
Bihar	33.9	47.7	64.5	919	931	10435	82.8
Chhattisgarh	49.5	34.9	74.1	951	978	4083	82.0
Jharkhand	38.0	37.6	63.7	923	937	5290	78.1
Madhya Pradesh	57.0	76.1	54.9	904	911	5646	76.7
Odisha	44.0	71.3	55.0	905	933	7339	91.0
Rajasthan	58.8	70.2	70.8	878	870	2521	85.4
Uttar Pradesh	31.8	45.6	45.3	904	913	8380	90.8
Uttarakhand	55.4	50.5	75.4	866	877	9656	88.4

\* Based on births that occurred during 2007-2009.

**Loans Taken from Banks**

1371. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Hyderabad based English Media house has a debt of Rs. 5000 crore as loans taken from various nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details of loan taken by the media home from various banks, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps/measures taken/being taken by the banks to recover these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) Banks are governed by their board driven policies and regulatory guidelines on recovery of loans and dues.

**HIV/AIDS among Prisoners**

1372. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to certain studies which have found high prevalence of HIV among the prisoners in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the facts in this regard;

(c) the estimated number of prisoners suffering from HIV/AIDS in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any programme to tackle the menace of rising number of cases of HIV among the prisoners in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) National AIDS Control Programme doesn't generate data on estimated number of prisoners suffering from HIV/AIDS in the country. However, a paper in Indian J Med Res 132, December 2010, pp 696-700 highlighted HIV prevalence in prisons. The paper mentions *inter-alia*.

"No recent HIV prevalence data were identified; existing data were from the mid-to-late 1990s. One national study of HIV prevalence in prisons found that 1.7 per cent

of male and 9.5 per cent of female inmates were HIV positive. In other studies HIV prevalence in individual prisons ranged from 0.5 to 6.9 per cent. Eighteen of 27 inmates who died at Arthur Road Jail, Mumbai, in a six month period were HIV positive. No information on HIV transmission in Indian prisons was found".

(i) HIV counseling and testing services for prison inmates is provided under the programme through either establishing ICTCs (Stand alone or Facility Integrated ICTC) in prisons of providing services through the nearest government health facility. List of ICTCs in prison is annexed as Statement.

(ii) There are training programme under National AIDS Control Programme for prisoners and jail inmates through State AIDS Control Society (SACS). Overall 6,450 prisoners and jail inmates were trained during April, 2011 to September, 2012.

(iii) There are no Targeted Interventions in prisons under National AIDS Control Programme. 3 UNODC projects in collaboration with Prison Administration and NGOs is implementing intervention in Tihar Jail (Delhi), Sajjawa Central Prisons (Manipur) and Aizwal Central Prison (Mizoram). Opioid Substitution Therapy though is being provided only in Tihar Jail (Delhi).

#### **Statement**

*ICTCs in Prisons reporting in CMIS 2012-13 (As on October, 2012)*

Sl. No.	State	District	Reporting Unit Name
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Prison - Central Jail
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Prison - Central Jail
3	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Prison - Central Jail
4	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Prison - Central Jail
5	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Prison - Central Jail
6	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Prison - Central Jail
7	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	ICTC-Jail CJ Jagdalpur
8	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	ICTC-Jail DJ Koriya
9	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	ICTC-Jail Dantewara
10	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	ICTC-Jail DJ Dhamtari

1	2	3	4
11	Chhattisgarh	Durg	ICTC-Jail GJ Durg
12	Chhattisgarh	Durg	ICTC-Jail DJ Bemetara
13	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	ICTC-Jail DJ Janjgir-Champa
14	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	ICTC-Jail Kanker
15	Chhattisgarh	Korba	ICTC-Jail DJ Korba
16	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	ICTC-Jail Koriya
17	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	ICTC-Jail DJ Mahasamund
18	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail Balouda Bazar (Bhatapara)
19	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail Central Jail Bilaspur
20	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail Central Jain Raipur
21	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail CJ Surguja
22	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail DH Raigarh
23	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail DJ Jashpur
24	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail DJ Raman ujanj
25	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail DJ Surajpur
26	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail Gariyaband
27	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	ICTC-Jail SJ Dongargarh
28	Delhi	West	Central Jail Tihar
29	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	ICTC open air Jail Bilaspur
30	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	ICTC Sub Jail Mandi (HP)
31	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	M C Jail Kanda
32	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	Nahan Jail
33	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	ICTC, Central Jail Hospital
34	Jharkhand	Ranchi	ICTC, B.M.C.Jail and Hospital
35	Karnataka	Bangalore	GH-Central Jail Prison Hospital
36	Kerala	Kannur	Central Prison, Kannur
37	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	ICTC, Central Prison
38	Kerala	Thrissur	Central Prison, Viyyur.
39	Kerala	Ernakulam	Sub Jail Ernakulam
40	Kerala	Kollam	Sub Jail, Kottarakkara

1	2	3	4
41	Kerala	Kozhikode	Dist Jail,Kozhikode
42	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Arthur Road Jail (Male)
43	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Byculla Jail (Female)
44	Mizoram	Aizawal	Central Jail
45	Rajasthan	Alwar	Jail Hospital, Alwar
46	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Central Jail Hospital
47	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Puzhal Prison - 2
48	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Puzhal Prison -1
49	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Prison I, Thiruvallur
50	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Prison II
51	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Kendriya Karagar (Central Jail)
52	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Central Jail Hospital Varanasi (VCTC)
53	West Bengal	Kolkata	Alipore and Presidency Jail

[Translation]

**Meeting/ Videographing of  
Gram Sabha Proceedings**

1373. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines issued by the Union Government to the States for holding regular meetings and video recording of the proceedings of Gram Sabhas have improved the transparency and accountability in the Panchayati Raj System;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the progress made, the present status of implementation/compliance of said guidelines by the States/Union Territories; and

(c) the mechanism put in place by the Union Government to monitor the implementation of the said guidelines by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the State Governments and

Union Territory Administrations to prepare an annual calendar of Gram Sabha meetings and to ensure that atleast four meetings of Gram Sabha are held in an year with advance and widely publicized Notices. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also advised the State Governments and Union Territories that in regard to sensitive, controversial and contentious issues such as those relating to forest produce, land acquisition, mining and natural resources likely to affect the traditions and way of life of the community, and on which the consensual agreement of the Gram Sabha in PESA area is necessary and transparency of decision making is imperative, to make a full video-and-audio-graphic record of all Gram Sabha meetings and proceedings therein and the members present. The Ministry has further advised the State Governments to retain a copy of such record in both the Panchayat office and in the District Panchayat Secretary's office and to issue directions to the District Collectors/ ZP/ CEOs to take necessary administrative action to enable the Gram Panchayat to make and keep such records. The Ministry is not maintaining a data base on the number of meetings held in a year or the videography of the proceedings of the meetings.

*[English]***Cost of ATF**

1374. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the final cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), Petrol, diesel and kerosene at refinery without taxes and duties thereon;

(b) the details of cost of these products with breakup i.e., raw material cost, production cost and other miscellaneous cost etc., at refinery gate level; and

(c) the details of various other petroleum products produced from crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) 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 product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

The current Refinery Gate Price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Petrol (both are deregulated products), Diesel and PDS Kerosene are given below:

Name of Petroleum Product	Refinery Gate Price (RGP)
ATF	Rs. 43450.65/ kilo litre*
Petrol	Rs. 39.65/litre**
Diesel	Rs. 43.84/ litre (for BS-IV Diesel)**
PDS Kerosene	Rs. 43.56/ litre*

\* RGP effective 1.11.2012.

\*\* RGP effective 16.11.2012

(c) The other major petroleum products produced from crude oil include:

- i. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- ii. Naphtha
- iii. Light Diesel Oil (LDO)

- iv. Furnace Oil (FO)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)
- v. Bitumen (asphalt)
- vi. Petroleum coke (pet coke)
- vii. Lubes
- viii. Others (product like solvent, waxes and sulphur etc.)

**Sale of Government Procured Medicines**

1375. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the medicines procured by the Government for Government hospitals and Central Government Health Schemes (CGHS) are being sold at cheaper rates in the markets in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government to book the culprits;

(d) if so, the details therefor including the number of culprits booked during each of the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism for monitoring the distribution and to check the misuse of medicines given to patients in hospitals; and

(f) if so, the details of the monitoring system?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There have not been any such reports from the Government hospitals under administrative control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, Delhi police has arrested some CGHS officials for investigation on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market during the last three years as indicated below.

2009 - Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/ Storekeeper, Vivek Vihar dispensary and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, Yamuna Vihar Wellness Centre.

2010 - Nil

2011 - Five officials of various CGHS dispensaries: S/Shri Attar Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

The services of Shri Mithun Tyagi have been terminated. Departmental Enquiry against Shri Revati Prasad Sharma has been completed and penalty imposed. For the remaining five officials, Departmental enquiry has been instituted as per rule.

In April, 2012 one such case has also been reported from CGHS dispensary, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad regarding pilferage of medicines by some CGHS officials. After a preliminary enquiry appropriate preventive action have been taken against the officers at fault. Detailed enquiry is on.

Another case of pilferage of medicines came into notice in the South Avenue Dispensary in middle of 2012. After a preliminary enquiry appropriate preventive action has been taken and the officials concerned have been placed under suspension in July, 2012. CBI is investigating into the matter.

(e) and (f) As regards hospitals, medicines procured by the hospitals are physically inspected by Inspection Committee after which entries are made in stock ledgers. Medicines are issued to the concerned unit of the department only after getting a proper indent duly signed by the competent authority. Annual Physical Verification of the stock is done. All medicines/IV fluids are marked "Hospital supply not for sale". Medicines are issued to OPD patient only on the prescription of the doctor of the hospital.

So far as CGHS is concerned, to check pilferage of medicines from CGHS dispensaries, detailed instructions have been issued to all CMOs l/c vide Circular dated 10th August, 2011.

Recently, SMS Alert system has also been introduced to check pilferage of CGHS medicines. Under this system SMS messages are generated electronically and sent to the beneficiaries as soon as medicines are issued from the dispensary against the CGHS cards issued to him and his family members. This is a deterrent against fraudulent use of CGHS cards by other persons.

[Translation]

**Working Condition of Nurses  
and Paramedical Staff**

1376. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) the number of registered nurses and paramedical staff working in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the poor working and service conditions of nurses and paramedical staff in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of representations/reports received by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a legislation to regulate the working condition of the nurses and paramedical staff in order to protect their rights;

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

(f) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to standardize the mid service training programme for nurse midwives and other health workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement containing details of nurses registered in the Country as on 31.12.2011 is enclosed. No such data is centrally maintained for Paramedical staff working in the country.

(b) to (e) The representations/reports received from various quarters regarding service conditions of nurses and paramedical staffs are addressed appropriately.

Health being a State subject, the matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of nurses working in the private hospitals comes under the purview of the State Government in which the private hospitals are located. All the State Governments have been asked vide letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions including the nurses working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken an initiative and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that in case the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

(f) Guidelines have been prepared by the Government to upgrade the knowledge and skills of

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs)/Staff Nurses (SNs) and Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) for Antenatal Care and Skilled Attendance at Birth. Besides this, the standard technical protocols for care during pregnancy and childbirth has also been prepared and disseminated to the States. Based on these guidelines, ANMs/SNs and LHVs are being imparted a 3 week training for Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA) by the States under the National Rural Health Mission.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Registered Nurses in India*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Registered Nurses and Auxiliary Nurses in India as on 31st December, 2012		
		Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	Registered Nurses and Registered Midwives	Lady Health Visitors
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	121159	168947	2480
2	Assam	22495	16371	170
3	Bihar*	7501	8883	511
4	Chhattisgarh	3190	4602	1352
5	Delhi	3122	39791	NA
6	Gujarat*	3600	59460	NA
7	Haryana*	15837	20015	694
8	Himachal Pradesh	10798	9939	499
9	Jharkhand*	3405	1998	137
10	Karnataka	51109	181053	6840
11	Kerala	28979	136341	8144
12	Madhya Pradesh	31528	100361	1605
13	Maharashtra*	33158	93032	566
14	Meghalaya	867	2365	112
15	Manipur	1034	2452	NA
16	Mizoram	1774	2350	NA
17	Odisha*	59225	72461	238
18	Punjab*	18152	45801	2584

1	2	3	4	5
19 Rajasthan*		24175	45762	850
20 Tamil Nadu		54635	202949	11112
21 Tripura*		1036	1266	148
22 Uttar Pradesh		30161	25748	2763
23 Uttranchal*		1111	387	11
24 West Bengal*		56782	50409	12363
Total		618713	1328749	53179

\* Last Year Data upto 31.12.2010

[English]

#### Definition of Minor Minerals

1377. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider deletion of ordinary earth from the definition of 'minor minerals' in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

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

(c) the time by which the decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL):

(a) At present the Government does not have any proposal for deletion of ordinary earth from the definition of 'minor minerals' in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

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

#### Issue of Kerosene and LPG through UID Card

1378. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to issue Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene and subsidised LPG cylinders through UID cards and formulated any Delivered Supply Scheme for distribution of PDS Kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to solve the problem of irrational subsidy, consumption and adulteration;

(c) whether the Government will permit the Kerosene dealers to apply for the Delivered Supply Scheme in the States where this scheme is not operational; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time frame by which a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene, domestic LPG and Fertilizer to the intended beneficiaries with the use of Aadhar.

The Chairman, UIDAI has submitted the Interim Report of the Task Force on Direct Transfer of Subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer to Hon'ble Finance Minister on 05th July, 2011. The Interim Report of the Task Force envisages implementation for transfer of cash subsidy on Kerosene, LPG and Fertilizer in phases.

A Pilot Scheme for direct transfer of cash subsidy on PDS Kerosene has already been launched in Kotkasim Tehsil of Alwar District (Rajasthan) in December, 2011.

In this scheme the PDS SKO moves at full market price at all points of supply including the PDS beneficiary. The subsidy which is the difference between the market



price and the subsidised rate is transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary in advance by the State Government.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are presently also conducting a pilot at Mysore for Aadhaar enabled LPG delivery and direct transfer of cash subsidy.

These schemes aim to plug leakages in Kerosene and LPG distribution and reduce resultant outgo of subsidy.

(c) "Delivered Supply Scheme" is partly functional in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. No expansion of the scheme is planned.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the above.

[*Translation*]

**Medical Treatment to Victims of Road Accident**

1379. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to make it mandatory for all the hospitals and the doctors to provide primary medical treatment to road accident victims and women in labour without any delay;

(b) if so, the details in this regard including the action taken by the Union Government to consult all stakeholders;

(c) whether the Medical Council of NEW DELHI; T.K. VISWANATHAN, *November 24, 2012 Secretary-General, Agrahayana 3, 1934 (Saka)* India (MCI) has opposed the said proposal of the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Child Mortality Rate**

1380. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest under five mortality rate in 2011 as per United Nations Global Estimate on child mortality reports;

(b) if so, the details of the report and the reasons mentioned in the report thereto;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to reduce the infant mortality rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) No. As per UNICEF Progress Report 2012 titled 'Committing to Child Survival-A Promise Renewed', India ranks 49 in the under 5 mortality rank in the descending order.

As per the report, almost two-thirds (64%) of under 5 deaths were caused by infectious diseases and conditions such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, meningitis, tetanus, HIV and measles. Around 40% of all under-five deaths occurred in the neonatal period and its related complications. Globally, more than one-third of under-five deaths are attributable to under nutrition. The details of U5MR for various global regions are Statement.

(c) and (d) 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 and 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. 594 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 counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.

- (7) **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 equipments 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'.
- (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**

##### *Under-five mortality rate league table 2011*

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Countries and territories	U5MR	U5MR rank
1	2	3
Sierra Leone	185	1
Somalia	180	2
Mali	176	3
Chad	169	4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	168	5
Central African Republic	164	6
Guinea-Bissau	161	7
Angola	158	8

1	2	3	1	2	3
Burkina Faso	146	9	Gabon	66	44
Burundi	139	10	Senegal	65	45
Cameroon	127	11	Madagascar	62	47
Guinea	126	12	Rwanda	54	51
Niger	125	13	South Africa	47	58
Nigeria	124	14	Namibia	42	63
South Sudan	121	15	Botswana	26	80
Equatorial Guinea	118	16	Cape Verde	21	91
Cote d'Ivoire	115	17	Mauritius	15	115
Mauritania	112	18	Sevctielles	14	122
Togo	110	19	Middle East and North Africa		
Benin	106	20	Countries and territories	U5MR	U5MR rank
Swaziland	104	21	1	2	3
Mozambique	103	22	Djibouti	90	26
Gambia	101	23	Sudan	86	29
Congo	99	25	Yemen	77	36
Uganda	90	26	Iraq	38	67
Sao Tome and Princes	89	28	Morocco	33	69
Lesotho	86	29	Algeria	30	74
Malawi	83	31	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	83
Zambia	83	31	Occupied Palestinian Territory	22	87
Comoros	79	33	Egypt	21	91
Ghana	78	34	Jordan	21	91
Liberia	78	34	Libya	16	107
Ethiopia	77	36	Tunisia	16	107
Kenya	73	38	Syrian Arab Republic	15	115
Eritrea	68	41	Kuwait	11	133
United Republic of Tanzania	68	41	Bahrain	10	135
Zimbabwe	67	43			

1	2	3
Lebanon	9	141
Oman	9	141
Saudi Arabia	9	141
Qatar	8	145
United Arab Emirates	7	151
Israel	4	169
Asia and Pacific		
Countries and territories	U5MR	U5MR rank
1	2	3
Afghanistan	101	23
Pakistan	72	39
Myanmar	62	47
India	61	49
Papua New Guinea	58	50
Bhutan	54	51
Timor-Leste	54	51
Nepal	48	57
Kiribati	47	58
Bangladesh	46	60
Cambodia	43	62
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42	63
Micronesia (Federated States of)	42	63
Nauru	40	66
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	33	69
Indonesia	32	71
Mongolia	31	72
Tuvalu	30	74
Marshall Islands	26	80
Philippines	25	83

1	2	3
Solomon Islands	22	87
Vietnam	22	87
Niue	21	91
Patau	19	100
Samoa	19	100
Fiji	16	107
China	15	115
Tonga	15	115
Vanuatu	13	125
Sri Lanka	12	128
Thailand	12	128
Maldives	11	133
Cook Islands	10	135
Brunei Darussalam	7	151
Malaysia	7	151
New Zealand	6	157
Australia	5	165
Republic of Korea	5	165
Japan	3	184
Singapore	3	184

**12.00 hrs.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7507/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Staff Recruitment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th February, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7508/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 791(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th October, 2012 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7509/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. PS/Secy./M(C)/2012 in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012 under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7510/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the

Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2012 together with Auditor's Report thereon:—

- (i) Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7511/15/12]
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7512/15/12]
- (iii) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-Pare.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7513/15/12]
- (iv) Aryavart Gramin Bank, Lucknow.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7514/15/12]
- (v) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7515/15/12]
- (vi) Baitarni Gramya Bank, Mayurbhanj.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7516/15/12]
- (vii) Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank, Ballia.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7517/15/12]
- (viii) Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Berhampore Murshidabad.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7518/15/12]
- (ix) Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Ajmer.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7519/15/12]
- (x) Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7520/15/12]
- (xi) Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7521/15/12]
- (xii) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7522/15/12]
- (xiii) Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank, Raipur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7523/15/12]
- (xiv) Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7524/15/12]
- (xv) Deccan Grameena Bank, Hyderabad.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7525/15/12]

- (xvi) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7526/15/12]
- (xvii) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7527/15/12]
- (xviii) Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7528/15/12]
- (xix) Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7529/15/12]
- (xx) Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7530/15/12]
- (xxi) J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7531/15/12]
- (xxii) Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7532/15/12]
- (xxiii) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7533/15/12]
- (xxiv) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7534/15/12]
- (xxv) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7535/15/12]
- (xxvi) Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7536/15/12]
- (xxvii) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7537/15/12]
- (xxviii) Madhya Bharath Gramin Bank, Sagar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7538/15/12]
- (xxix) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7539/15/12]
- (xxx) Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jabalpur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7540/15/12]
- (xxxi) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Nanded.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7541/15/12]
- (xxxii) Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7542/15/12]
- (xxxiii) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7543/15/12]
- (xxxiv) Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7544/15/12]
- (xxxv) Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7545/15/12]
- (xxxvi) MGB Gramin Bank, Pali-Marwar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7546/15/12]
- (xxxvii) Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7547/15/12]
- (xxxviii) Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Haldwani.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7548/15/12]
- (xxxix) North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7549/15/12]
- (xl) Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7550/15/12]
- (xli) Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7551/15/12]
- (xlii) Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7552/15/12]
- (xliii) Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7553/15/12]
- (xliv) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7554/15/12]
- (xlv) Pudukai Bharthiar Grama Bank, Puducherry.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7555/15/12]
- (xlvi) Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7556/15/12]
- (xlvii) Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Alwar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7557/15/12]

- (xlviii) Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7558/15/12]
- (xlix) Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7559/15/12]
- (l) Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7560/15/12]
- (li) Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7561/15/12]
- (lii) Sarva UP Gramin Bank, Meerut.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7562/15/12]
- (liii) Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7563/15/12]
- (liv) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7564/15/12]
- (lv) Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7565/15/12]
- (lvi) South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7566/15/12]
- (lvii) Sutlej Gramin Bank, Bathinda.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7567/15/12]
- (lviii) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7568/15/12]
- (lix) Utkal Gramya Bank, Balangir.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7569/15/12]
- (lx) Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7570/15/12]
- (lxi) Uttaranchal Gramin Bank, Dehradun.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7571/15/12]
- (lxii) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7572/15/12]
- (lxiii) Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Akola.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7573/15/12]
- (lxiv) Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7574/15/12]
- (lxv) Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7575/15/12]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7576/15/12]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.  
(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7577/15/12]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the General Insurance Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.  
(ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7578/15/12]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 742(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) S.O. 2186(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying importers registered under Accredited Clients Programme and importers paying customs duty of one lakh rupees or more per bill of entry who shall pay customs duty electronically .
- (iii) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum addressing the issue of inter-zone reallocation of work amongst Commissioners (Appeals) by providing flexibility to Chief Commissioner to assign work to Commissioner of Customs (Appeals) under his jurisdiction, if required.
- (iv) G.S.R. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 52/2003-Cus., dated 31st March, 2003.
- (v) S.O. 1669(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th July, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 101/2004-Cus.,(N.T.) dated 31st August, 2004.
- (vi) S.O. 2012(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (vii) S.O. 2040(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 75/2012-Cus., dated 16th August, 2012.
- (viii) S.O. 2176(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (ix) S.O. 2262(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 80/2012-Cus., (N.T.) dated 6th September, 2012.
- (x) S.O. 2342(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xi) S.O. 2360(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 84/2012-Cus., (N.T.) dated 20th September, 2012.
- (xii) S.O. 2395(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 91/2012-Cus., (N.T.) dated 4th October, 2012.
- (xiii) S.O. 2433(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 93/2012-Cus., (N.T.) dated 9th October, 2012.
- (xiv) S.O. 2499(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xv) S.O. 2518(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 91/2012-Cus., (N.T.) dated 4th October, 2012.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 639(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 675(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 686(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E., dated 17th March, 2012.



- (xix) G.S.R. 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 94/1996-Cus., dated 16th December, 1996.
- (xx) G.S.R. 696(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 737(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated 13th August, 2008.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 774(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (v) of (3) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7579/15/12]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—
- (i) G.S.R.650(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2012, seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Nonyl Phenol', originating in, or exported from, Chinese Taipei upto and inclusive of 21st August, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (ii) G.S.R.657(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2012 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Metronidazole, originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iii) G.S.R.685(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2012 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Ductile iron pipes, originating in, or exported from, China PR up to and inclusive of 12th September, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iv) G.S.R.704(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2012 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Paracetamol, originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 2nd September, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (v) G.S.R.710(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2012 seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of resin or other organic substances bonded wood or ligneous fibre boards of thickness below 6mm, except fibre boards of thickness 6mm or above, insulation boards, laminated fibre boards and boards which are not bonded either by, resin or other organic substances, originating in, or exported from China PR, Indonesia, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, and imported into India at rates recommended in the Preliminary Findings of the designated authority.
- (vi) G.S.R.715(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2012 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of Pre-sensitised positive offset aluminium plates/PS plates, originating in, or exported from, China PR upto and inclusive of 23rd September, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (vii) G.S.R.716(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th September, 2012 seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports 'phosphoric acid, technical or food grade,



originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 12th September, 2013, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (viii) G.S.R.741(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2012 seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel of 400 series having width of less than 600 mm including all Ferritic and Martensitic grades excluding Razor Blade Steel, originating in, or exported from European Union, Korea RP and USA and imported into India at rates recommended in the Final Findings of the designated authority.
- (ix) G.S.R.753(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012 seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on new/unused pneumatic non radial bias tyres, tubes & flaps with or without tubes and/or flap of rubber, having nominal rim dia code above 16 inches used in buses and lorries/trucks, classified under Chapter 40 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Thailand, and imported into India at rates recommended in the Final Findings of the designated authority.
- (x) G.S.R.754(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2012 seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of melamine, originating in, or exported from the European Union, Iran, Indonesia and Japan and imported into India for a period of five.
- (xi) G.S.R.749(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th October, 2012 seeking to impose final safeguard duty on imports of Carbon Black into India from the People's Republic of China at the rate of 30% ad valorem minus anti dumping duty with effect from the 5 day of October, 2012 to 4th day of October, 2013 (both days inclusive) and at the rate of 25% ad valorem minus anti dumping duty, with effect from the 5th day of October, 2013 to 31st day of December, 2013 (both days inclusive).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7580/15/12]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—
  - (i) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 1979(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th August, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (ii) The Income-tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2005(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (iii) The Income-tax (11th Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2164(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (iv) S.O.2187(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2012, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 709(E) dated 20th August, 1998.
  - (v) The Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2188(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (vi) The Income-tax (13th Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2261(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (vii) The Capital Gains Accounts First Amendment Scheme, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 2553(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7581/15/12]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—
  - (i) G.S.R.674(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-Cus., dated 17th March, 2012.

- (ii) G.S.R.688(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (iii) G.S.R.697(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th September, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012-C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (iv) G.S.R.760(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2012- C.E. dated 17th March, 2012.
- (v) G.S.R.773(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2012 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-C.E. dated 16th March, 1995.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7582/15/12]
- (9) A copy of the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 732(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2012 under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7583/15/12]
- (10) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Promotion) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7584/15/12]
- (11) A copy of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/2/58/2012 in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2012 under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7585/15/12]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7586/15/12]
- (13) A copy of the 42nd Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7587/15/12]
- (14) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 795(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 796(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012.
- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012.
- (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 798(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012.
- (v) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 799(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2012.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7588/15/12]

12.03 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

*[English]*

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.\***

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on the Rural Development of 15 Lok Sabha in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Twenty-Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development of 15th Lok Sabha was presented to the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2012. The report relates to examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2012-2013.

Action taken statements on the recommendations and observations contained in the report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Rural Development in August, 2012.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I request that this may be considered as read.

12.03 ½ hrs.

*[English]*

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7589/15/12

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 7590/15/12

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (15th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of directions of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha Bulletin -Part II dated September 1, 2004.

The Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (15th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 27.4.2012. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2012-13. Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 27.7.2012.

There are 24 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to issues like providing LPG connections to BPL families, full utilization of Budget, setting up of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, Commercial Production from Discoveries under NELP, Development of alternate sources of fuel, conversion of coal to liquid, curbing of adulteration and automation of Retail Outlets, etc.

Present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House by reading out all the contents of this Annexure. This may please be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## 42nd Report

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, I beg to present the 42nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.04 ¼ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of spread of Dengue and Chikungunya in the Country and steps taken by the Government in this regard

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare towards a matter of urgent public attention and request him to give statement in this regard.

"The situation arising act of spread of Dengue and Chikunguniya in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya in different parts of the country is a major public health challenge. This is being effectively addressed and dealt with by the State Governments with necessary support and guidance by the Central Government under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.

As the hon. Members are already aware, Dengue is an outbreak prone viral disease transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. Aedes aegypti is the primary vector. Aedes albopictos is the secondary vector. The spread of Dengue infection has shown an increase in recent years due to various man-made and environmental factors leading to proliferation of Aedes mosquito breeding sites, both in urban and rural areas. The dimension of the problem can be gauged by the number of cases and deaths. In 2012, up to 15th November, a total of 35,066 cases with 216 deaths have been reported. The case fatality rate however has remained low at 0.6%.

Chikungunya is a debilitating illness also caused by bite of infected aedes mosquito. Unlike Dengue, Chikungunya is non-fatal. The reasons for the outbreak of Chikungunya and Dengue are the same. The total number of Chikungunya suspected cases has declined. In 2012, upto 15th November, the total number of reported suspect cases is 14227.

As on date, there is no vaccine or drug available for prevention of Dengue and Chikungunya. Treatment of

Dengue and Chikungunya is mainly symptomatic. In severe cases of Dengue, blood/ platelet transfusion may be required.

The Ministry had prepared a long term action plan in January 2007, for prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya in the country and this was circulated to all the States for implementation. Thereafter, in May, 2011, the situation was reviewed and a mid-term plan for Dengue and Chikungunya was approved by Committee of Secretaries and circulated to the States for implementation. The strategy of the mid-term plan includes among others, entomological surveillance, Vector Control, Case management, Laboratory diagnosis and Clinical management.

Under the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme, the Government of India provides technical, financial and diagnostic assistance to the States. Diagnostic assistance includes laboratory support in Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals, linking with Apex Referral Hospitals and providing ELISA based Antibody Dengue Kits (IgM) free of cost as also financial support for antigen (NSI) test kits. The disease situation in the country is regularly monitored by NVBDCP through reports received from the States, field visits by Officers from NVBDCP and review at higher levels. The Union Health Secretary had written to all Chief Secretaries on 26th March, 2012, drawing their attention to take timely action for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases and effective control activities during the inter-epidemic period. I have myself, written to the hon. Chief Ministers on 31st May, 2012 emphasising the need to reduce the occurrence of vector-borne diseases and for timely and effective prevention and control measures by the State Governments and local authorities before outbreak. I have personally reviewed the situation with State Health Ministers and Senior Officers of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Mayors and Municipal Commissioners of Delhi on 8th October, 2012 and also with the State Health Ministers and Senior Officers of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry at Chennai on 12th October, 2012. During the review meetings, it was emphasized that States and local bodies must take effective action for eliminating the mosquito breeding by source reduction, use of larvicides and personal protective measures.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a total of Rs. 1946 crore was spent on the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme which includes allocations for Dengue and Chikungunya also.

The Central Government will continue to provide technical and financial assistance for preventing the outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya. We hope and trust that all State Governments will continue with various preventive and control measures so that the number of cases and mortality due to Dengue is minimised. I also take this opportunity to appeal to every citizen of the country to actively participate and cooperate with the Government in the fight against Dengue and Chikungunya by preventing breeding of mosquitoes in water collections found in desert coolers, tyres, cans, pots, vessels, coconut shells, water containers and other receptacles.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me permission to speak on the very important issue.

Madam, the Hon'ble Minister has stated that they are taking it as a health challenge. Secondly, the Hon'ble Minister has just mentioned that the Government is formulating a long term plan in this regard. Through you, I would like to say that 42 members of this very House have raised questions in regard to Dengue and Malaria. One can sense from this, how serious Hon'ble Members are in this regard. Many MPs have got infected with dengue fever. ...*(Interruptions)*

Ramen Deka ji is present here, Shri Ramshankar, MP from Agra is present here. ...*(Interruptions)* Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur ji is present here. ...*(Interruptions)* Some people are suffering from Chikanguniya and have not recovered from it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Through you, I would like to say that figures quoted in reply to unstarred question no. 356, dated 23rd November 2012, the statement just given by the Hon'ble Minister and the media report are varying. First of all, I would like to know the names of areas where outbreak of Dengue and Chikunguniya has taken place and the number of deaths caused due to Dengue and Chikunguniya? The Hon'ble Minister said that upto 15th November, 2012 a total of 35,066 cases with 216 deaths have been reported. The Media has reported that more than 1000 deaths due to dengue has taken place in Delhi only. There is a huge gap between one thousand and 216. If there is difference of two-four numbers one can understand. Hon'ble Minister, I want to know the reasons for such a huge difference. Dengue is transmitted by *Aedes albopictos* mosquito. The said species of mosquito is of two types- one is *Aedes aegypti* and other is *Aedes albopictos*. The difference

between these two is that one bites inside the home and other bites people roaming outside. I am not saying this. The technical staff of National Campaign is saying all this. Therefore, when a famous film producer got infected with dengue, much hue and cry was raised, but much attention is not paid if MPs got infected with it. It is good that when a film producer died due to dengue and the Government paid attention.

By accepting calling attention motion, the attention of the House has been drawn. It is a very serious problem. The said mosquito breeds in clean water collected in plant pots, tyres, desert, coolers etc. ...*(Interruptions)* This mosquito loves cleanliness. If the person get infected with chikunguniya, he cannot move from bed for at least six months. This is a very serious disease. They are saying that they are controlling it. To have a check on corruption is an uphill task for the Government which is unable to control even the breeding of mosquitoes. Corruption is the biggest problem these days. ...*(Interruptions)* When temperature goes down to 16 degree celsius, the male *Aedes* mosquitoes are unable to breed, due to this reason female mosquitoes are unable to lay eggs. Therefore, the Minister are waiting for 16 degree temperature. The Government is not taking any action to kill mosquitoes. One can ask Municipal Corporation of Delhi. I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency. A lot of dengue cases have been reported from there. Dengue cases have been reported from Bihar and many other places.

The hon'ble Minister has mentioned in his Statement Rs. 1,946 crore have been allocated under National Vector Borne Diseases Control. Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know in regard to the details of funds allocated for the treatment of dengue and chikunguniya out of the said Rs. 1,946 crore. It might be possible that the said funds also include salary of officers. The amount of Rs.1,946 crore is meager. Hon. Minister around 1000 dengue deaths have taken place in Delhi only and you are stating that the Government has launched a very big programme.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to state that the drugs sprinkled by domestic breeding checkers under Anti-Larva Programme are substandard. I am making a biggest revelation. Hon. Minister might be aware that a seminar was organised recently. When the Government ordered to control the breeding of mosquitoes, the seminar participants stated that they do not have adequate technical staff. Just now a seminar was held to control Dengue and Chikunguniya. The Hon. Minister may have attended the



seminar. The technical staff and the persons implementing the programme said they are unable to control the spread of Chikunguniya and Dengue. How can we live with this fact. We should find a solution to the said problem. The Government said that a long term policy is being formulated for Dengue and Chikunguniya and the motion is passed in a seminar organised by your department that we can live with Dengue and Chikunguniya because the said mosquito can bite at any place be it home or outside the home. The mosquitoes are of two types. I would like to know the reason for not discussing long term action plan, health challenges in such a technical seminar organised by the Government. Through you, I would like to know the details of action taken by the Government if such issues were raised during the seminar.

Hon. Minister, I would like to give some suggestions. A severe shortage of technical staff has arisen in the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme. I don't know as to whether the Government is aware of it or not. Many people have retired. There is no staff to control spread of the said diseases. When dengue outbreak occurred in walled city of Bikaner, I wrote a letter to the Director and requested him to send a team there. They did not have adequate staff. Therefore, a team from Jaipur is sent and people in Jaipur had to call team from somewhere else. No team from Centre visits that affected place and any kind of mosquito repellent is not sprayed. They make people understand that the Government is not capable of controlling Dengue and Chikunguniya. It is set to spread. When these kind of things emerge, the Government should be concerned, as to why technical staff is saying these kind of things. I would like to know whether technical staff is likely to be appointed under long term action plan formulated by the Government? This is my first suggestion and question also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai-North): Do not speak much, otherwise dengue mosquito will bite you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Whether dengue mosquito will bite me or not, I do not know, but just now a leader from your party asked a new leader if he is a mosquito? Journalists are saying that he is a mosquito, he replied that he is a dengue mosquito ...*(Interruptions)* This dengue mosquito is probably going to bite you. ...*(Interruptions)* He may get bitten by dengue mosquito ...*(Interruptions)* Appoint technical staff in a time bound manner. A high level monitoring committee should be constituted which should continuously receive reports from

health departments of all the States. An awareness campaign should be launched to make the citizens aware in this regard. People should be made aware in regard preventing breeding of mosquitoes. I do not see any hoardings anywhere. The Government can give advertisements in the newspapers. The big advertisements about various achievements of the Government with various pictures is published daily in the newspaper. Non-eligible photographs are also put in the advertisements. The Government is not publishing any advertisements to make people aware about controlling Dengue, malaria and chikunguniya. The Government wants to control Dengue and Malaria in the entire country by meagre allocation of Rs. 1,946 crore. Do not tell the people how to live with chikunguniya and dengue but try to control it. The Government should make general public aware about seasonal diseases through 'Nukkad Natacks' Chaupals in villages and special programmes at Doordarshan. Central expert team of vector borne diseases should visit the affected areas. If the Government is not having regular team, it can have or outsource it or even hire it on contractual basis but please send the team. If the Government requires FDI for this purpose, it can do so. Do not bring FDI in all retail sector, but FDI is required in this case, the Government can take it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I would like to say that the Government should launch campaign through chaupals in villages, nukkad 'Nataks', advertisements on Doordarshan and radio and make people aware how to control it, how one can amend his/ her habits so that mosquito bite can be prevented. Dengue and chikunguniya eradication drive should be launched throughout the year. Whenever it rains, Malaria outbreak occurs along with it dengue also emerges. Chikunguniya is its by-product. The Government calls it seasonal disease and therefore the Government waits for change in season. The experts say that the mosquito dies automatically at 16 degree temperature. Try to understand the difficulty of the man who gets infected by mosquito bite. Shri Raman Deka is present here, he was telling me this morning only that it took almost one year for him to recover from dengue.

When mosquito which causes malaria bites a person, he gets well within three to four days but the mosquito which causes dengue causes much pain. When an MP takes one year to get well, the common citizens whom you talk about might be handicapped for life if he has dengue. Therefore, please do not take it lightly. The discussion in

the House today is on this issue only. No vaccine has yet been discovered for dengue. People have been unsuccessfully trying to do so for a lot of years. Therefore, proper study and research is needed for dengue vaccine. You can invite FDI in study and research, I would support you. But please do not bring FDI in retail. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Advocators of FDI have not been able to do anything in this regard.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Then why is it being brought in retail? This means that you believe we need to learn to live with dengue and chikunguniya. ...*(Interruptions)*  
As there was a discussion in your technical seminar.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. All your questions regarding clarification have been asked.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, this is a very serious subject. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on it in the House. Hon. Minister should not take it lightly as even after one bite of this mosquito there are bad effects for next six to eight months, there is pain in joints and many other kind of ailments begin to appear. Therefore, through you, I say this again to the Hon. Minister that this should not be taken lightly. It needs to be controlled. If he needs to bring FDI in it, we are ready to welcome it but please do not bring it in retail sector.

Madam, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: The next speaker is Shri Shailendra Kumar but Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar has requested to speak first as she has to go to Kolkata for celebrating her marriage anniversary therefore I cannot deny her request. I give her my best wishes. Please speak now.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you allowed me to speak before Shri Shailendra Kumar and I am grateful to him also for allowing me to debate on such a serious issue.

*[English]*

This is a very very important issue. As the Junior Minister in the Health Department has placed the records in the upper House two-three days back, it is alarming to note that till the month of November there have been reported cases of dengue to the extent of 35,000 and 216 people have already lost their lives in the country. This disease has no treatment. This dengue has no vaccine. If

we put this question to this hon. House as to who is ruling this country do not be under any illusion we are not ruling this country, this country is being ruled by *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* and in some places *Anopheles* is ruling it and this time 216 people have not been killed. 216 is the death toll this year and it has been rising over the past three years. In 2010 it was 110; in 2011 it was 169; and this year only till the month of November we have lost 216 people. My heart really goes out to those families for no fault of theirs. It is totally a question of neglect on the part of this Government.

At the same time, I would like to congratulate the Government of West Bengal where the Health Minister in-charge is Hon'ble Chief Minister Ms. Mamata Banerjee. The least number of cases of the disease recorded has been in West Bengal - only 80 cases in Kolkata and 9 death has occurred in West Bengal because the Government has taken serious steps. This is a recorded version of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what she is saying.

...*(Interruptions)\**

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Nine death has taken place. Only 80 cases have been reported. The Government has taken immediate steps to sanction money, no doubt from the NRHM. Rs.16 lakh to the Kolkata Municipal Corporation; Rs. 3 lakh each to the municipalities of Siliguri, Howrah, Asansol and Rs. 75,000 each to 40 other municipalities to cause awareness and prevent the disease. The only way to stop this disease is by prevention of the mosquitoes from spreading. To prevent the growth of the mosquitoes, larvicide has to be used.

The most important point is that for this particular incident, for this particular calamity the onus lies not only with the Health Ministry. It has to be a coordinated effort of other Ministries also. The effect of global warming has caused insufficient rainfall in certain places at odd times. Yesterday there was a little bit of rainfall in Delhi. In the last two months we have seen in different States a little bit of rainfall occurring. It is not enough to wash away the larvae. But it is enough to cause stagnation of water in which the larvae is growing. So, the Ministry of Environment is involved here.

On the other hand, the Urban Development Ministry is also involved. The JNNURM was formed for making drains and sewage system throughout the country up to

\* Not recorded.

the mark, so that the people who are living not only in the urban slums, but the poorer people towards the rural areas also get proper drainage. That money has not been used properly and that Ministry also has to be brought in here because this dis-coordinated urbanization is resulting in clogging of the big drains. In my constituency Barasat I know that the huge drain which was supposed to carry the sewage of Barasat town is clogged by urbanization and slum dwellers are sitting on the drain. This is supposed to carry the sewage to the Vidyadhari river, but it is stagnating. So, the larvae is getting a chance to grow in that water. The Urban Development Ministry also has to be brought in. The Health Ministry should form a different task force and bring in the Ministries of Environment and Urban Development. To cause the larvicide to be effective, proper awareness and proper spraying of insecticides have to be done. The World Health Organisation has to be taken into confidence because they have projects in which they will help our country; they will help whichever country appears before them, so that they will send technical teams who will guide us as to how the larvicide function can be made more effective.

Previously, some 50 years back, a kind of fish, the gappi fish, used to be let loose in these drains, which would take up the larva. Now-a-days, no such project is being taken up.

The prevention of this disease lies in the larvicide, lies in the awareness and lies in the formation of a task force, like they have done in West Bengal, in which different other Ministries cooperate and coordinate so that these people, the common man, who are not aware of the disease, can be made aware. Everybody is not versed in medical science. So, it has to be made known to them when the mosquito is biting and that this particular mosquito bites during the day. This is an aggressive biter. It bites during the early morning and towards the sunset time. So, people have to be made aware of the fact that at this particular time of the day, they have to be careful so that they do not get bitten by the mosquito at that time. This kind of awareness programme will have to be taken forward.

The virus is changing its genotype very frequently. There are four serotypes and among those four serotypes, there are certain genotypes. They are changing the genotypes and avoiding the treatment. So, some research will have to be taken up by entomologists, and the Ministry will have to take this also into account, to prevent this from becoming an epidemic.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I thank Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao for giving calling Attention Notice on a very important issue of public importance. I would like to associate myself with this issue and speak in the House.

Today we are debating on dengue and chikunguniya but I remember that Yogi Adityanath had brought this issue under the Rule 193 and Calling Attention. Encephalitis, mental fever and malaria, if gone undetected and not diagnosed by the doctor would be termed as viral fever. Madam, I would like to assure you that the statistics given by Hon. Minister are wrong. Thousands of people die. In a particular state thousands of people die but at the national level crores of people die each year. As far as dengue is concerned, Hon. Minister has said while reading a report in the House that it is viral and it is caused due to mosquito bites. It is true but it is regrettable that there is a shortage of platelets in dengue and we have to transfuse platelets in patient's body to save him. Today I would like to ask through you in which primary health centre or hospital has the Union Government made platelets and transfusion facility available. In most of the poor areas, there is no facility of transfusion of platelets and due to it I think thousands of people die. My colleague Shri Meghwal said and it is true that if Yash Chopra had not died of dengue, no one would have noticed it. FDI was mentioned and it was taken lightly but it is a very serious issue. We visit our areas and see that many people are admitted in hospitals. When we go to those hospitals we are informed that they died due to fever. This is the reason that dengue and chikunguniya have not been eradicated, particularly, in areas in Uttar Pradesh and Purvanchal or be it Nepal, Bangladesh, Jharkhand, Bihar or Purvanchal, particularly in Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad etc where patients have been found on a large scale and maximum number of people have got dengue. Hon. Minister just talked about responsibility of all States and also said that it is the responsibility of these States to prevent it. Both the Union Government and State Governments used to take joint responsibility as till the time it is not done these diseases cannot be kept in check. Especially the topic of awareness is important. You give advertisements. But this disease is not going to end by advertisements. People in villages at present do not even know what dengue and chikunguniya are? It is said that Chikunguniya causes joint pain for 2 to 5 days but I would like to say that patients remain sick for weeks altogether and even become



handicapped. Here you stated that no deaths are caused by chikunguniya.

Hon. Minister I would like to assure you and you should come with me to witness that this disease kills people, make them handicapped, causes joint pain and people die a miserable death. This is the condition right now. We have very carefully read the Report presented by you.

Secondly, I would like to know what is causing this disease? We have not ascertained any information in this regard till date. We need to find information in this regard and I would like to say especially about the vaccine you mentioned that there is neither any vaccine nor any medicine for this disease till date. How would we be saved from this disease or keep a check on this disease as you stated in the report that there is no vaccine or medicine for this disease.

Therefore, if this kind of reply is given, it is very unfortunate. Thousands of people are dying and the Government is stating that no vaccine or medicine is available for treatment of this disease. Normally we see that doctor diagnoses it and prescribe fever medicine for it. If the patient complains about joint pains, then doctor prescribe pain killer, but a particular vaccine or drug for treatment of this disease has not been developed. It is very unfortunate.

As the Hon'ble Minister stated that the budgetary provision of Rs. 1,946 crore was made for vector borne diseases. But the information which the House seeks is the details of budgetary provisions made for Dengue and Chikunguniya. The Government has stated the figure of Rs. 1,946 crore. It should make separate provision for dengue, chikunguniya, encephalitis brain fever and malaria. The Government claims that malaria has been completely eradicated from the country. But even today, malaria outbreak is occurring. The Government has eradicated malaria, but a large number of people are becoming victims of Malaria. Therefore, a separate budgetary provisions should be made in this regard and as far as official figures are concerned 35066 persons have died due to dengue and 14227 persons have died due to chikunguniya. These are official figures and are absolutely false. If you want to know the reality you should visit Gorakhpur and you have visited it.

I remember you visited the place. You might have observed that particularly after receding of flood water, small puddles remain at many places, and as per my

opinion, it is a major cause of spread of many diseases. Shri RPN Singh ji is present here, he represents Poorvanchal and holds Ministerial portfolio also. He knows that many people die due to this disease. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this regard and other Hon'ble Members have also done this. The Government should make a separate budgetary provision in this regard. If the Government has to take foreign assistance in this regard, it should be taken. The vaccine and drugs are available for its treatment but we have not been able to ward off the disease till now. The Hon'ble Minister has talked about entomological surveillance, vector control, case management, laboratory management and clinical diagnosis but nothing is proving effective in this regard. All doctors and scientists have failed in it. If the Government has to take assistance from foreign countries, it should take without any hesitation and make separate budgetary provisions for it and enable the country getting rid of this disease. With these words, I would like to request the Government to give detailed reply to the question asked by Hon'ble Members in this regard.

*[English]*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Madam Speaker. It is an important motion under Calling Attention. Already, several of my colleagues have raised some pertinent questions on the massive outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya — the two important and major viral diseases in our country these days.

Madam, the Minister in his statement here has categorically said that the occurrence of this disease is mainly due to various factors — manmade and environmental factors. I think it has been ascertained correctly. In case of Dengue incidence, as per the figure which has been mentioned for the current year till date, the detected cases are 35,066 and the death toll is 216. It is not a point of any consolation because the death rate is a very high rate of incidence. In many cases, actual reporting is not there. There are many factors which are taken into account to ascertain the disease in the primary incidence. That is why, in many cases, underreporting is always there. Though the case-fatality rate is minimum, we should not be satisfied with our present position.

In this respect, my colleague, Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, claimed that no death had taken place in Kolkata or in West Bengal this year. But in the record given by the Ministry of Health of the Government of West Bengal, in the month of September this year, the total number of

people affected by Dengue cases 2,033, including Kolkata Metropolitan City, and the death toll is seven. So, it is not that there are zero deaths. This is not the factual position. Though it is underreported, there is a massive outbreak. The cases have not been detected in proper time due to lack of proper investigative facilities at the grass-roots level. I would like to quote from *The Statesman*, an English Daily, published from Kolkata. They have reported on Dengue on 11 September, 2012. It was reported:

"That the official report from a team sent by the Union Health Ministry to visit West Bengal following an outbreak of Dengue had sought to blame the recurrence of the killer disease in the State, especially in Kolkata, on historical reasons and faulty test reports due to non-availability of updated equipment."

That was their finding. So, there is a lack of coordination and lack of proper investigative facilities.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your clarificatory question. You are not asking the question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, I am putting the question. This is an important thing. Lack of coordination among all the stakeholders is a serious problem. Lack of investigative facilities and lack of management facilities were also the there. Underreporting is a major cause.

That is why, my concrete suggestion and observation is that this is an abject failure on the part of the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme. We have to appreciate the fact that this Programme is not being implemented effectively. This is the factual position. Whatever lacunae are there, the Government should review them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: There should be effective implementation of the Programme in coordination with all the stakeholders, and priority should be given for proper preparation in the intermediate period, that is, before the recurrence of the epidemic again. That is most important, but that is also lacking. Hence, that point should be taken into consideration.

So far as treatment is concerned, scientifically, we know that there are no antibiotics to treat the patients. We are helpless there. There is no supportive treatment. But most of the affected patients are our children and infants.

And during the case of the fatal cases like Dengue and hemorrhagic fever which is an acute emergency and for acute emergency diseases, there is no treatment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You are not asking the question. Please ask the question and conclude.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Within two minutes, I will conclude. So, dedicated and intensive treatment facilities should be there. I want to know whether the Government has made any arrangement to have an intensive facility for the treatment and care of the affected children and infants. At least up to the district level, this facility should be made available. That is necessary. Blood transfer facilities particularly the platelets should reach the affected people. That should be ensured.

The next thing is the corporates. During this kind of emergency, the people are helpless. Proper awareness is not there. With this emergency situation, corporate hospitals are exploiting our people. The poor people are being exploited. So, there is no standard protocol of treatment. So, throughout the country, a standard protocol of treatment of Dengue and Chikungunya and other viral diseases should be there. These protocols should be given down to the district level.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: One important thing is there Madam. Though the diseases are vector borne yet during the transmission of contaminated blood, we know that malaria can be spread by transmission of contaminated blood with malaria parasite. Similarly, this sort of viruses may be transmitted through contaminated blood or through transmission of blood products. So, this part should be taken care of. With this, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam, that after seeing the report it becomes evident that the Hon'ble Minister is not taking dengue issue as seriously as it should have been taken and it is very unfortunate. This disease is not one two day old, it was identified around 10 years ago. As per WHO report, around 40 per cent population is at risk of getting infecting with this disease and India is the most affected country among the Asian countries. But the Hon'ble Minister is not taking such a serious issue as seriously as it required to be taken. In the reply to a question in Rajya Sabha recently the Minister has stated that 15535 dengue cases were

identified in the year 2009 and 35000 cases have been identified upto 15th November, 2012. As per figures, it has increased by more than 100 per cent during the last three years. Total of 35000 is incorrect. Just now, our colleague has told everything in this regard. We want to focus on Andhra Pradesh, and Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh particular. 6 persons have died in a village to Chandragonda Mandal of Ashwarapaet Assembly Constituency in my parliamentary constituency in Khammam district. I visited the place. Villagers do not let me enter the village from morning to evening. While standing there, I called the doctors, NGO vans and they were forced to give medical treatment standing on road and laying hospital bed in the schools. I am not saying all these things without any basis. Recently, 'The Hindu' newspaper made a quote in regard to my district. An independent organisation has conducted survey in this regard. As per survey, the Central Malaria Laboratory has stated that the highest number of cases have been reported from Khammam district.

State-wise and district-wise details have been given in the reply to a question asked in the regard. The Hon'ble Minister had provided districtwise and Statewise details. It was stated in the reply that 216 deaths took place there. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to constitute a team in this regard and appoint me as its Member. The Hon'ble Minister has stated the figure of 216 in regard to the entire country. If the figures of one district are more than it, then how is it true. Appoint me its Member, and take report within a week. I will visit every village. The Government is not taking it seriously because of the false report. This is the problem. Due to it, lakhs of people are dying in the country.

No medicine is available in public health centres. The Hon'ble Minister has stated that free kits are being supplied in Public Health Centres. It is absolutely wrong. Nothing is available in Public Health Centres. Minimum 5-6 days are required to diagnose dengue. When a person gets affected with fever, he has to go through memory laboratory tests for diagnosis of dengue. But the said facility is not available in any village. Many villages are lacking any kind of medical facility.

Madam, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister, that the Government may tell anything or present any false report in the Parliament, but the Government is responsible for countrywide deaths taking place due to dengue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nama Nageswaraji, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, I would like to say just one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Government should take it seriously, after this calling attention motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nama Nageswara Raoji, you have spoken much, now please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Hon'ble Minister should clearly state it in his speech about the concrete solution to immediately solve this problem. This is a very serious disease. Small children are dying due to it. The poor are selling their property. Farmers are selling their agricultural land of one-two acres. The Hon'ble Minister is not taking it seriously in absence of correct figures. Please sought the correct figures. In a way, you are misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: How I let you speak. Your name is not in the list ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Speaker, Madam, at the outset I would like to thank the hon. Members.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, please speak in Hindi so that the whole national can understand you.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: A lot of figures are in English therefore, I would use mixed language. I am thankful to Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal who started this

\* Not recorded.

discussion. I also thank Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and Shri Nama Nageswara Rao. I respect those Members too who could not speak. ...(*Interruptions*) He is a patient now while I was a patient in the past when you were here in 2003. I was ill for 6 months due to dengue. I would like to inform the Hon. Members respectfully that we cannot talk everything on party lines and talk about who is in power or not. It is perhaps for the first time in the country that almost all political parties are in power in States. All the parties in the House are in power in some or the other State. Whom do we blame after all, we blame ourselves. Everyone is aware that health is a State subject. I would like to congratulate the UPA Government and it is not even a question of taking credit! Despite it being a State subject the UPA Government gave 90 thousand crore rupees in 8 years to State Governments for National Rural Health Mission and I am hopeful that the amount would increase threefold in the next 5 years. The UPA was not under any compulsion to do so as it is a State subject and not a Centre subject such as railways, finance or foreign affairs. We are helping State Governments in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Minister, please tell for what purpose the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is there?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Please take your seat, I will tell. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is there because there is Ministry of Health in States as well. If you say that any State is ready to close Ministry of Health then I am ready to run it. ...(*Interruptions*) Our job is to provide technical support regarding health to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Hundred per cent technical support is being provided. I said it in the beginning that it could be my party, Congress, their party or some other party, so please do not talk on party lines on this subject. I am just saying that you need to think on this subject other than party lines. Someone asks what are we doing, I am saying that it was 2003 when for the first time a person got dengue. Now should I pin it on BJP Government? I am not blaming them. ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: How could he reply like this?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would like to say that there are two things in this regard and it would be wrong to say that they are only in India. I would have been happier if my colleagues had researched a bit which is very easy to do on internet in this age. This is a global problem. At present around 50 million i.e. 5 crore cases of dengue infection take place in the world. Apart from this there are 12 South-East Asian countries with a population of 1.8 billion, our population is 120 crores. Just in South-East countries there is a risk of dengue in a population of 180 crore people. There are around 75 per cent of global diseases in South-west region. Along with this if I talk about our neighbouring countries the extent of disease is huge, I do not want to give figures in this regard. I am not talking of only South-East Asia Pan-American Health Organisation stated that just like there is world Health Organisation, there are around 30 countries of American continent are its members.

[*English*]

Pan-American Health Organisation stated "Dengue fever is spread in Americas, and the outbreaks are occurring every three to five years. From 2001 to 2007, in five years, more than 30 countries of America had notified having total of 43,32,731 cases of dengue and 1299 deaths."

[*Translation*]

I mean to say that there are 30 Pan-American countries and there are lakhs of cases there due to which people are dying.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Please talk about India.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You are also talking about FDI therefore, I am informing you. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not know what you were saying about bringing it from there. You mentioned FDI after each word.

**13.00 hrs.**

...(*Interruptions*) I would also like to say that almost all MPs stressed on the fact that nothing is happening in India and rest of the countries are doing everything.

I would like to say this in the House that no country in the world has developed a vaccine for it, then how is it possible to bring FDI? When they have not made anything then how and under what pretext would they give it to India? But it is commendable that a French pharmaceutical company Sanofi Pasteur is conducting phase-3 trials in



Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Alongwith this trials are being conducted in Latin America, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil. In India the trials are being conducted in Bangalore, Ludhiana, Kolkata, Pune and Delhi. At present its trials are being conducted in all the regions across the globe and if it is passed in trial and fast clinical trial than in near future we would obtain its vaccine. We should also remember that when any vaccine or medicine is developed in any country it is not limited only to one country, it is accessible to all across the globe. The medicines are manufactured by Indian companies are being exported to 211 countries by Indian pharmaceutical companies. The vaccines developed by India are exported to 150 countries at present. Do not be under any wrong perception that if we do not develop any vaccine, it would not be available anywhere else in the world. When it comes to medicine, capsules, whenever it is made in any part of the world it is immediately available in rest of the world. Not only our country but the whole world is struggling to tackle dengue, chikunguniya and trying to keep it under check and therefore, I said that there is no question of any party or any person. I urge everyone that the entire country should be united to tackle this.

A number of Hon. Members say that no advertisements are published. I would like to further speak for one more minute to inform the Hon. Members so that they do not mention it again in any other question, related or unrelated with it. The advertisements published in newspapers by the Ministry were thrown by people after not even properly noticing it. No one can ask about that either, if people have any information.

Now for the first time, the Ministry has given the 160 crore rupees, previously meant for advertisements to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 60 channels which comprise of 30 channels in Doordarshan and 30 regional radio channels. This includes 30 Doordarshan regional channels in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi etc. languages from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and 30 regional radio channels. We have bought half an hour of prime time in these channels. It has been 6 months since it has been broadcasting. We have empanelled around 5500 doctors across the country in every state made a list of the doctors and from Kashmir to Kanyakumari we empanelled 50 local doctors. Some of them are cancer specialists, others are vector borne diseases specialist, orthopedicians, gynecologists, heart specialist etc. more than 8000 programmes have been broadcast in the six months till date.

I wonder what will be the reply of any MP in the House if I ask whether he has watched the programme. How much interest do we show in ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen, I am talking openly at the moment. We criticise a lot. This programme is being broadcast for the last six months. Now, if someone says that he does not understand Telugu or Tamil, it is not my fault. The doctors in respective States talk in their languages be it a Hindi speaking State or other States such as Tamil in Tamil Nadu, Malayalam in Kerala and Assamese in Assam. If we do not even watch it ourselves then how will we publicize it? More than four to five thousand doctors have appeared on television and radio. I would like to inform that more than 400 programmes have been broadcast on vector borne diseases such as dengue and chikunguniya. I would like to humbly ask in this House that how much time do we give to awareness meetings, functions or workers in our Parliamentary Constituencies. There is a very simple precaution. Do not let water accumulate in the lawns or near your house. If there is water in any tyre, bottle or plants then it should be cleaned. How much do we clean in our houses or places around our houses and in the gathering of Congress and BJP or regional parties, if we ask ourselves. ...*(Interruptions)* Forgive me

*[English]*

we should be very frank ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

who can spread more information in the gatherings other than politicians? I do not think that politicians of different parties can spread awareness more than television or radio. When elections are announced we do campaign across the country and just in 15 days we even convince those who do not want to cast their vote but we do not campaign for our health or the health of our family.

I would just like to say that if you want me to write letters to Chief Ministers and Health Ministers on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to keep a check on this disease then I would do it but I think I am the Health Minister who has written the largest number of letters to Chief Ministers and Health Ministers. No one would have conducted more review meetings than I but this would not solve anything as this is an issue which requires all of us, including the House, MPs and the country to be united.

Some of my colleagues presented figures here and an MP from West Bengal said that there is no case in West Bengal. I would like to say that it is not correct to say that

there is no case in West Bengal. There have been around six thousand cases in West Bengal and three persons have died too, therefore, no State is free from it but Southern India is the most affected by it. I went there and held a meeting with the Ministers and Municipal Commissioners there. 60 people in Tamil Nadu, 59 in Maharashtra, 21 in Karnataka, 13 in Kerala, 9 in West Bengal, 15 in Punjab, 6 in Odisha, 6 in Madhya Pradesh and 4 people in Delhi died ...*(Interruptions)* In rest of the States 2-3-4 or lesser number of people died. I would like to say that you will counter my arguments and say that the figures you quoted are false. We have provided around two thousand test kits to State Governments for test in laboratories.

And I would like to say that Union Government is not in power there, the State Government is in power there. As I said earlier, the State Governments are from different parties. How do the State Governments conduct tests and send laboratory test cases and figures regarding dengue patients and deaths due to it? We rely on State Governments of different political parties for accumulation of these figures. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not name any mechanism to post a person in each village, dispensary or hospital to give us false figures. The confirmed figures which are sent by State Governments are our point of reference while replying in the House, whether it is me or any other colleague. When the opposition is in power it relies on the same figures. In a democracy we have to rely on it and particularly on State Subjects.

I respect the concern shown by the hon. Members. I hope that the third medical trial of encephlitis will lead to a vaccine, with the help of which we can reduce the number of deaths as we have been able to reduce the deaths with the help of other vaccines. Alongwith it, we would continue the awareness campaign through television and radio. I would like to humbly say to everyone that not only on this but on every subject regarding health and almost every disease I would prepare information covering 3-4 pages. Everyone can translate it in their respective languages. Respected Members can spread information in their respective constituencies regarding prevention, control, treatment and facilities provided by the Government regarding all diseases.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7591/15/12]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 pm.

**13.12 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.20 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)*

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2011...CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item no. 9, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill.

Shri Prabodh Panda to continue.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must thank you for calling me today to complete my speech. I had made some points yesterday. I want to add more points.

The Bill expands the definition of 'properties' by using the phrase 'instruments of any form, including but not limited to those listed in the original definition'. So, there is an apprehension that in the coming days more items would be included. Even the traditional instruments of the tribal people, like the bow and arrows will be included by some State Governments through their own criminal laws. In this amendment, even the lethal weapons are also included. So, this sort of thing will be very detrimental in terms of atrocities on the people. I am just referring to the use of Section 39 of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. It is grossly misused. Not only that, it is used to intimidate various public protests and dissents over the public policy. Dissenters are treated like criminals and it is a mockery of our freedom. In some States, if anybody questions the Chief Minister in a public meeting as to why the price of the fertilizer has increased, he is branded as a 'Maoist' and was arrested. For drawing a cartoon against the politically powerful people, the artist was arrested. It happens in West Bengal and in other parts of our country.

The hon. Minister may be knowing better the situation that is prevailing in the State of Chhattisgarh. What happened in Sarkelguda? What happened in Bijapur District? I met the hon. Home Minister in this regard. The

local people do not have any right. The tribal people and the poor people do not have any right for performing the Seed Festival, which is called 'Beej Pungam'. They gathered there and firing took place. So, all sorts of misuse and abuse are taking place. ...(*Interruptions*)

So, I think it would be better not to press for passing the Bill today itself. It would be better to defer it as more scrutiny is required and more discussion is required. It is not only that; law and order is a State subject. So, all the State Governments should be taken into confidence. All the political parties should be taken into confidence. Otherwise, it would be a draconian law, like the POTA and the TADA. So, this is the apprehension.

So, I would request the Minister, through you, not to press for passing this Bill in this Session itself. Please take more time and do not be in a hurry to pass this Bill. Have discussion with the political parties, with the State Governments, and with all other stakeholders.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that this Bill has been brought forward to meet the commitments made at the Financial Action Task Force regarding the policies to combat money laundering and terror financing.

The Bill seeks to amend the definition of a person, definition of property, definition of terrorist act including threat to economic security of India and damage to its monetary stability. Now, my first point is that if the purpose is to face the challenge of economic security of India and the damage to its monetary stability by production, smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian currency, there are a number of laws and amendments to deal with them. If needed, another separate law may be brought forward. But, without doing so, to include it in the UAPA, there is every possibility of its being misused.

What is our experience with the UAPA so far? The UAPA was amended in 2004 and 2008. In the 2008 amendment, some of the draconian provisions of the POTA were again brought back. As a result, who are made the victims? The Muslim youth were the most vulnerable victims of the draconian provisions. The draconian provisions of the UAPA are used to deny the normal process of justice, while there is no time-bound procedure for the judicial process. In some cases, these young men have been incarcerated for ten to fourteen years as under-trials and then finally acquitted by the courts as being innocent.

Several reliable groups of concerned citizens and organizations including the Delhi Teachers Solidarity have collected the details of these cases, they have revealed how the court judgments themselves have strongly indicted the investigation agencies for the biased mentality against the Muslim youth and in several cases, manipulation and presentation of concocted evidence against the innocent young men was proved. Many of them were arrested arbitrarily when they were just eighteen or nineteen years of age, implicated in dozens of cases, incarcerated for over ten years and each of them was, as held by the courts, innocent. This happened in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and in other parts of the country. If you like, I may give the list. No compensation and rehabilitation have been given to them. No punishment has been given to the investigating officers who have concocted or misrepresented the evidence, for which these muslim youths were forced to put into a number of years in jail. No accountability on the guilty police officers and intelligence agency has been sought by the Government.

At the time of the passage of the 2008 amendment of the Act, our Party CPI(M) had warned of the consequences of keeping such provisions which were akin to TADA and POTA. Experience has shown the legitimacy of the apprehensions expressed at that time.

At this backdrop, Government puts forth another amendment without reviewing and reconsidering the draconian provisions that have already been there in the UAPA. So, review and reconsideration of the UAPA is the urgent need of the time. Without doing so, the Government puts forth the amendment. Such amendments will make it more stringent and the possibility of misuse might occur again.

Now, as to the present Bill, the first objection is about the definition of a person which includes "an individual, a HUF, a company, a firm, an association of persons, any agency, office or branch owned and controlled by any person."

This is a serious thing. A person means a person only and the terminology should be restricted to its general usage in criminal law. The Standing Committee has also recommended to that effect. At the same time, bringing an association of persons or body of individuals under the definition of person will or may give leverage to the investigating officer and could lead to harassment. This provision may allow misuse of the Act because a person who may be completely unaware of the terrorist activities

done by any other person of that body or organization will be subject to punishment or harassment. The same possibility is very much there where it is told about raising funds. It is proposed that funds to be used or intended to be used for aiding or supporting terrorist activities would come under this provision.

Now, the question is this : By what mechanism will it be proved that the fund is intended to be used for terrorist activities? Is there no chance of misuse? The provision may even paralyze statutory bodies which are supposed to protect the rights of citizens like Human Rights Commission. The UAPA had failed to curb problem of Maoists menace or terrorist activities done by them or by the terrorist groups of North-Eastern States which have their own private militia and raise financial resources by extorting money from agencies of development projects. But after the Mumbai attack on 26/11 of 2008, UAPA was used to target a particular community of the country. Has it showed justice? How far is it right or fair to confiscate movable or immovable property on the basis of material evidence when the trial cannot be concluded on account of the death of the accused, as it is proposed in the Bill?

So, my particular suggestion is that without hurrying in passing the Bill, it is better to defer the Bill and have much consultation about this Bill, and to make, review and reconsider of the draconian provisions in the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. Then, we can consider the Bill. Hence, I would like to kindly request the hon. Home Minister to give up the Bill for further discussion.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): The original Bill regarding the Unlawful Activities Prevention Amendment Bill, 2011 was introduced in the year 1967. It was brought to check the unlawful activities and to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country. In the year 2004 a clause regarding terrorist activities was added to it and in the year 2008, a clause regarding funding of terrorist activities was also added to it.

I would like to say two or three points about it. The Government has made a provision of punishment in this Amendment Bill. If a person mobilises funds directly or indirectly, legally or illegally within the country or outside the country and the said funds are used in terrorist activities, the provision of punishment has been made in this regard.

I would like to say two things in this regard. The

Standing Committee had recommended that a provision for seven years punishment should be made. But the Government has reduced it to five years. Secondly the Government has made no mention in the Bill as to how it will locate the money, means resources which can be used for terrorist activities. The agency and mechanism available with the Government in this regard is very complicated.

The hon'ble Minister, the Government has defined 'person' in the introductory amendment Bill. The Government has brought under its ambit a 'person', 'Hindu Undivided Family', 'Company' and 'firm'. I would like to mention that if anyone from Hindu Undivided family commits a crime, the entire family will be convicted. The Standing Committee has considered it seriously. The Law Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs have also expressed their views in this regard many a times. The Members of the Standing Committee are eminent persons. The Standing Committee has refused it. The Standing Committee said:

[*English*]

"The Committee is not convinced by the inclusion of 'Hindu Undivided Family' under the term 'person' in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 2011. The Committee feels that a person means a person only and the terminology should be so used which is generally used in the criminal law. However, since the Home Secretary has agreed to change the definition, the Committee suggest that a *via media* may be found under which HUF is not brought under the purview of UAPA Act."

[*Translation*]

In the initial stage, the Home Department and the Secretary have talked about including it in the Bill but after that when census was reached that HUF will not be included in it, then what was the need to include it in this Amendment Bill? Shri P.C. Chacko was also saying that it is inappropriate. This amendment is contrary to rules and social structure. I would like to submit that as per the Standing Committee report and the reality of the Society if any person commits criminal offence or gets involved in the terrorist activity, the entire family cannot be held responsible for it. Sometimes the Head of the family is not even aware if a person gets indulged in any such activity, therefore, punishing the entire family for it seems appropriate. I would like to thank the Government for inserting Section 22 A, B and C in the Bill.

Many laws were framed in this country, but the Government has not executed them properly. If funds are



mobilised by any society, company or trust for carrying out unlawful activity it is held responsible for it as it is led by Director, officer or a concerned person. But if later on he proves that he does not have any involvement in it, he will be acquitted. If CMD of a company is involved in any unlawful activity, the Chairman may not be aware of it but the entire company is held responsible for it. If a high ranking official get an unlawful activity done through a lower ranking official, the company is saved because the concerned officer has no involvement in it. We want that the Government should make clarification in this regard. It should be amended.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a provision in this Bill that an organization involved in terrorist activities will be declared as unlawful for five years instead of two years but what will happen after five years? Whether organisations involved in the terrorist activities cannot be banned permanently? Why the ban for longer period cannot be imposed? If it is banned for a longer period, then its activity can be checked forever. While formulating the said law, the Government has not taken the views and cooperation in the desired manner from the States in which these kind of organisations are running. Only Karnataka and Daman-Diu have been referred to in this regard.

Sir, I would like to mention an incident concerning my constituency. The Government has covered fake currency transactions under unlawful activities. I would like to thank you for it. A psychological pressure will be formed. My constituency is adjacent to Nepal. Here illegal transaction of arms and counterfeit currency takes place on a large scale. The most shocking thing is that this activity is done in collaboration of SSB, who are supposed to provide security to the country. Therefore, I would like to submit that the border security agency under the Ministry is not working properly. The Government should develop a mechanism to keep check on it. Otherwise, the Government may formulate good legislations, but the way out will not be evolved without proper execution.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI ARJUN ROY: With these words while supporting the said Bill in parts, I conclude my speech.

\* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here today to participate in this discussion on the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act 1967 which was enacted for certain specific reasons to provide effective prevention of unlawful activities of individuals and associations in the late 1960s.

The scope of the Act was widened in 2004 by bringing the terrorist activities under its ambit. Now it is going to include terrorist financing. The UAPA was amended in 2004 by criminalizing raising of funds for terrorist acts, holding proceeds of terrorism, membership of a terrorist organisation, support given to a terrorist organisation and raising funds for a terrorist organisation.

Further in 2008, this UAPA was amended by enlarging the scope of the provisions of "funds" to ensure a broader coverage of the financing of terrorism offences. The definition of property was expanded to bring the legislation in line with the requirements of the International Convention of the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. A new section 51 (a) was inserted to give effect to the Union Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 and 1373 and to establish a mechanism for freezing, seizing and attaching funds. All these powers have been vested with the police force today.

My question is, has that been executed in any manner in our country? Has this empowerment been able to create fear amongst the minds of those who are indulging in terrorist activities? Has it persuaded their family members to pressurize them not to indulge in such fissiparous activities? The answer is 'No'. If the Government thinks otherwise, the hon. Minister may say how it has helped to curtail terrorist activities in our country and who are being prosecuted by this provision of the law.

This House is aware that on the basis of commitment made by India at the time of admission to the Financial Action Task Force various legislative and other legally binding measures are being taken. But the question is, has it been effective in preventing unlawful activities and dealing with the terrorist activities?

This FATF is an inter-governmental body founded in 1989. It has 36 members. As far as I understand, Asian member countries are India, Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong. I specifically mention these six names because these are the only Asian countries which are members of FATF. But are these countries the cradle or nerve centres of terrorist activities? Yes, I understand

that the primary policies issued by the FATF are the 40 recommendations on money laundering and nine special recommendations on terrorist financing.

The amendment in Section 15 of the principle Act with a purpose of enlarging the ambit of "terrorist acts" by incorporating the economic security of the country and to protect the monetary stability of our country by counterfeit Indian currency is being covered. Was the law not sufficient enough earlier that one has to bring in "terrorist tag" into this? By doing this, the domain of counterfeit notes that are being circulated comes from Finance to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I give an instance, Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, and you will understand it better. To give relief as a bad doctor goes on prescribing high dose of medicine to a patient one after another and finally the patient dies, my apprehension is that we are moving in that direction. It is enforcement of law that is needed, not empowerment. What happened in U.P.? Bank lockers were utilised to keep counterfeit notes in the safe. This was reported widely.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: The Standing Committee on Finance gave a report on this issue. Has the Government taken any action on that news item? A number of persons were apprehended but what action has been taken? ...(*Interruptions*) That report was before the Government. The Standing Committee on Finance is still awaiting the action taken note on that. By enlarging the scope of Section 17 of the Act, raising of funds both from legitimate or illegitimate sources by terrorist organizations or by terrorist gangs or by an individual terrorist is a terrorist act. Confiscation of proceeds of terrorism also forms a part of the definition of funds for financing of terrorism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I need two-three minutes to speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, we are short of time.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: That is why yesterday I had insisted that this is an Act. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You take only one minute.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: No, Sir, I cannot complete within one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What will I do? There are so many Members to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I will complete it. I need two-three minutes. That is all. I think this interruption will only prolong the discussion.

As I was saying, confiscation of proceeds of terrorism also forms a part of the definition of funds for financing of terrorism. I hope, dirty money that is being invested in stock market, real estate and many other lucrative businesses will now be targeted or confiscated. I am glad that because the Standing Committee put its foot down on the definition, on the term 'person', an amendment is being moved by the hon. Minister, by the Government stating that the person is an individual. I think the misconception that is going around, perhaps needs to be corrected. Whatever I understood is that a person means an individual and not a Hindu Undivided Family ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I am speaking on the Act. If I get disturbed like this, then I have nothing to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are seven Members yet to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: This is an Act which tramples into the individual liberty of the citizens. That is why we need more time to discuss this.

By adopting this amendment, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Union Government will proceed against those persons and organizations who do not fail to sympathise collect funds for LTTE and publicly oppose the ban that is imposed on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I remember today what I had said some years back when POTA was being discussed in the Joint Session of Parliament in the Central Hall.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken 10 minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: At that time, I had quoted, 'this is the best of times and this is the worst of times', as it was said in 'A Tale of Two Cities'. To deal with extraordinary situations, extraordinary decisions are needed to be taken. I had expressed my apprehension about the possible misuse of this special power. Today,

when I stand here to deliberate on the amendment of UAPA, I would again reiterate that the State as an apparatus has failed to ensure accountability.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not going to record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Then what is the point in standing here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken lot of time.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, this is not the way. Allow me to complete.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I asked you for three minutes and you had taken two minutes from it. Allow me to complete. If smaller parties are not allowed to participate in this Bill, then there is no point in giving our names and participating in this discussion. Only two or three major parties will participate. Let us make that the formula.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI SI (Hyderabad): Please do not cut our time, Sir.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: When I raised this issue yesterday, I was assured by the hon. Home Minister, the Leader of this House, that ample opportunity will be given. He is on record.

Today, when I stand here to deliberate on the amendment of UAPA, I would again reiterate that States, as an apparatus, have failed to ensure accountability of the guilty police and intelligence officials regardless of the political composition of Governments, that every "special law" to deal with extraordinary circumstances is misused. The rot is initiated by the exploitation of such legislation for political vengeance, and gives unprincipled police opportunity to run riot. Being an experienced former officer of that force, I hope, he, the present hon. Home Minister, understands the problem.

Therefore, my suggestion is that effective police reform remains the need of this hour.

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharampuri): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I would not take more than two or three minutes.

\* Not recorded.

Thank you very much for allowing me to participate on a significant Bill namely the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011. Sir, I welcome the amendments brought before this august House by the hon. Minister and I support the Bill.

With the amendment, the Government intends to make Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, more effective in preventing unlawful financial activities, money laundering, terror financing and circulation of fake Indian currency notes and term such acts as terror activities.

By amending Section 6 of the Principle Act, the Bill enhances the period of two years from five years, for which an association involved in terrorists acts, including terror financing will be declared unlawful.

The amendments widen the definition of terrorists act by including activities that threaten the economic security of our country and damage its monetary stability by production, smuggling or circulation of high quality of counterfeit currencies. These are all welcome steps.

The Bill also proposes penal action against persons involved in participating or organizing, or directing fund raising activities for any terrorists acts irrespective of the fact whether the source is legitimate or illegitimate. Besides, the Bill is sought to expand the definition of the person who can be charged under this Bill, including Hindu Undivided Family, a firm, an association, or body of individuals. In my opinion, this provision will pave the way for its misuse because a person who may be completely unaware of the terrorist activities of his sibling would be in trouble. The Standing Committee had also raised objections to it which provided under Section 2 of this Bill. The hon. Minister may kindly take note of it and rethink about this provision so far as it relates to inclusion of Hindu Undivided Family is concerned.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government that there is a widespread apprehension among the minority communities in the country that the said amendment will be misused by the Government servants, police, etc., to target the innocent people from the minority communities. They want its repeal as it has been massively abused for targeting innocent youths belonging to minority communities. They alleged that the Governments both the Union and the States have failed to ensure accountability of the guilty police and intelligence officials. I request the hon. Minister to consider this issue also.

I welcome that the Bill is aimed at more powers to the judiciary in dealing with the terror-related activities. This amendment will help our country in dealing with the financial and economic terrorism poised by internal and external forces. It also confers more powers to the judiciary to provide for attachment or forfeiture of property equivalent to the counterfeit Indian currencies involved in the offences, property equivalent to the value of the proceeds of terrorism.

With these words, I conclude my speech and support the Bill.

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Respected Deputy Speaker Sir, the entire country has been plagued by terrorist activities. There are secessionist groups as well as Maoists who have set up their own army. They collect wealth, extort people. Money laundering, terrorist funding and smuggling are taking place. This bill has been brought here in order to stop all these unlawful activities.

While talking about this bill, I am reminded of the past when laws like POTA and TADA were grossly misused. Those archaic laws have been used to torture and harass the common people. Thus I request Hon. Minister that the bill should be discussed at length and its pros and cons must be weighed before passing it so that there is not any kind of infringement upon the democratic rights of the people.

I would also warn the Government about the possibility of law and order getting engulfed in this law. As law and order is a state issue, the Central Government should be cautious while implementing this law.

Another serious problem is that the personal data which is being collected throughout the country for UID or NPR is being fed to the National Crime Records Bureau server. Details of bank accounts of the citizens will be associated with UID and will come under surveillance. So it will be possible for the Government to block accounts of any person at will. This will lead to unnecessary harassment of innocent people. Their fundamental rights will be at stake, their privacy will be infringed upon. This must be looked into.

Since there is paucity of time, I don't want to deliver a long speech. I respect the decision of the chair and thus, being a member of a small party, I conclude my speech with these few words. Thank you.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Edmund Burke rightly said: "People crushed by laws have no hopes but from power. If the laws are their enemies, they will be enemies to the law, and those who have much to hope and nothing to lose will always be dangerous".

Sir, I oppose this Bill because the present UAPA is worse than TADA and POTA. The safeguards that were there in POTA and TADA are not here. In POTA and TADA no case could have been filed without the express permission of an SP, which UAPA does not have. POTA and TADA say that the charge sheet cannot be filed without the permission of an SP. UAPA does not talk about that. UAPA increases the police powers of search, seizure and arrest. UAPA presumes the guilt of the accused under Section 43 (e). UAPA permits in camera trial and withholding the identity of the witness under Section 44. Section 46 allows intercepted communications to be used as evidence. An arrest without a warrant is permitted under UAPA. Section 268 of CrPC applies.

The Bill says that because of our commitment to FATF we are bringing this amendment. What about the article nos. 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations? Does not this present UAPA contravene the ICCPR, to which we are a signatory? What about the definition of 'terrorism'? Does not the definition of 'terrorism' contravene the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedom? Does not the proposed UAPA violate the principles laid down by the Supreme Court judgment in the D.K. Basu case? Does not UAPA go even further than TADA and POTA?

The Bill says that we are bringing this amendment because we have given a commitment to FATF. What about your commitment to the United Nations? You have accepted the United Nations Security Council Resolution Nos: 1333, 1363, 1373, 1390, 1455, 1526, 1566, 1617, 1735 and 1822 of 2008.

**15.00 hrs.**

You are talking about these Resolutions. But you have completely ignored the Resolution No. 1535 of the Security Council passed on 26th March, 2004, which reminded the States that they must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations of the International Law and should adopt

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\* English Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

such measures in accordance with the International Law, particularly, the Human Rights.

You talk about economic activity. With the proposed Amendment — you mark my words, Sir — legal remittance from Gulf which the Muslim youth are sending to our country will be controlled. You mark my words, Sir, this will happen.

Second thing, you talk about Amendment over here that ban should be increased from two to five years. I would remind the hon. Minister. In 1967 what did Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee say over here? In 1967 what did Shri George Fernandes say over here? They opposed even those two years. But now, you are increasing it to five years. How can you prove a banned organisation? It results, no conviction is there. This is again a retrograde step. The Minister will not agree with me. When an hon. Member was saying from here, the MoS said: "No, no it is not like POTA and TADA."

Let me give you examples, Sir. I am quoting FIR No. 23 of 2008, Delhi Special Police Cell; FIR No. 48 of 2007; FIR No. 89 of 2006; FIR No. 59 of 2006; FIR No. 95 of 2006; and FIR 96 of 2006. All these cases were booked under UAPA. These boys, just because they belong to Kashmir or they are Muslims, were languishing in jails for years. The courts of law exonerated them and you still feel that you will use UAPA against them! UAPA is used only against Muslims; UAPA is used against Dalits; UAPA is used against Tribals. And they are branded as Maoists. We do not want this draconian Act. This Act has to go.

This is a Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh. This is not the Government headed by \*..... P.V. Narasimha Rao. This is not the Government headed by the NDA. We have voted for this Government, for what? Is it to bring in such a legislation? ...*(Interruptions)*

I am concluding, Sir.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This word should be expunged from proceedings and do not take anybody's name.

*[English]*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Fine, Sir. But I still continue to hold on to that view.

In the last five years, 15 boys from Bihar — our Members are here from Bihar and they can tell me if I am

wrong — from Samastipur, from Madhubani, from Dharbhanga have been arrested under UAPA. Eighteen boys have been arrested from Bangalore; four from Nanded, Maharashtra. Mr. Home Minister, I would like to bring to your notice that I have gone to one the boy's house. What did the ATS seize from them? A book which contains supplications of duas Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad will explain to you.

*[Translation]*

Whether Masnoon Dua' book can be used for terrorism? It is insult to Muslims and Islam that this book has been used.

*[English]*

Another important point, Sir, which I want to bring to your notice is this. This is a new conspiracy hatched to target innocent Muslim educated youth. You ask the question: "Why are Muslims being alienated from the mainstream? Why are Tribals being alienated from the mainstream?" It is because of these Acts. These draconian Acts must be stopped.

You talk about FATF. We have passed Prevention of Torture Act. Does it conform to the Prevention of Torture Law, which has been given by the United Nations? It falls short of that.

You talk about remittance. I would give you a recent example of a famous journalist, who was arrested. His stepson had sent money from outside the country to India. That was used by the Delhi Special Police!

In conclusion, I would demand that this law should be repealed completely. Let the Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh issue a White Paper stating how many Muslim youth, how many Dalits and how many Tribals have been booked.

Now, I come to my last and final point, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Why can the Government not be bold and brave enough? The Delhi Special Police Cell comes under the Home Ministry. Why can you not suspend those erring officials? Why can you not take money from their salaries and pensions and pay the compensations to these boys? You are making them terrorists. Innocent people from Kashmir have been languishing in jails. There was a 1996 Bomb Blast Case. After 14 years of the case pending the boys have come out. I would request the hon. Home Minister to please read the Report, which has been given by the Jamia Milia Teachers' Union. Injustice has to be

\* Not recorded.



stopped. There is a great discontentment among the Muslim communities throughout India.

I am bringing to the notice of the Government. Stop these things. Dalits and Muslims are very upset and angry with the proposed Amendment and with the UAPA Act itself.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I just want to take this opportunity because I have heard much about it and the whole House has heard the feelings of the entire House. It is just a reminder to the hon. Home Minister because I belong to the State, which suffers the most. All these Acts are finally applicable to the State like I belong to, that is, Jammu and Kashmir. It is just a reminder whether even after over six decades all these laws, somewhere down the line, have made us safe. The answer is 'no'.

I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister as to what we do whenever we see any 'alienation' in any part of the country. When the situation in any State or any part of the State goes on boiling or turns violent, we give it our maximum attention. We have seen alienation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; we have seen alienation in the Northeast. This is bound to happen. In a democratic country like ours these alienations are bound to happen. But, are these laws going to address the problems? The answer is 'no'. What do we do when the situation in Kashmir goes on boiling? We nominate committees; we put interlocutors in place and then forget about the things. And, when things cool down, we just forget it as if we have addressed the entire issue.

I would like to know as to what happens to the reports; what happens to the recommendations given by the Committees, which were nominated by no less a person than our hon. Prime Minister. It is simply because the things have cooled down in Kashmir; things have cooled down in the Northeast; things have cooled down in Punjab, we forget about these things. So, my humble request to the hon. Home Minister is that — the laws may be important — we have to differentiate between our own people and foreigners. These draconian laws should be made applicable to foreigners and not to our own people. Our people can have grievances; our people can have complaints. But, in a democratic country like ours, it is quite unfortunate if we have to use draconian laws like

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act against our own people.

With head held high we say that we are a democratic country, which we are. But, being a part of a democratic country, if we are to be governed by such laws, it is quite unfortunate.

The laws are all right. But, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to go to the genesis of all these problems, which keep on coming, address them and take them head on so that we do not have these problems. That human approach should be there. That should be the approach of a democratic country. That should be the approach of the hon. Home Minister of a democratic country to address all issues and take them head on. Though they have cooled down, they keep on coming.

My earnest and humble request to the hon. Home Minister is that please do not forget that we have problems in various parts of the country; you address them and hope that a time comes when we do not need such laws to govern our own places.

**15.09 hrs.**

*(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill. The amendments proposed by the Government intend to make the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act more effective and prevent the following unlawful activities: (1) financial activities; (2) money laundering; (3) terror financing; and (4) fake currency activities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way some Members have expressed now, we had also took all the party leaders to Kashmir last time. The laws which we are contemplating to make effectively strong are being mostly used against innocent people.

*[English]*

That is the main problem with these laws.

*[Translation]*

When we visited Kashmir last time, we found that innocent people have been affected the most. Even just now many Members raised this issue in the House. Along with this, if any political people are involved in these activities then they should be debarred from elections. They should not be given a chance to stand in elections.

This is being used against many innocent and poor people. Therefore, it should be studied further.

[English]

You have rightly said that Muslims and SCs/ STs are affected by it.

[Translation]

My Khammam district is Naxal affected district. A lot of innocent people belonging to Scheduled Tribes affected have been affected there. There were a lot of issues that were addressed to me. I would like to say to the Government that there is a need to discuss all this in further detail. I would like to say to the Government that we need to defer this issue and discuss it further.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this issue. Whatever I speak will be unambiguous and totally true, therefore, please listen carefully.

I support implementation of laws required to keep a check on the unlawful activities in India but some of the points that my friend Shri Owaisi has raised regarding the laws formulated to keep a check on unlawful activities are somewhat true. A lot of injustice has been meted out to minorities, Scheduled Castes, Tribals and it is still continuing. Therefore, I demand that the law which will be formulated for keeping a check on unlawful activities should not be misused in any way against innocent minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

This is my humble opinion. Here I would like to mention one very serious situation which is mounting in my Bodoland area.

[Translation]

The unfortunate ethnic clash that started on 20th July in Bodoland area is being used as an excuse to persecute the Bodo tribals in various ways. On 17th November a member of Bodoland Territorial Council, Manoj Kumar Brahma was arrested from his home. Before arresting him two A.K. 47 rifles were planted inside his house and Manoj Kumar Brahma was accused of keeping arms and ammunitions. Deputy Commissioner of Kokrajhar district convened a peace meeting on 18 November. I took part in the meeting. I myself went to the House of Manoj Kumar Brahma on 17th November and asked his family

members about what happened? They clearly told me about what happened.

[English]

Then I told the police people and the DC that they have failed to catch the train.

[Translation]

What are the hurdles in nabbing people with illegal arms?

[English]

Who has prevented the Government or the district administration from recovering the illegal arms and ammunition?

[Translation]

Nab those people who actually have illegal arms and ammunitions, kick them out from their houses but it is unfortunate that poor and innocent people are being prosecuted. Therefore, I would like to demand that if a law is to be made to stop the illegal activities then there should be a provision to prevent unfair persecution of minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Armed Forces Special Power Act is enforced in the North-Eastern States particularly in Manipur. It should be immediately withdrawn. The Government of India had also constituted an expert committee to study the said Act. The said Committee gave some recommendations but no one knows till date about the action taken. Thereon I request the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs to include some new provision in the amendment. What kind of law do you propose to formulate against the people who attack the citizens of India, grab their property, burn their houses and apartments, loot them etc.?

[English]

I would like to know whether you are thinking of bringing that kind of elements and that kind of anti-social activities under the orbit of this law.

[Translation]

If a new law is not formulated how can this be safeguard? ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I request you to bring these elements under the ambit of this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, please conclude now.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:  
Sir, I am concluding now.

Any home-grown extremist, militant outfits formed at the behest of anti-India foreign forces or any banned organisations should also be included within the orbit of this Act. All the illegal migrants who aggressed upon the indigenous Indian-origin tribal people and who used to encroach upon the lands and territories, including the economic resources of the Indian-origin people, also should be brought within the purview of this law.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, we have been discussing a very important Bill since yesterday. This is not the first time we have discussed Bills in this House regarding terrorism and criminals. I would like to say that POTA and TADA were introduced. TADA was introduced in 1987 and POTA in 2002 but these laws did not last long in India. The Government repealed these laws. All of the Members shared their point of view and tried to repeal the wrong draconian laws. Not only this, the practice of taking statement and confession in front of the police and then confirmation by the police was also ended.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): In 180 days the police forcefully extract the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHIIMDE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Member is a famous advocate.

[*English*]

I understand that he knows better.

[*Translation*]

...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman Sir, we don't have much time and yesterday itself I had elaborated as to why we are bringing this Bill but I would only say that the Bill in question is being introduced to bring clarity in the existing legal regime and identify the deficiencies and bring new provisions to bring clarity. In this Bill, police in particular would not have much rights but wherever magistrate has power he would need to coordinate with police.

There were particularly three to four reasons for introducing this Bill.

[*English*]

The first one is the new threat scenario which relates to criminalisation under UAPA of high quality conferencing,

[*Translation*]

which you have also said

[*English*]

Offences by companies, societies and trusts,

[*Translation*]

we have brought this also under the ambit of the Bill. The next one is extending the time of prescription of unlawful association and criminalisation of social security and support system structure for the benefit of terrorism.

[*Translation*]

We have included this important provision in this Bill. I have been listening since yesterday. When this Bill was introduced in 2011, it was forwarded to Parliamentary Standing Committee. It was thoroughly debated. There were 14 changes in it out of which 10 clauses were accepted by the Parliamentary Committee without any hesitation. My colleagues were talking about it; I would like to take names of everyone but as there is paucity of time therefore, I would not do so. He had talked about Hindu undivided family and we have accepted it. I agree with you that it is harmful to mention Hindu undivided family in the section, particularly because the provision is in another section in which individual and judicial forms can be included. This is the provision we have made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I had said and I wanted to talk about the kind of speech I made at Interpol Summit and the manner in which other countries and neighbouring countries are making provisions regarding counterfeiting. I had talked about this but there is shortage of time and it is extremely necessary to pass this Bill, in this regard I would only say that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Why this hurry in passing this Bill? ...(*Interruptions*) This is an important Bill, and we should have discussed it more. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: We have discussed it in the Standing Committee. We have discussed it, and it was before the public for a very long time. Hence, it does not need more time now. As far as possible, we have to pass it. Yesterday, the Money laundering Bill was passed. If you see a few things, it is more or less here and there the same, but it has to be covered by this particular law.



[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is shortage of time and amendments need to be passed. I would like to say only this that whatever doubts or apprehensions you have in your heart about the likely misuse of this Bill against a particular caste or community should be put to rest. In India, the law is same for everyone and laws are not discriminating or made separately for/against only Muslims. Law is equal for everyone, be it Hindus, Muslims, Jats, Christians. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Owaisi, you have expressed your views. Now, you must listen to the reply of the hon. Minister peacefully.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I would like to assure that at the time of introduction of POTA there was a huge furore here. At that time, I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and I saw myself in 2003 that wherever system was to be made foolproof was made foolproof but counterfeit currency is being sent from the neighbouring countries to destabilize the economic condition of the country and we need to look into this as well. We should not focus only on keeping a check on infiltration, this needs to be checked as well. Today 10 members delivered speeches and yesterday too some Hon. Members delivered speeches. There are two or three of our colleagues whose apprehensions and misunderstandings would be put to rest. But I welcome that the entire House was appreciating this Bill.

Sir, I had to inform the House about many things but due to shortage of time and as the private members business would start from 3.30 pm and as I need to get this Bill passed with amendment, I would only like to assure you that it would be ensured that the Government and police do not misuse this law. With these words I conclude and request the House to pass this Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, please allow me to say something at this point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. The question is

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Dome, what do you want to ask?

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, I would request the hon. Minister not to press for passing this Bill today at the fag end of a Private Members Day. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: No, we have discussed everything. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not a point to be considered.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

## Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2

*Amendments made:*

Page 1, for lines 9 to 12, substitute—

'(i) clause (ea) shall be renumbered as clause (eb) and before clause (eb) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(ea) "economic security" includes financial, monetary and fiscal stability, security of means of production and distribution, food security, livelihood security, energy security, ecological and environmental security;'

(ii) after clause (eb) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ec) "person" includes—

(i) an individual,.'. (3)

Page 2, line 1, for "(iii)", substitute "(ii)". (4)

Page 2, line 2, for "(iv)", substitute "(iii)". (5)

Page 2, line 3, for "(v) an association of persons", substitute "(iv) an organization or an association of persons". (6)

Page 2, line 5, for "(vi)", substitute "(v)". (7)

Page 2, line 7, for "(vii)", substitute "(vi)". (8)

Page 2, line 9, for "(ii)", substitute "(iii)". (9)

Page 2, line 21, for "(iii)", substitute "(iv)". (10)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

#### **Clause 4                      Amendment of Section 15**

##### **Amendments made:**

Page 2, omit lines 38 to 42. (11)

Page 2, line 43, for "(v)", substitute "(iv)". (12)

Page 2, line 44, for "this section", substitute "this sub-section". (13)

Page 3, line 1, for "counterfeit currency", substitute "counterfeit Indian currency". (14)

Page 3, line 6, omit "under sub-section (1)". (15)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 6                      Substitution of new Section for Section 17**

##### *Amendments made:*

Page 3, line 12, after "raises", insert "or provides funds". (16)

Page 3, line 25, after "circulation of", insert "high quality". (17)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 7                      Insertion of new sections 22A, 22B, and 22C**

##### **Amendments made:**

Page 3, lines 40 and 41, for "all due diligence", substitute "reasonable care". (18)

Page 4, line 13, for "all due diligence", substitute "reasonable care". (19)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 11                      Amendment of Section 33**

##### **Amendments made:**

Page 5, line 12, after "concerning", insert "high quality". (20)

Page 5, line 14, for "value of the", substitute "value of such high quality". (21)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 13                      Amendment of Section 40**

##### **Amendment made:**

Page 5, line 47, after "circulation of", insert "high quality". (22)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14            Amendment of Schedule**

**Amendments made:**

Page 6, line 22, for "See section 15(1)(d)", substitute  
"See clause (b) of Explanation to section 15(1)". (23)

Page 6, line 23, for "counterfeit currency", substitute  
"counterfeit Indian currency". (24)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1            Short title and  
                         Commencement**

**Amendment made:**

Page 1, line 4, for "2011", substitute "2012". (2)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

**Amendment made:**

Page 1, line 1, for "Sixty-second", substitute "Sixty-  
third". (1)

(Shri Sushilkumar Shinde)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part  
of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to  
the Bill.*

*The Long Title was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may now move  
that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.32 hrs.**

**PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION**

**Formulation of an action plan to rehabilitate  
persons displaced from Pakistan**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Private  
Members' Resolution.

Item no. 11 Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal to continue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr.  
Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak  
on this important 'Private Member's Resolution'. When I  
was speaking the last time, I was talking about what Dr.  
Ram Manohar Lohia had said in this House on 3rd April,  
1964. He had said that the right to life is the most important  
right in the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say  
that the argument that we should not help the Hindu  
refugees from Pakistan who are coming to India due to  
some reason, as it is an internal matter of Pakistan is not  
correct. A thinker like Shri Ram Manohar Lohia had said  
this after due consideration that right to life is the most  
important right in the world. The right to life in Pakistan is  
not secure, it should have kept it secure. When the right  
to life is under threat there then there should be a  
discussion on it here. Even this House has the right to  
address and redress the problems of those people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say in the House that broadly there are 18 crore people in Pakistan. At the time of independence the population of Pakistan was 3 crore. Some people claim it was 3.41 crore, the inflow and outflow of people continued but as per one estimate broadly the population was 3 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of West Pakistan where Hindus comprised 5 per cent of the population which is addressed as non-Muslims. At present the population in Pakistan is 18 crore in which 2 per cent are Hindus. The condition of 20,000 Pakistani Sikhs is also pitiable as media highlights it time and again 1500 Jeues have also left Pakistan. It should be noted after 1947, 1500 Jeues have left Pakistan and went to other countries and the condition of 20 thousand Pakistani Sikhs is not good either. Christians ask, where should they go?

Mostly the Hindus who come from Pakistan to India come on religious visa but I would like to provide details of people who have come till date. The people who came from Pakistan to India at the time of partition were known as refugees. Some people said they shouldn't be called refugees but hard working people. They also launched a movement saying they are not refugees but hard working people. I am proud to say in this House that the people who came here in 1947, be it people from Sindh or other regions, earned a lot of name and fame through their hard work. Around 10,000 Hindus migrated from Pakistan to India at the time of 1965 war around 90 thousand people migrated from Pakistan to India during 1971 war. Twenty thousand people again come to India during 1990 to 2012. There was no fencing there earlier, now there is fencing but people are still coming. Now people come despite the fencing because they say that their life is under threat in Pakistan and atrocities are committed against them in Pakistan. Their daughters are raped. They come here because they are forced to live life there as bonded labourers.

I am from Rajasthan. This subject was being discussed in media during the last few months. The reason

was that 171 Hindu families who lived in Pakistan came to India. After reaching India they said to media that they do not want to go back to Pakistan. I want to say that most of the people who are migrating from g there belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. They come in Thar Express. Its transit status is in Jodhpur. Their old relations live in Badmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and they say that as per the revenue records their land was in the name of their grandfather. They went to Pakistan for some manual work.

**15.38 hrs.**

**ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING SAD DEMISE OF  
FORMER PRIME MINISTER SHRI INDER KUMAR  
GUJRAL**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to announce a very sad news.

I am deeply grieved to inform the august House about the sad demise of Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, the former Prime Minister of India, at 3:31 p.m. at Medanta Hospital, Gurgaon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should the House be adjourned?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I think the House should be adjourned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday the 3rd of December, 2012, at 11 a.m.

**15.39 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Monday, December 3, 2012/Agrahayana  
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